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FOREIGN TRADE

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FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, JULY 7, 1951.

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COVER SUBJECT—Air view of oil refineries in Montreal East, through which is handled a large proportion of the crude petroleum imported by Canada from the United States, Venezuela, Saudi Arabia and Trinidad. The inward movement of crude petroleum through Montreal in 1950 amounted to 2,284,702 tons, compared with 1,613,195 tons in 1949. Imports of fuel oil through Montreal in 1950 totalled 655,251 tons, as against 176,975 tons in 1949. The inward movement of gasoline in 1950 amounted to 186,729 tons, as compared with 462,111 tons in 1949.

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Spanish Trade of Visible Items Close to Balance Last Year

Result was achieved by reduction in imports—Traditionally, Spain ends each year with adverse balance of visible trade —Total value of Canadian trade with Spain, in 1950, was $9·2 million, as compared with $2·8 million in 1949—Canadian exports to Spain valued at $5·6 million last year, against $387,000 in 1949.

By E. H. Maguire, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(One paper peseta equals Can. $0·269 (official free market). One gold peseta equals 3·577 paper pesetas.)

MADRID.—Spanish exports and imports of visible items in 1950 were just about in balance. This feat was accomplished by a rather large reduction in imports as compared with the previous year, while, ignoring shipments of gold, exports were reduced to a lesser degree. Traditionally, Spain ends each year with an adverse balance of visible trade. According to figures published by a private agency, which were compiled from official monthly trade return releases, imports into Spain during 1950 were valued at 1,195 million gold pesetas, compared with 1,435·5 million gold pesetas in 1949. Exports amounted to 1,241·5 million gold pesetas in 1950, as compared with 1,246·8 million gold pesetas in 1949. If shipments of gold, estimated at 49·5 million gold pesetas, are deducted from the 1950 export figure, an overall deficit of 3·5 million gold pesetas is indicated.

Canadian Exports to Spain Higher Last Year

The results of Spain's 1950 visible trade with Canada are not available from Spanish sources, but statistics of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics place the total value at $9·2 million, of which $5·6 million represent exports to Spain and $3·6 million represent imports from Spain. The corresponding total value of trade in 1949 amounted to $2·8 mililon, of which Canadian exports to Spain amounted to only $387,000.

Principal imports into Spain, by value, from all sources in 1950, in order of importance, were monopoly products (petroleum and tobacco), foodstuffs, chemicals, machinery, raw cotton and minerals. The values of imports of monopoly products and chemicals increased over the previous year, while reductions were shown in values of foodstuffs, raw cotton, machinery and minerals.

Imports Into Spain

Principal Commodity Groups	1950	1949
	(Millions of gold pesetas)	
Monopoly products (petroleum and tobacco)	318·8	303·6
Foodstuffs	185·0	306·0
Chemicals	173·6	163·7
Machinery	161·4	189·3
Cotton	129·2	168·8
Minerals	79·7	116·0

The sharp reductions in exports of oranges and tomatoes in 1950 were caused by the sluggishness of the United Kingdom market for these products, both from the point of view of price and volume. Increases in the export values of such items as olive oil, lead and mercury were due chiefly to the sharp rise in world prices during the latter half of 1950, and not, to any great extent, to higher production levels. Spanish cotton

Spain—Calle de Alcala y Avenida de Jose Antonio, Madrid.

goods are usually out of line with world prices but, as the figures indicate, these goods are becoming attractive in export markets because of the world shortage of this commodity. The large decrease in wine exports was due to the falling off of demand and the imposition of import restrictions in France.

Exports from Spain

Principal Commodities	1950	1949
	(Millions of gold pesetas)	
Oranges	142·4	203·2
Cotton goods	115·7	78·8
Tomatoes	62·3	104·8
Iron ores and pyrites	58·0	56·6
Olive oil	56·8	20·1
Tinned fruits and vegetables	51·8	36·5
Wines (including sparkling)	46·4	194·1
Almonds	36·7	35·4
Cork and manufactures	32·2	31·3
Bananas	20·8	26·8
Blende	19·3	9·7
Olives	18·3	11·0
Tinned sardines, etc.	15·1	18·1
Mercury	15·0	4·5
Fresh grapes	14·3	15·8
Lead	11·8	....
Wolfram	3·9	2·3

United Kingdom and Commonwealth Were Best Customers

In 1950 the United Kingdom and Commonwealth continued to be Spain's best customer, followed by the United States. The United States tripled its 1949 purchases in Spain and, as a result, its large 1949 favourable balance became adverse in 1950. Argentina was displaced by the United Kingdom and Commonwealth as Spain's chief supplier and was relegated to twelfth place in the list. France and Holland, as important suppliers to Spain, ended the year with substantial favourable trade balances.

Spanish Exports, by Countries

	1950	1949
	(Millions of gold pesetas)	
United Kingdom*	285·1	336·3
United States	195·9	65·9
Harbour supplies	180·0	196·0
France†	87·1	128·9
Belgium-Luxembourg	41·5	37·4
Holland‡	38·5	65·2
Argentina	36·9	26·5
Sweden	36·3	38·8
Denmark	35·9	29·2
Tangier	31·4	24·8
Germany	30·5	28·1
Switzerland	26·3	41·2
Cuba	23·0	19·2
Norway	21·4	27·2
Chile	20·0	12·3
Brazil	17·4	17·4
Egypt	17·1	16·0
Italy	16·9	28·0
Portugal	8·7	12·2
Venezuela	8·0	6·1
Austria	6·1	3·5

* Including the Commonwealth.
† Including French Morocco and French possessions.
‡ Including Dutch Indies.

Spanish Imports, by Countries

	1950	1949
	(Millions of gold pesetas)	
United Kingdom*	183·0	194·9
United States	181·4	135·3
France†	119·8	127·8
Holland‡	101·5	155·7
Iran	62·9	29·1
Venezuela	61·3	50·0
Arabia	60·6	46·5
Germany	48·6	12·7
Chile	40·1	26·9
Brazil	40·0	103·4
Belgium-Luxembourg	38·9	41·5
Argentina	38·7	230·3
Sweden	32·4	35·3
Switzerland	23·3	41·0
Norway	20·8	24·6
Denmark	15·6	26·0
Italy	13·9	27·0
Dominican Republic	12·1	3·9
Cuba	10·4	16·2
Austria	9·2	2·8
Portugal	9·2	5·9

* Including the Commonwealth.
† Including French Morocco and French possessions.
‡ Including Dutch Indies.

In 1950 exports from Canada to Spain amounted to $5·6 million, and imports from Spain amounted to $3·6 million. The principal items making up the latter figure were olives, cork, nuts, wines and olive oil. Wheat, valued at over $5 million, comprised the major portion of Canada's exports to Spain. Canada buys large quantities of Spanish goods indirectly and, likewise, Spain makes indirect purchases of some Canadian goods, thus the official returns of both countries do not give the complete trade picture.

Japan Restricts the Use of Nickel

Tokyo, June 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry on May 31 placed restrictions on the use of nickel. The articles affected include toasters, stainless silverware, cigarette cases, razors and typewriters. There will be no restrictions on items for export or special demand goods.

France Is Major Factor in the International Steel Market

Surplus steel production averages 2½ to 3 million tons per year—Steel exports rose rapidly toward end of 1950—Reductions in exports likely because of necessity of conserving steel supplies in France—Non-ferrous metals situation, in general, is one of acute shortage.

By J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

PARIS.—With a surplus steel production of 2½ to 3 million tons per year, France is one of the major factors in the international steel market. French steel production remains at 10½ to 11 million tons per year, and internal requirements, until recently, were about 8 million tons per year. It had been considered highly probable that the iron and steel industry would break all previous production records in 1950. This did not prove to be true, since total production, including that of the Saar, came to 10·5 million metric tons of raw steel, as against 10·9 million tons in 1949 and 8·8 million tons in 1938. Whereas Saar production increased from 1·7 million tons to 1·9 million tons, that of Metropolitan France went down from 9·1 million tons in 1949 to 8·6 million tons in 1950, or a decrease of about 5 per cent. This can be credited mainly to the fact that coke was more difficult to obtain, and in part as well to the social unrest during March, 1950, which brought the figures down to about 60 per cent of normal.

Total French steel exports rose very rapidly towards the end of the year, and reached a monthly average of 443,000 tons, or an annual rate of 5·3 million tons. Because of the necessity of conserving steel supplies in France, major reductions from the high rate of exports which followed upon the outbreak of the Korean war are likely.

In actual amounts, French exports of steel, consisting of raw steel, semi-finished products and rolled steel, came to 3,048,000 metric tons, of which over 2,500,000 tons went to foreign countries and the remainder to the French Union. Unfortunately, as has already been indicated, shortage of metallurgical coke and other factors may reduce production during the current year, while greater internal requirements, partly for defence purposes, may react on export availabilities.

Canadian Consumers Purchase French Steel

Some 46,000 tons of French steel have already been contracted for by Canadian consumers, and further quantities, perhaps amounting to 25,000 tons, are under active discussion. It seems likely that further quantities may be ordered if there is some security with respect to long-term delivery prices.

As in most non-producing countries, the general non-ferrous metals situation is one of acute shortage. France is in the exceptional position of being self-sufficient in aluminum and almost so in lead. Because of aluminum availabilities, the pressure on copper is therefore not as acute as it is in other European countries.

French production of primary aluminum in 1950 amounted to 60,720 metric tons, as against 54,144 tons in the previous year and 45,300 tons in 1938. Exports, which included alloys and secondary aluminum content, came to 27,800 tons, as against 18,000 tons in the previous year and 16,000 tons in 1938.

Great headway has been made in the development of lead mining in the French Union, particularly in Morocco. French production of primary lead in 1950 totalled 61,500 metric tons, while imports from the French Union were 24,000 tons, and from foreign countries 7,000 tons. This compares with production in 1938 of 56,000 tons, imports from the French Union of 17,000 tons, and imports from other sources of 31,000 tons. For all practical purposes, France has therefore become self-sufficient in lead, and will probably be a surplus producer within a very few years as new mines are developed in Morocco.

Copper Production Was Low

The copper situation is by no means as bright, since France depended upon imports from foreign countries of 110,000 tons in 1950, while she produced only 16,000 tons and obtained less than 2,000 tons from the French Union. While production remained static, imports dropped by about 30,000 tons from the previous year's level, and by 12,000 tons from the level of 1938, thus showing the effects of the worldwide shortage. On the other hand, increased production and use of aluminum counterbalanced, to some extent, the decreased availabilities of copper.

Zinc is another non-ferrous metal in worldwide short supply. French production of primary zinc, largely from imported ores, totalled to 72,000 tons, as against 60,000 tons in 1949. However, imports fell from 48,000 tons to 28,000 tons, indicating a considerable shortfall from the previous year's availabilities from all sources. The zinc shortage is considered acute in France, as it is in the United Kingdom and certain other European countries.

D. W. Jackson Dies Suddenly in Rio de Janeiro

D. W. Jackson

DOUGLAS WEIGLE JACKSON, 41, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Brazil since 1949, died suddenly in Rio de Janeiro on June 29. Born in Vernon, B.C., Mr. Jackson received his early education in that province, and later received a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Western Ontario.

He served in the Intelligence Branch of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from 1932 to 1941, and during the war served in the Intelligence Section of the Royal Canadian Navy and Counter-Intelligence Section of the Royal Navy, retiring in 1945 with the rank of Lieutenant-Commander.

Mr. Jackson joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in March, 1945, and was appointed Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada in Paris, the following year. He was transferred to Germany in February, 1947, as Economic Adviser to the Canadian Military Mission in that country, and subsequently to Washington, as Assistant Commercial Secretary. He was appointed Commercial Secretary for Canada in Rio de Janeiro in December, 1949.

Mr. Jackson is survived by his wife, the former Bettina Georgia Mellon, of Ottawa, and one son, Derek.

Tobacco is Most Important Contributor To Economy of Southern Rhodesia

Development of resources and industry handicapped by lack of water, power, adequate railway system and port facilities—While gold mining is still basis of economy, the tobacco industry is today of greater importance—Adverse trade balance lower last year.

By C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Johannesburg.

JOHANNESBURG.—During the years 1895 to 1945 the few settlers, shopkeepers, merchants and prospectors in Southern Rhodesia developed only such properties and interests as suited their needs. It was not until towards the close of this period that the Colony began to attract any appreciable number of new settlers and thus assume some real importance in world trade.

During the years 1945 to 1950 the influx of settlers was sufficient to double the white population of 1939 which, for a territory handicapped in its development by shortage of water, power, and good transport facilities and possessing no seaport of its own, created serious problems. These problems, in good part, still prevent the Colony from achieving the economic stature it could if the means were there to develop resources, particularly in minerals. Until an adequate railway system is established, proper port facilities installed and equipment and organization generally come into being, it will continue to be difficult to attract capital for industrial development.

While gold mining is still the basis of the economy of Southern Rhodesia, the importance of tobacco has grown considerably since the war, to a point where the quantity disposed of in 1949 was three times that for 1939. However, drought conditions during the last quarter of 1950 have substantially reduced this season's crop—from an early estimate of 125,000,000 lbs. to about 80,000,000 lb. flue cured Virginia—a figure well below that for the 1949-50 crop. Even so, the tobacco industry today is still of greater importance than gold mining, in which production has fallen appreciably though compensation has been provided by devaluation and the good prices for gold in the free market.

Gold, Tobacco, Asbestos and Chrome are Principal Exports

Together with gold and tobacco, the production and export of base minerals, mainly asbestos and chrome, are responsible for a much improved balance of payments position. The following table shows the relative importance of these four products as percentages of total exports over the past five years.

Principal Exports of Southern Rhodesia

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Per cent of total exports)				
Asbestos	12	10	11	14	13
Chrome	3½	4	4	4	4
Gold	26	22	17	18	16
Tobacco	36	38	45	41	43
Other products	22½	26	23	23	24

It will be seen how base minerals have advanced and gold declined, and how tobacco outstrips them all in its contribution to the economy of the Colony.

Apart from important deposits of coal, asbestos and chrome, Southern Rhodesia has deposits of most base minerals, and of platinum, in varying

Southern Rhodesia—Virginia tobacco almost ready for picking. Drought conditions substantially reduced this season's crop from an estimated 125 million pounds to about 80 million pounds of flue cured Virginia.

Southern Rhodesian Mineral Production

	1944	1947	1948	1949	1950
Gold (ozs.)	593,000	523,000	514,000	528,000	511,000
Silver (ozs.)	194,000	92,000	81,000	84,000	86,000
Asbestos (short tons)	58,000	54,000	69,000	80,000	72,000
Chrome (short tons)	305,000	171,000	254,000	268,000	321,000
Coal (short tons)	1,993,000	1,662,000	1,869,000	2,114,000	2,345,000
Iron ore (short tons)	....	....	34,000	57,000	63,000
Iron pyrites (short tons)	38,000	19,000	15,000	19,000	15,000
Kaolin (short tons)	....	....	....	26,000	15,000
Limestone (short tons) ..	117,000	169,000	147,000	205,000	283,000
Magnesite	6,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	9,000

quantities and degrees of accessibility. The list includes iron pyrites, iron ore, kaolin, mica, tungsten, and vermiculite. However, working is difficult and it is unlikely that any great development will take place until general conditions improve susbtantially. Copper, of course, exists as a by-product in several gold mines. Large deposits are now believed to exist in the northern territory where investigations are in progress.

Adverse Trade Balance Lower Last Year

Southern Rhodesia, in common with the Union of South Africa, has been faced during the postwar years with the problem of a sizeable excess of imports over exports. While exports have increased, imports have risen to an even greater extent. During the past year however, a notable feature of the external trade figures has been a drop in the visible adverse balance from £20 million in 1949, to £10½ million in 1950.

The total value of imports reached the record figure of £58,875,000 in 1950, as against £54,586,000 in 1949, an increase of 8 per cent. Prior to the war imports never exceeded £10 million in value.

Exports rose to the value of £48,254,000 in 1950, as compared with £34,523,000 in 1949, an increase of 40 per cent. In prewar years Southern Rhodesia exports never exceeded £12 million.

Southern Rhodesian Imports and Exports

Year	F.O.B. value of imports	F.O.R. value of exports
1939	£ 8,921,000	£11,795,000
1940	9,323,000	15,010,000
1941	9,829,000	15,242,000
1942	9,450,000	16,448,000
1943	8,382,000	15,112,000
1944	11,578,000	15,750,000
1945	12,503,000	17,953,000
1946	20,359,000	21,272,000
1947	33,490,000	23,649,000
1948	42,615,000	29,189,000
1949	54,586,000	34,523,000
1950	58,875,000	48,254,000

Tobacco was Principal Export Item

As in past years, tobacco was the principal item of export, accounting, in 1950, for £18·7 million of the total of £48·3 million. This compares with £12·6 million out of the £34·5 million export figure for 1949. This increased trade in tobacco, along with the greater demand for gold, asbestos, and chrome ore, is the prime cause of Southern Rhodesia's much improved balance of payments position.

The great bulk of the Colony's trade lies in the direction of Great Britain and the Union of South Africa, the former supplying £27·7 million and the latter £16·2 million of the total value of imports in 1950. Other Commonwealth sources figured to the extent of £6 million, of which Canada's share was £897,148. This compares with £1,272,974 in 1949 and £375,354 in 1939. Items of import from Canada consisted mainly of machinery, unmanufactured timber, automobile parts, aluminium and chemicals. The decline is largely attributed to devaluation of the pound and a certain shortage of supplies.

Commonwealth countries also provided the Colony's chief export markets, taking £40·1 million worth of the 1950 export total of £48·3 million. United Kingdom purchases were valued at £22·6 million; Northern Rhodesia, £7·6 million; South Africa, £5·7 million; and the United States, £2·5 million.

British Pulp and Paper Imports From Canada Greatly Reduced

Diversion of supplies to other sources resulted from hard-currency controls and inaccurate estimate of supplies from soft-currency sources and domestic production—Canadian newsprint producers loath to reduce deliveries to the United States market to supply a customer that has failed to meet forward commitments on three occasions.

By R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Timber).

LONDON.—The course of Canadian-United Kingdom trade in pulp and paper has been limited by supply and not by demand. Hard-currency controls and an estimate that soft-currency sources coupled with home production could satisfy not only the demands of the United Kingdom but also other countries of the Commonwealth resulted in the diversion of supplies to other markets. The estimates were based on prewar consumption, production and availabilities, but the situation in Europe has changed in the last few years.

In 1949 when the exchange situation in the sterling area was still very difficult, Great Britain requested that Canadian pulp shipments be reduced to save dollars. Rather than cancel commitments and embarrass the Canadian mills, it was agreed that any cuts in imports of Canadian pulp should take effect in the first half of 1950.

For this reason, Canadian pulp shipments to the United Kingdom in 1950 were only 94,785 tons, compared with 166,821 tons in 1949 and 164,467 tons in 1948. It is anticipated that, in 1951 under the improved dollar position, Canadian pulp exports to this market may exceed 1948 and 1949 totals by 10 per cent.

Contracts have already been made for the requirements of dissolving pulp from Canada (40,000 tons in 1950). Consumers were asking for larger quantities but these may not be necessary as supplies of sulphuric acid have been cut by 15 per cent, thus reducing the capacity of the rayon and cellulose producers to the point where supplies and demand of dissolving pulp are about in balance.

Imports of Canadian Pulps Reduced

In chemical dry bleached pulp total imports increased by 9 per cent. Sweden, Norway and Finland benefited as Canada's quota moved back by 31 per cent. Nearly half of the dry bleached sulphite imported consisted of dissolving (high alpha cellulose content) pulp used for the manufacture of rayon, transparent paper and plastics, industries which are leading export earners.

British Imports of Dry Bleached Wood Pulp

Total	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
Tons	269	299	327
£	14,007	13,588	15,788
Principal Sources:		('000 tons)	
CANADA	52	49	34
Sweden	135	144	162
Norway	45	66	78
Finland	29	31	36

The advance in total imports of dry unbleached sulphite was a mere one per cent, for which Sweden was responsible. Canadian consignments dropped by 48 per cent.

British Imports of Dry Unbleached Wood Pulp

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Tons	468	486	491
£	19,456	16,278	17,630
Principal Sources:		('000 tons)	
CANADA	75	96	50
Sweden	162	193	239
Finland	174	170	169

In the case of mechanical wet pulp, the expansion amounted to 17 per cent in which Norway, Sweden and Finland shared. The reduction in shipments from Canada, as compared with 1949, was 47 per cent.

British Imports of Mechanical Wet Wood Pulp

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Tons	302	413	486
£	7,789	8,497	9,548
Principal Sources:		('000 tons)	
CANADA	31	22	11
Norway	102	168	210
Sweden	128	151	177
Finland	41	72	88

The thin newspapers of Great Britain are likely to be smaller than ever in the near future. Supplies of newsprint will be cut 5 per cent on account of the scarcity of that commodity. This situation is due to a number of factors, the chief of which is the loss of Canadian supplies. It was assumed that Finland would be able to supply all prewar customers, the United Kingdom being the largest, without considering that Finnish mills are short of power and cannot operate to full capacity. In addition, the dollar shortage that caused cancellations of Canadian contracts turned other buyers to Finland and other soft-currency countries for their supplies. The result is the present drastic world shortage.

The United Kingdom, to save dollars, agreed to supply from her own mills the newsprint for Australia and New Zealand. United Kingdom exports have increased from a prewar average of 67,000 tons to 112,000 tons in 1950. The exported tonnage represents just about the quantity required by British papers.

As time goes on, the situation is becoming worse. Raw materials in the form of mechanical and chemical pulp are in short supply and are advancing rapidly in price. British mills make only a small proportion of their pulp requirements from imported pulpwood. One small mill in Barrow-in-Furness produces sulphite pulp from imported wood, while another near Manchester produces pulp from waste wood garnered from various wood-working plants in the neighbourhood. Bowaters can grind about 100,000 cords of wood per year.

Ground wood prices in Europe have advanced from £19 0s. 0d. per ton in the first half of 1950 to a present day price of from £51 to £53.

Forward Newsprint Commitments Not Met

The price of finished newsprint from these imported components is bound to put the price to something like £60 per ton. Undoubtedly the Scandinavians will demand a similar price for their finished product, £10 to £15 above the Canadian price. A total of 300,000 tons from Canada a year would change this whole picture. However, Canadian producers are loath to reduce deliveries to the United States market to provide supplies to a customer that, on three occasions, has failed to meet forward commitments. Canadian suppliers are still committed to deliver the contract of 100,000 tons for the year 1951, and have scheduled supplies to come forward to complete this quantity by December 31. Efforts are being made to increase this quantity by an additional 400,000 tons over the next three years. It is realized that guarantees against any future cancellations will have to be given.

British production of newsprint totalled 575,000 tons for 1950. This is only 60 per cent of prewar but represents the maximum possible with present equipment. New plants that are expected to be in operation in 1952 could produce a further 100,000 tons if raw materials are available in sufficient quantity.

Supplies of newsprint from Finland will be reduced 10 per cent in 1951 below the 1950 total of 1,284,000 tons due to power shortages and heavy demands from the buyers of other countries.

British Imports of Newsprint

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts.	2,525	3,630	2,774
£	4,181	6,428	4,810
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
CANADA	1,141	1,773	352
Finland	204	676	1,284
Sweden	319	586	614
Norway	16	359	380

Note Circulation Rises in Spain

Madrid, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bank of Spain's report for 1950 shows a rise of 14·5 per cent in notes in circulation during the year, against 4·43 per cent in 1949. The figures were 31,660 million pesetas for banknotes and 339 millions for bullion, an aggregate of 165 per cent over the 1945 figure. Deposits in the banks totalled 71,267 million pesetas, as against 34,107 millions in 1945, a rise of 109 per cent. Total credits granted by the bank, in round figures, amounted to 12,000 million pesetas, being 6,600 million pesetas more than in the previous year.

Belgium Raises Basic Domestic Price for Steel

Brussels, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—An agreement has just been reached between Belgian steel producers, on the one hand, and steel fabricating companies on the other, whereby the basic domestic price for merchant steels is raised to 4,200 francs (approximately US$84) per metric ton. It was agreed that, in addition, the extras for quality and dimensions should be in the relation of four to the rates prevailing in 1939. The former domestic base price was 3,750 francs. It had been reduced to that figure from 4,000 francs in October, 1950, in accordance with the general campaign originated by the Federation des Industries Belges for a voluntary reduction of prices to avoid widespread government anti-inflation controls.

It is understood that the steel producers have undertaken to supply all sectors of the domestic market at the new price, in accordance with the recommendations of the iron and steel contact committee set up by the Ministry of Economic Affairs. They have also agreed to abolish the system of supplementary charges for indirect exports. This system was one whereby the steel producers obtained a supplement to the original prices, in cases where the fabricator obtained an especially high profit on steel purchased, worked and then resold on the export market.

Trade Notes

AUSTRALIA

Australian Secondary Industries Grow

Sydney, June 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Latest figures of the Bureau of Census and Statistics emphasize the growth of Australia's secondary industries. At June 30, 1950, there were 41,588 factories employing 917,661 people. The number of factories rose from 26,941 in 1939 to 31,184 in 1946, and to 40,070 in 1949. Factory employees in 1939 numbered only 565,106. The total paid in salaries and wages then was £106,743,000. Last year it was £385,895,000. Value of output rose from £500,420,000 in 1939 to £1,645,435,000 in 1950.

Imported "Prefabs" Help Overcome Housing Shortage

Sydney, June 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Imported "prefabs" are aiding state governments in their efforts to overcome the housing shortage. In Queensland, it is stated officially, imported houses will comprise nearly 20 per cent of the state's home building in the next two years.

Six overseas firms and a South Australian firm share contracts allotted in Queensland for 3,650 homes. Negotiations are proceeding for 4,936 more homes with French, Austrian, Swedish, Italian, Dutch, and German firms. The imported homes are mainly of timber and will cost an average of about £2,000 each.

At one Brisbane suburb eight of 750 homes being built by a French firm are already tenanted. The first Swedish houses have reached Brisbane, and an Italian prototype home has arrived for inspection by the Housing Commission.

Expansion Planned for Chemical Industry

Sydney, June 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Imperial Chemical Industries of Australia and New Zealand Ltd. plan to spend £3,000,000 in the next three years on an expansion program designed to aid development of Australia's plastics industries. The company's plant in Botany, New South Wales, will be augmented to increase production of polyvinyl chloride from 1,000 to 6,000 tons a year.

BRAZIL

São Paulo Sugar Crop Expected to be Larger

São Paulo, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Unofficial estimates of São Paulo's 1951-52 sugar crop predict a total of approximately 8,450,000 bags, besides 53,105.290 litres of ordinary alcohol and 4,166,000 litres of anhydrous alcohol. This would mean an increase of 1,720,000 bags (about 26 per cent) over the 1949-50 crop.

Imported Sulphur Used in Sulphuric Acid Production

São Paulo, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's annual production capacity of sulphuric acid is calculated at 90,000 metric tons. Of this total, 70 per cent is produced in São Paulo, 20 per cent in the State of Rio de Janeiro and the Federal District, and 10 per cent in Rio Grande do Sul, Pernambuco, Minas Gerais and Parana. The raw material used is imported sulphur. Although deposits of iron pyrites occur in the country, utilization of this source of sulphur has not yet been developed on a commercial scale.

Manufacture of Synthetic Ammonia Under Study

São Paulo, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—President Vargas has approved a recommendation by the Minister of Agriculture that the setting up of a synthetic ammonia industry in Brazil be studied. It is proposed, for this purpose, to utilize the electric power from the Paulo Afonso plant, and the residual gas from the oil refinery now under construction at Cubatao. With ample supplies of ammonia available it would be possible to manufacture fertilizers, which are being consumed in increasing quantities in this country.

CEYLON

Rubber May be Shipped from Ceylon to Communist China

Colombo, June 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ceylon Government has stated that no restrictive controls will be placed on the export of rubber to Communist China or, in fact, to any other country. This has led to considerable speculation as to how business might be arranged in such markets and to what advantage. Suitable freight space for direct shipments to China appears to be a serious obstacle to the development of the trade, while there is apprehension as well regarding payment arrangements. The matter is rather one of academic than practical interest. Apart from the substantial degree of control over rubber exports by United Kingdom and United States interests in Ceylon and the difficulty of finding sufficient cargoes or suitable shipping space, during January-April, 1951, Ceylon shipped no rubber to China whatsoever and less than 4 tons to Hong Kong. In the same four months, exports of rubber in various forms (sheet, latex, etc.) to principal markets included United Kingdom, 12,500 tons; United States, 11,500 tons; Italy, 5,000 tons; Germany, 4,500 tons; and Canada, 2.500 tons.

Ceylon Airport Gaining in Importance

Colombo, June 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Colombo is making considerable progress in gaining general recognition as an important air traffic centre in South East Asia. Extensions and improvements to Ratmalana airport, only some nine miles from the centre of the city, are being undertaken. It is hoped that facilities will soon be adequate for the reception of all types of modern aircraft, some of which must use service airfields around Colombo. Meanwhile, traffic returns based mainly on Air Ceylon, B.O.A.C. and Air India services, show progressive increases paralleled by a substantial growth in revenues. Total passengers entered and cleared from Colombo's airports in 1950 were 45,260, while mails and freight handled inwards and outwards amounted to 190,320 and 860,972 lbs., respectively.

CHILE

Chile to Purchase Coal in the United States

Santiago, June 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Coal Rationing Committee of Chile has decided to purchase 80,000 tons of coal in the United States. It is reported that the state railways are also to effect a purchase.

Belgium Building Oil Tanker for Chile

Santiago, June 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The tanker being constructed by the Belgian firm of John Cockervill for the three oil companies working in Chile will have a capacity of 16,500 tons, a speed of 14½ knots and will carry a crew of 16. Of the total cost of US$2,850,000, provision is made in this year's exchange budget for US$1,710,000, the balance to be paid in 1952.

CUBA

Cuba to Investigate Petroleum Possibilities

Havana, June 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Cuban Government has appropriated $500,000 for investigation of petroleum possibilities in various parts of the island. Included in the plan is the drilling of a well to a depth of 10,000 feet.

Fish Meal Plant May be Established in Cuba

Havana, June 20, 1951.—(FTS)—German experts are reported to be studying Cuban fisheries and species of fish caught in order to determine if it would be feasible to set up a fish meal plant in Cuba.

New Sugar Mills Operating in the Dominican Republic

Havana, June 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Two new sugar mills are now in operation in the Dominican Republic, and machinery for another mill has been ordered. The crop for this year has been estimated at 10 per cent larger than last year, and the present goal in sight is for a yield of one million long tons of sugar, when expansion is completed.

WEST GERMANY

Housing in Western Germany Greatly Increased

Frankfurt, June 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bonn government has announced that house construction in Western Germany has almost doubled in the first four months of 1951, as compared with the same period last year. The respective figures were 110,000 and 57,000 units.

Amount of German Currency Permitted by Travellers Increased

Frankfurt, June 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bank Deutscher Laender has announced that effective June 20, 1951, travellers to Western Germany and West Berlin may now bring with them a maximum of 100 Deutschemarks in German currency as against the 40 Deutschemarks permitted previously. Travellers leaving Germany are still restricted to carrying 40 Deutschemarks.

Unemployment in Western Germany Reduced

Frankfurt, June 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The downward movement of unemployment in Western Germany, which slackened appreciably during the early part of May, continued in the latter half. There was a decrease of 59,200, as compared with April. Since the middle of January, unemployment declined by 524,000 to the present figure of 1,386,900.

Despite the 1950 boom, Germany remains one of the two or three European countries with great reserves of unused manpower and industrial capacity. The United Nations European Economic Commission pointed out that industrial output could be 20 per cent higher this year than in 1950 if the lack of industrial materials (especially from domestic sources) were met.

German Central Bank Shows Profit

Frankfurt, June 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The annual report of the Bank Deutscher Laender, the Central Bank of Issue of the West German Federal Republic, shows a net profit of 126,000,000 DM for last year, as compared with only 46,500,000 DM for the previous period. With an original capital stock of 100,000,000 DM, this is a very much larger profit than was shown by the former Reichsbank. It is, however, due to a large revenue of interest payments, the most important representing a federal government debt which was assumed by the government at the time of the currency reform and carries interest at 3 per cent.

On the other hand, the government draws on the profits earned by the bank and, while the allocation has not yet been made, the Federal budget for 1950 included 80,000,000 DM revenue from the Central Bank. This figure may be considered reasonably accurate, since the balance of 46,000,000 DM is retained by the bank to cover a statutory reserve of 20 per cent of the original capital, an additional reserve of 20 per cent and a 6 per cent annual dividend to the Land (Provincial) Central Banks. Thus the government gets back about half the amount of interest paid on the outstanding debt with the bank.

GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain to Abolish Price Maintenance

London, June 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The United Kingdom Government has announced its intention to introduce legislation making illegal the maintenance of fixed minimum retail prices. The proposed legislation will "make it unlawful to operate or take part in the operation of collective measures designed to ensure that goods shall be sold at (or above) specified retail prices".

There will, however, be a provision entitling manufacturers "to indicate, recommend, or prescribe only maximum prices for the resale of their goods and it will be unlawful to give any indication of resale price unless it is clearly stated that the price indicated is a maximum".

While it is considered that this legislation should cover the whole of industry and trade, account will be taken of any cases where it might be established that exceptional conditions would render the operation of the proposed provisions unworkable or undesirable in the public interest.

Industrial Exhibition Held by English Town

London, June 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Watford, Hertfordshire, situated on the northwest rim of greater London's "outer ring," is playing its part in this Festival year by staging an Industrial Exhibition. Besides displaying to citizens and visitors alike the products of the town's industries, it demonstrates the amenities and advantages offered by the community to industrialists.

Watford is considered a "sample" English town for national surveys. It enjoys this distinction because of its relatively diversified industry, its steady income derived from these industries and a comparative absence of either extreme poverty or extreme wealth. To study this town and to inspect its exhibition is in some ways to understand industrial Britain today and the way of life of its people.

The printing and engineering trades are the two lines of business activity most fully represented. This is as it should be, for Watford, which saw the establishment of its printing industry 128 years ago, is today the largest printing centre in Europe. Statistically, more than 500 million copies of national weekly magazines are produced yearly, and journals, books, catalogues and other pieces of printed matter from the presses of local firms are to be found, not only in the United Kingdom, but in the four corners of the world. The engineering industry is powerfully represented, and firms bearing names known far and wide with huge plants and offices in the vicinity are to be found exhibiting here. There are also displays of firms engaged in the production of chocolate, cocoa and confectionery, as well as brewing, book-binding and the manufacture of paper and ink.

INDIA

India Fixes Export Quota for Manganese Ore

New Delhi, May 30, 1951.—(FTS)—It has been announced in the Indian Parliament that the quota fixed for export of high-grade manganese ore for the current year comes to one million tons. There is no quantity limitation for export of low grade ore, and no destinational control exercised by the government, but manganese ore is largely exported to the United States.

New Indian Export Policy for Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Expected

Bombay, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports of groundnuts or peanuts, for crushing purposes, from India to Canada have been banned since February 1, 1950, this prohibition being instituted during the course of the 1950 shipping season. The ban vitiated all outstanding contracts, even though the export policy was subsequently relaxed to allow exports of hand-picked selected types of peanuts to hard-currency countries, which for all practical purposes at that time meant only Switzerland and Canada as peanut imports are restricted into the United States.

In late September, 1950, export quotas were announced for groundnuts for crushing purposes, and exporters were invited to register all export sales calling for shipment to the end of February, 1951. On November 27, 1950, registration of sales was suspended for groundnut oil and hand-picked selected groundnuts to all permissible destinations for shipments prior to April, 1951. As registration could only be effected by producing the relevant documents, it was anticipated that, as long as registration was permitted, the exports would be effected. However, the Government of India became concerned with increasing prices and possibilities of shortages developing, which would affect domestic crushers, and consequently banned all exports of oil and all types of groundnuts to Canada, on February 26, 1951. At the end of March, 1951, it was announced that exports of groundnut oil and H.P.S. groundnuts to Canada would be allowed up to 60 per cent of sales already registered for shipment during the months March to June, 1951. No provision was made for contracts outstanding and sales registered covering shipments in January and February, which, for the most part, were contracted for at lower price levels than for shipments in the latter part of the year, and had not gone forward due to lack of shipping space or the absence of an export permit.

Shippers from Bombay, Madras and Calcutta were recently asked to submit audited statements of their export trade during the past three years, and a new export policy for oils and oilseeds for the 1951-52 season is expected. Export control authorities will be able to study the returns and to decide, roughly, the total quantity that may be exported next year, and also the individual and destinational quotas. The question is also likely to be examined at the July meeting of the Export Advisory Committee.

If the new export policy is announced before the commencement of the next shipping season, it will be the first time such a procedure has been followed, and will indicate that the export of oilseeds and oils has assumed increased importance in India's export trade, and that it has been decided to deal with the problem on a scientific and rational basis. Foreign demand for India's oilseeds is increasing, and prices have shot up about 20 per cent in the last six months.

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa Expands Youth Agricultural Education

Johannesburg, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Agricultural Club and the Land Service, which have been in operation for some years in South Africa, have recently been joined into one single national movement under the Division of Soil Conservation and Extension of the Department of Agriculture. Through this combination the department hopes to expand its educational work among the youth of South Africa. Its success will depend largely on the lead and guidance given by the department, and to an equal extent on the co-operation given by the provincial departments and the schools.

The main purpose of the national movement is to demonstrate approved home and farm practice to girls and boys, and through their example to help establish approved methods among the rural community. It represents an organized system of extension teaching through demonstrations in the field and in the home. The work, which is done on a voluntary basis, centres around living things like plants and animals, and is also concerned with the active processes of home making, farm accounting, and other matters directly related to life of the farm.

South Africa to Manufacture Oil from Coal

Johannesburg, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The government-sponsored project to manufacture synthetic oil fuels and a number of by-products from low grade coal, in the Northern Free State, is taking shape and work has commenced on the site. In February it was reported that the estimated capital cost had been increased from £13 millions to £18 millions to enable an estimated production of 60 million gallons of fuel, about one-fifth of the Union's petrol requirements, against the original 35 million gallons. It has since been announced that the M. W. Kellogg Company of New York is to be responsible for the erection of the factory, and with them will be associated the Ruhrchemie Works of Germany. The process to be used is based on the Fisher-Tropsch process as improved by Ruhrchemie and by the Kellogg Company. As a result of this combination it is claimed that the undertaking will be more economic as a larger number of by-products will become available, including diesel oil, several alcohols, paraffin wax, tar, lubricants, solvents and hydro-gasoline.

South African Pineapple Industry to be Expanded

Johannesburg, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Estimates of this season's Eastern Cape pineapple crop have been set at 30,000 tons. It is expected that exports of this fresh fruit will total at least 210,000 cases, already authorized by the Food Controller, but they are more likely to approximate 350,000 cases. Port Elizabeth is the only port through which pineapples are being exported. Expectations are that expansion of the industry in the Eastern Cape Province within the next five years will result in a crop each year of 100,000 tons, more than three times the present quantity.

South African Potato Exports Successful

Johannesburg, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—According to preliminary reports, the export of South African potatoes has been a big success. Buyers have expressed satisfaction with the quality and condition in which they received the potatoes. Potatoes have so far been exported to Singapore, Mauritius, the West Indies, Zanzibar, Ceylon, the West Coast of Africa, and Tanganyika.

Up to now about 100,000 units of 75 lb. each have been exported to overseas countries. Another 25,000 units will be shipped shortly.

An interesting feature of the export of potatoes is that most of these countries demand the very small potatoes, of between one to three ounces. There is hardly a market in the Union for such small potatoes.

Ireland to Have Flax Spinning Factory at Cork

Dublin, June 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The establishment in Cork of a modern factory to spin flax into linen thread is projected. It is expected that 150 operatives will be employed at the start. The new company, O'Brien Brothers (Flax) Ltd., with a capital of £250,000, will process linen flax yarns, and will round out the industry by using flax grown in the West Cork area and scutched by their associates, Skibbereen Scutching Mills Ltd., Skibbereen. The project is also associated with O'Brien Brothers (Spinners) Ltd., woollen spinners of Cork, and with William Ross & Co. Ltd., linen spinners of Belfast, Northern Ireland. Plant and machinery will be supplied by the well-known textile machinery manufacturers, James Mackie & Sons Ltd., Belfast, also said to be actively interested in the new industry.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Brazilian Industrial Expansion Assisted by World Conditions

European firms establishing branch plants in Brazil, as result of unsettled world situation—Import restrictions on many commodities have stimulated domestic manufactures—Industrialization should continue rapid increase unless material and equipment shortages become worse.

By D. W. Jackson, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(Editor's Note.—Mr. Jackson died suddenly, in Rio de Janeiro, on June 29.)

(One Brazilian cruzeiro equals $0·0577 Canadian)

RIO DE JANEIRO.—Both internal and external factors have had considerable influence on the increased industrial development in Brazil. Internally, the government policy to restrict the importation of many commodities has stimulated domestic manufactures. Externally, the unsettled world situation has continued as an incentive to European firms to establish branch plants in Brazil.

Construction has recently begun in Santo Amaro of a factory for the manufacture of synthetic wool and silk from glass. The products and machinery of this new Brazilian industry are patented in France, England, Switzerland and the United States. This product has various end uses as insulation in industry and ship construction.

In the State of São Paulo bituminous shale deposits are already being processed with an anticipated daily production of 25 tons of crude petroleum which, upon distillation, will give 12,500 kilograms of diesel oil, 2,500 kilograms of gasoline, 2,500 kilograms of fuel oil and 7,500 kilograms of residual oils. Preparations are being made to increase future production to 100 tons of crude petroleum daily.

The early construction of a plastics factory, also in São Paulo, with Brazilian and North American capital totalling 10 million cruzeiros, has been announced. The final goal will be not only to supply the domestic market, but also to export to various South American countries.

A firm of radio-electric manufacturers of Barcelona is interested in building a factory in Brazil for the production of radio accessories. An automobile plant is also projected for the State of Minas Gerais, with German equipment. Preparations are under way for the local manufacture of polished glass for mirrors which, heretofore, had been imported from abroad.

Iron and Steel Industry Expanding

The iron and steel industry continued to expand throughout 1950. The production of rolled steel in the first nine months of 1950 was 435,680 tons, against 365,588 during the same period of 1949, an increase of 19·2 per cent. The production of steel during the same period of 1950 reached 574,541 tons, as compared with 443,886 tons in 1949, indicating an increase of 29·4 per cent. Pig iron, during the same period, reached 519,792 tons, against 403,105 tons in the first nine months of 1949.

The National Steel Company at Volta Redonda produced, during the first quarter of 1950, more than half the entire national production of steel and pig iron, and 48 per cent of the country's rolling-mill products.

The demand for iron and steel increased so substantially that the National Steel Company was obliged to increase its installation at Volta

Redonda. Accordingly, they obtained a loan of $25 million from the Export-Import Bank. The expansion program included the construction of new steel mills, furnaces, coke-ovens and other supplementary equipment. The increased steel production will assist materially the domestic manufacture of a wide range of articles which formerly were imported.

In 1950, the national cement industry continued to expand, supplying more than 80 per cent of domestic consumption, against 75 per cent in 1949. In the first nine months of 1950, production surpassed by 83 thousand tons the production in the same period of 1949. However, a decrease in imports of 98 thousand tons caused a serious cement shortage and provoked the recurrence of a black market in this product where a sack of 50 kilograms sold for 70 cruzeiros. The national scarcity of cement, however, caused the development of other important projects.

New Cement Factories Planned

It is expected that by mid-1951 another cement factory will be in production in Rio Grande do Sul, with an annual capacity of 105 thousand tons. The actual buildings have been constructed and the necessary machinery is already in the country. By the end of 1951, another cement plant is expected at Volta Redonda with an annual capacity of 150 thousand tons, including Portland, ferro Portland, etc. In addition to these new plants, further expansion of other factories is proposed which will augment production in 1952 by 420,000 tons. It is estimated that, during the current year, the increased output will reach 255,000 tons.

In Bahia, a new cement plant is also planned. This company will exploit the clay deposits in Bahia where the reserves are said to be 52 million tons, with an average yield of more than 80 per cent clay. The Export-Import Bank is granting a loan of US$2,070,000 to assist in this project. The production capacity of the plant is expected to be 100,000 tons per annum. Other companies have been organized to promote the construction of factories in Paraná and the State of Rio de Janeiro with a view to exploring the clay and shell deposits in Santa Catarina and São Paulo.

The production of coal in the first nine months of 1950, amounting to 1·5 million tons, was less by 7·6 per cent than that of the same period in 1949. During this period, Brazil imported 823,272 tons of coal, against 579,033 tons in 1949, an increase of 42·2 per cent.

The coal industry continues to be in difficult straits. The domestic market has difficulty in consuming the national output owing to the high costs of production and transportation. Imported coal of superior quality has sold more cheaply than the local product. One calorie of national coal costs, in the principal Brazilian ports, almost 75 per cent more than the foreign product. In 1948, the National Steel Company consumed 252,000 tons of coal. In the following year it reduced its consumption by 172,000 tons in favour of North American coal, which was cheaper and better for coking purposes. The production of coal in Brazil is expensive owing to the manual labour involved and the almost complete lack of modern equipment. These factors are further aggravated by a deficiency in transportation in the three producing states.

Brazilian Coal Consumption, 1949

Consumers	Imported '000 tons	National '000 tons	Total '000 tons
Metallurgy	216	156	372
Shipping	190	83	273
Railways	287	850	1,137
Gasworks	193	30	223
Thermo-electricity	...	225	225
Industry, etc.	27	42	69
	913	1,386	2,299

The annual reports of the National Steel Industry have shown a steady decline in the use of domestic coal. In 1950, the fuel consumed at Volta Redonda was 65 per cent of foreign origin, as against 39 per cent foreign in 1948. In some measure this may be due to the high ash and sulphur content of the Brazilian product. However, in 1949 foreign coal cost 40 cruzeiros c.i.f. Rio de Janeiro per million calories, against 69 cruzeiros c.i.f. Rio de Janeiro per million calories of national coal.

The railway companies are responsible for nearly half the total of coal consumption in Brazil. Some of the smaller railways have complained of the increasing costs of firewood and have been compelled to turn to imported coal. Unless new consumers can be found, and/or the price of coal lowered, it is logical to expect that the coal mining companies will continue in a precarious financial position.

Newsprint Production Insufficient for Needs

Brazilian paper production in 1949 attained a total of 216,544 tons of various types. Of this production, 44·9 per cent was wrapping paper, 36·7 per cent printing paper, 12·1 per cent writing paper, and the remainder was of different types.

About 45 per cent of the printing paper, production of which reached 79,411 tons in 1949, was used for the printing of newspapers (35,530 tons). This production is still insufficient for the country's needs, as the estimate of annual consumption is 80,000 tons.

The importation of cellulose, the raw material for the manufacture of paper, was 132,173 tons in 1950, a substantial increase over the 92,469 tons imported in 1949.

Brazilian Imports of Cellulose

Principal Suppliers	1948	1949	1950
Sweden	30,388	73,872	108,003
Finland	6,665	16,109	21,923
Norway	1,422	1,835	2,148
United States	838	653	99
CANADA	4,725	....	....

The production of cigarette paper has been sufficient to supply 80 per cent of domestic requirements, and the principal national supplier has been a big mill in the State of Rio de Janeiro. In the first six months of 1950, importations reached 59 tons, against 178 tons in the same period of 1949. It is reported that a South African firm intends installing a mill, of 20 tons daily capacity, in Pracicaba, using sugar cane residue as the raw material. This new mill is expected to be in operation within one or two years and will be the first of its type in Brazil.

Textile Exports Continue Decline

The drop in the exports of cotton textiles has been steady since 1948. Up to September 1950, 1,396 tons had been exported, against 2,186 tons during the same period in 1949. This represented a decrease of 36·1 per cent in volume and 13·1 per cent in value. The export of cotton textiles represents, today, less than 0·8 per cent of total exports, while in 1945 it reached 12 per cent. One contributing factor has been the loss of certain Latin American markets, particularly Argentina and Uruguay, which have imported from other sources and expanded their own textile industries. At the moment, the Argentine has 500,000 spindles.

However, in 1950 Brazilian production increased slightly and, in consequence, the domestic market had to consume almost the complete output. The São Paulo production in 1950 was estimated at 450 million cruzeiros, which represents an increase of roughly 10 million, or about 2 per cent as compared with 1949. The textile industry of São Paulo consumed about 85,000 tons of cotton last year, as compared with 83,639 in 1949. The number of spindles operating during the first quarter of 1950 totalled 1,311,472, against 1,251,090 in 1949.

The expansion and re-equipment of the textile industry continues. In recent commercial agreements with foreign countries, provision has been made for the importation of machinery, tools, spare parts and accessories for the textile industry. With Great Britain alone, such equipment has a total value of 210 million cruzeiros. The value of machinery imported by the industry from 1945 up to September, 1950, was 1,903 million cruzeiros.

The manufacture of linens continues to expand. For certain types of fine textiles, the Brazilian thread has not yet attained the degree of perfection desired, and substantial quantities are still imported from the United Kingdom.

In 1949 the Brazilian textile industry numbered 3·3 million spindles and had 100,000 looms, of which 7 per cent were automatic. In all probability this percentage of spindles and modern looms will be sharply increased during 1951, in view of the number of imports approved from abroad. The Brazilian production of rayon thread was 16,500 tons in 1950, as compared with 14,000 tons in 1949. The output of linen and silk goods should be approximately 10 per cent greater in 1951 than during the previous year.

Rubber Goods Production Increasing

The manufacture of tires and tubes has shown an appreciable increase. From January to June 1950, 641,633 tires and 403,891 tubes were produced, against 533,196 and 363,679 respective units during the same period of 1949. This shows an increase of 16 per cent in tire production and 11 per cent for tubes. The production of all types of rubber goods has proceeded apace. Production is practically all consumed domestically. In 1949, imports amounted to less than 1·8 million cruzeiros in value. The manufacture of rubber wares in 1950 increased to approximately 1,800 million cruzeiros in value, and it is expected to pass the 2 billion mark in 1951.

The pharmaceutical and chemical industries followed the general increase in Brazilian industrial activity during 1950. The pharmaceutical exports began to decline in 1946, as a result of the return to the international market of countries which had been excluded during hostilities. In addition, several countries in Latin America raised import restrictions against Brazilian products which forced some Brazilian laboratories to establish branch plants in those territories.

The Brazilian imports of drugs and medicaments are, in large measure, confined to penicillin and other antibiotics and raw materials for the pharmaceutical industry. Towards the end of 1950, measures were adopted to reduce the amount of currency being made available for imported penicillin. National products have now been substituted satisfactorily for these former imports.

In the chemical industry, one important feature in 1950 was the reorganization of the National Company of Alkalis by means of a $15 million loan from the Import-Export Bank.

The shortage of certain raw materials is causing serious alarm among many chemical manufacturers. There already exists a marked scarcity of sulphur, caustic soda and carbonate of soda, products so indispensable to the various branches of the chemical industry.

Lack of Shipping Hampers Salt Distribution

The production, and particularly the distribution, of salt has been hampered by a lack of adequate coastwise shipping. In the first six months of 1950, production totalled 850,000 tons, against 825,000 tons in 1949. In 1943, total output reached 416,000 tons, and before the war was only 297,000 tons. In various other manufactures the general trend has been upward. In the tobacco industry, during the period January to September, 1950, an increase of 11·5 per cent was shown over the corresponding period in 1949.

In the food-processing industry, the increased consumption tax collected between January and September, 1950, was 14 per cent higher than in the same period of the previous year; in the beverages industry 9·1 per cent; ceramic and glass 9·1 per cent; furniture 20 per cent; pharmaceuticals 7·7 per cent; clothing, shoes, textiles 2·2 per cent. These percentages, with the exception of beverages, refer to values and not to actual production volume, however.

The petroleum refinery in Mataripe continues to have a daily production of 2,500 barrels. It is planned to increase this output to 5,000. Another refinery is projected for Cubatão with an ultimate production of 45,000 barrels per day. Machinery has already been ordered from France, and the land is being prepared for construction of buildings. It is expected that production will begin some time in 1953.

It may be anticipated that the industrialization of Brazil will continue to increase rapidly, unless the general international situation worsens considerably and equipment, machinery and raw materials become increasingly difficult to obtain.

Switzerland Announces Plans to Introduce Television

Berne, June 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The Swiss Government has just announced plans for the introduction of television in this country. It has proposed that the technical aspects be the concern of the Federal Department of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, while the programing will be under the control of the Swiss Broadcasting Company. Experimental broadcasts have been or are to be inaugurated in the four largest Swiss cities, and regular services are scheduled to begin in 1955. The transmissions are to be made on the 625 line system. It has been proposed that television receivers be licensed at an annual charge of approximately 70 francs, ($17.22).

Linseed Oil Shipments Higher

Buenos Aires, June 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Linseed oil shipments from Argentina up to the first week in January totalled 158,573 metric tons, compared with 71,053 tons during approximately the same period last year. This year's five months' figure was almost 80 per cent of the total shipped throughout the whole of 1950. The five months' shipments of linseed were 138,418 metric tons against 18,400 tons during January-May, 1950.

The official estimate of the 1950-51 linseed crop was 531,900 metric tons against 675,800 tons in 1949-50. This compares with the 1940-44 five-year average of 1,405,000 metric tons. Argentine stocks of both linseed and oil have been very greatly reduced as compared with last year.

Turkish Economy Made Definite Progress During the Past Year

ECA investment program should produce even greater results in 1951—Intensive effort is being made in agriculture, road-building, transport, mining, harbour construction and grain storage—Foreign capital is needed for industrialization.

By G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(Editor's Note.—Unless otherwise stated, United States dollars are used. One United States dollar equals 2·80 Turkish lira.)

ISTANBUL.—Definite progress was made in almost all spheres of Turkey's economy in 1950. Given conditions of peace or, more accurately, the absence of war, 1951 should produce even greater tangible results from the investment program initiated by ECA in 1949. Intensive effort is being made in the fields of agriculture, road-building, transport, mining, harbour construction and grain storage.

During 1950, the maintenance of high prices in agricultural products, especially cotton, made possible a substantial reduction in Turkey's trade balance deficit. Under the Marshall Plan, agricultural, mining and industrial undertakings were improved. Although continuing to be a serious drain on the whole economy, the military forces benefited from the equipment and training provided by the United States Military Aid program.

Need for Foreign Capital Recognized

The general election of May, 1950, resulted in the return by an overwhelming majority of the opposition party. Bearing in mind that, at the time of the election, the governing party had been in continuous power since the founding of the republic, 26 years ago, by Kemal Ataturk, it is highly creditable that for the first time a truly free election was held in such a peaceful and orderly fashion. The present government's policy departs from the "etatism," or nationalistic state control policy, of the former in that great inducement is given to private enterprise to encourage industrial and commercial development. The need for foreign capital for the industrialization of the country is recognized, and legislation has already been enacted which is designed to give impetus to the inflow of investment by foreign companies.

Despite the heavy drain of Turkey's military preparedness program, the 1951 budget reveals that the government is determined to pursue its policy of heavy investment for increased productive capacity in all spheres, transportation and communication facilities and public works. The investment program of the government calls for an expenditure of about 345 million lira.

Increased Dollar Aid Received

During the year 1949-50, Turkey received direct and conditional dollar aid on an increased scale over that of 1948-49. Compared with 1948-49, when the total dollar aid was $39 million, the total in 1949-50 was $58·5 million, comprising a $16 million grant, a $35 million loan and $7·5 million conditional aid. But a large benefit, in the amount of $71·5 million was realized on drawing rights. As at December 31, 1950, a grant of $13·6 million had been made against the year 1950-51. Aside from the initial position in EPU of $25 million, which Turkey has been granted, the total aid for the current year has not yet been decided.

Of the total of $104·3 million of dollar aid allocated up to December 31, 1950, the main uses are as follows (in millions of dollars): agricultural equipment, 32·3; Zonguldak coal mines, 13·0; Catalagzi transmission line, 5·7; roads, 11·9; wheat and flour, 12·8; ocean freight, 9·0.

By the same date $71·5 million of drawing rights had been allocated, the principal uses (in millions of dollars) being: meat packing, 6·0; Zonguldak coal mines, 11·7; state seaways, 8·1; railway equipment, 11·8; normal consumables and private investment purposes, 22·0.

Of the counterpart funds deposited in the Central Bank of Turkey, ECA announced in November, 1950, the release of 125 million out of the 198 million Turkish lira in the counterpart fund. In December, 71·9 million Turkish lira were allocated, over half for the roads program, and various sums to the Agricultural Bank, a private cement works in Istanbul, a cold storage project in Istanbul and a glass factory in Eskisehir.

Balanced Budget Not Yet Possible

Although the benefits of United States aid to the total economy of the country are not doubted, in so far as the problems of government finance are concerned, the large-scale aid in the military field, as well as through ECA, is somewhat of a mixed blessing. Difficulty is continually experienced in financing, in local currency, necessary expenditures for local labour and materials for installation, operation and maintenance. The benefits to the national income of increased industrialization and of modern methods of agriculture cannot keep pace with the expenditures involved in the investment program. For several years the practice of deficit-budgeting has been employed, and although the governing party, prior to the election in May, promised as one of its principal policies that a balanced budget would be presented for 1951, this action has not been possible. The budget, which was presented in preliminary form in December and approved in March, allows for a deficit of approximately 235 million Turkish lira. It is intended that the deficit will be covered by utilizing the credit position of $25 million which Turkey holds in the EPU, by transferring to the treasury part of the counterpart funds arising from ECA, and by raising an internal loan.

The armed forces continue to account for the major portion of expenditure at nearly 450 million Turkish lira, approximately 35 per cent of the normal budget. A supplementary budget of 305 million Turkish lira, covering investments, indicates anticipated expenditure on public works at 120 million Turkish lira. For the first time the Ministry of Agriculture is receiving a substantial sum, amounting to 11 million Turkish lira.

Anticipated revenues at 1,345 million Turkish lira will be derived principally from income and corporation taxes (26 per cent), customs duties, transaction and sales taxes (44 per cent), state monopolies (15 per cent), and the remainder will be made up of income from state property, circulation taxes, national lottery, etc.

Assets of Central Bank Increased

During the year the total assets of the Central Bank increased about 19 per cent, reaching 1,852 million Turkish lira at the end of 1950. Note circulation at the beginning of the year stood at 893 million Turkish lira, reached a low point at the end of July of about 876 million Turkish lira, and on December 31 stood at 961·7 million Turkish lira.

Comparative figures for holdings of gold and foreign exchange disclose that gold reserves were reduced by approximately 4,000 kgs. over the year, although foreign exchange holdings were up by more than 43 million Turkish lira.

Turkish Gold and Foreign Exchange Holdings

	December 31, 1949	December 31, 1950
Gold (kilograms)	137,017	133,110
Turkish lira equivalent	431,709,000	419,399,000
Turkish lira equivalent of foreign exchange	137,890,000	181,254,000

Gold reserves were reduced in June by some 14,000 kgs., due to excessive imports in the first months of the year. In view of the drawing rights which Turkey enjoyed in OEEC, the position was somewhat improved in late July and August. With the benefit of increased export activity during the export season in autumn, holdings of gold were increased, through credits drawn from EPU, so that at the year's end the net position was only 4,000 kgs. below the position at the beginning of the year.

No change was made in the official rate of exchange of the Turkish lira, which stands at 2·80 to the United States dollar. Gold held in private hands is bought and sold within the country on a free market. The price reached a high point in January, 1950, at 6·30 Turkish lira per fine gram and in June, 1950, a low at 4·40 Turkish lira per gram. The price on December 31 was 4·77 Turkish lira and has increased since that time. The price has recently reached 5·04 Turkish lira per gram (about US$55.96 per oz.)

The wholesale price index dropped until July, the principal reasons being the lack of purchasing power of the agricultural community caused by the poor crops of the previous year. Reflecting the trend, the cost of living index of Istanbul and Ankara fell gradually until September, the relationship holding fairly constant although lagging behind the wholesale price index. The cost of living index is prepared from lists of articles which form minimum existence standards, and for this reason the reduction of the price of sugar and bread by government action in June had a material effect on the cost of living index. By August, the impact of the effects of the Korean situation had begun to be felt in wholesale prices, and the index climbed steadily until December and has mounted during the first months of 1951. Very little stabilizing influence can be expected in so far as imported goods are concerned, but the prospects of a good year from the agricultural point of view should keep costs of minimum standards of living from spiralling beyond reason.

Turkish Cost of Living, 1950

Month	National Wholesale Price	Cost of Living Istanbul	Cost of Living Ankara
January	482	384	358
March	469	383	359
June	431	358	341
September	435	342	321
December	469	352	329

Trade Fair Being Held Next Year in June

The Canadian International Trade Fair will be held next year from June 2 to June 13. As announced at the conclusion of the trade fair this year, its continuation beyond 1952 will depend largely on the measure of participation next year by Canadian manufacturers and other producers.

Canadian Exports by Areas

Country	May			January—May		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	28·1	48·9	47·3	137·5	185·1	202·7
America	2·1	2·8	3·8	8·0	13·2	14·9
Africa	1·5	4·3	6·2	7·8	17·1	20·8
Asia	0·8	11·4	3·6	4·0	27·9	31·2
Oceania	3·5	4·0	6·8	19·6	16·9	23·2
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	36·1	71·5	67·6	177·0	260·2	292·7
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	20·5	176·2	210·0	98·6	733·4	927·8
Latin America	1·7	13·7	17·5	7·7	46·9	68·5
Europe	5·8	20·0	15·8	22·3	64·2	82·4
Other Foreign Countries	2·9	5·6	12·4	15·5	36·7	56·4
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	30·9	215·6	255·7	144·1	881·2	1,135·1
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	67·0	287·0	323·4	321·1	1,141·4	1,427·7

Canadian Exports, by Countries

—	May			January—May		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	27,889	48,549	47,241	135,332	183,445	202,256
Gibraltar	1	17	45	2	93	275
Malta	21	341	3	189	1,580	137
TOTAL EUROPE	(a)28,128	48,907	47,289	(a)137.512	185,118	202,668
America:						
Newfoundland*	725	....	....	2,504	....	....
Bermuda	155	294	355	528	1,248	1,503
Barbados	82	509	533	385	1,519	1,795
Jamaica	476	589	748	1,818	2,956	3,285
Trinidad and Tobago	329	687	965	1,392	3,125	3,769
Bahamas	163	137	164	766	848	896
Leeward and Windward Islands		327	423		1,366	1,649
British Honduras	37	37	58	107	175	132
British Guiana	132	258	544	542	1,980	1,827
Falkland Islands	....	....	....	....	....	....
TOTAL AMERICA	2,099	2,838	3,790	8,042	13,217	14,856
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	1,301	78	18	6,516	114	90
Union of South Africa		3,922	5,600		15,812	18,839
Other British South Africa		....	1		1	1
Southern Rhodesia	108	143	249	574	427	837
Gambia	2	....	2	10	10	9
Gold Coast	26	52	109	43	234	329
Nigeria	7	14	31	30	96	191
Sierra Leone	24	32	9	86	94	63
Other British West Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	3	....	5	190	56	23
British East Africa	66	60	166	316	268	433
TOTAL AFRICA	1,537	4,301	6,190	7,810	17,112	20,815

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

*The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian statistics as from April 1, 1949.

(a) Includes Ireland

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

Country	May			January—May		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	248	6,744	963	1,336	13,000	20,777
Pakistan		1,445	690		5,374	2,148
Ceylon	28	2,276	150	96	3,770	993
Aden	7	....	8	46	3	14
Federation of Malaya	222	309	891	1,330	2,508	3,739
Other British East Indies	1	2	....	3	23	....
Hong Kong	241	638	860	1,099	3,227	3,480
TOTAL ASIA	(b) 786	11,414	3,562	(b)4,025	27,905	31,151
Oceania:						
Australia	2,486	3,758	5,274	13,207	13,117	17,995
New Zealand	1,000	214	1,425	6,213	3,612	4,860
Fiji	15	24	90	157	143	237
Other British Oceania	1	....	9	42	3	77
TOTAL OCEANIA	3,502	3,996	6,798	19,619	16,875	23,169
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	36,052	71,456	67,627	177,010	260,225	292,661
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	20,441	175,406	208,678	97,960	727,206	921,447
Alaska	7	104	107	39	350	354
American Virgin Islands	3	13	12	12	63	89
Hawaii	73	399	838	460	2,252	2,651
Puerto Rico	18	291	390	103	3,503	3,133
United States Oceania	....	15	12	3	66	83
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	20,542	176,228	210,037	98,577	733,440	927,757
Latin America:						
Argentina	493	2,833	258	1,840	5,725	2,226
Bolivia	7	22	180	39	218	1,484
Brazil	470	770	3,012	1,635	3,672	11,676
Chile	68	149	481	303	483	1,885
Colombia	80	1,683	962	428	4,456	5,632
Costa Rica	14	194	213	48	775	874
Cuba	52	1,778	1,944	397	6,817	8,520
Dominican Republic	8	133	256	228	1,117	1,568
Ecuador	4	93	179	19	354	1,155
El Salvador	3	111	174	19	517	778
Guatemala	13	181	203	53	945	1,054
Haiti (Republic of)	7	182	107	39	982	944
Honduras	33	61	2,923	89	164	3,110
Mexico	142	1,244	2,222	1,252	4,809	9,915
Nicaragua	3	57	79	49	363	473
Panama	36	249	402	158	3,290	2,958
Paraguay	2	3	9	5	25	53
Peru	78	583	577	396	1,264	2,056
Uruguay	10	104	648	111	386	2,119
Venezuela	143	3,291	2,704	621	10,509	10,061
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,666	13,721	17,533	7,729	46,871	68,541
Europe:						
Albania	....	....	....	5	....	....
Austria	....	403	224	8	823	906
Belgium and Luxembourg	559	4,377	3,731	2,060	14,317	21,630
Bulgaria	3	60	....	6	126	7
Czechoslovakia	327	48	150	938	319	232
Denmark	43	116	24	186	459	908
Estonia	....	....	....	1	....	....
Finland	26	18	115	129	347	551

(b) Includes Burma and Israel.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	May 1938	May 1950	May 1951	January—May 1938	January—May 1950	January—May 1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Conc.						
France	670	2,163	2,312	3,368	8,777	9,861
Germany	1,345	1,082	874	5,133	2,838	6,266
Greece	208	365	277	398	838	1,890
Hungary	....	1	1	1	43	22
Iceland	4	163	62	6	328	272
Italy	116	932	3,844	591	3,733	9,249
Ireland*	217	1,185	317	1,989	4,431	6,793
Latvia	94	....	....	152	....	....
Lithuania	66	....	....	67	....	....
Netherlands	721	739	805	3,349	4,278	3,876
Norway	944	2,996	1,018	2,947	6,627	8,792
Poland	56	541	8	425	1,008	78
Portugal	14	198	401	63	2,508	1,701
Azores and Maderia	....	21	7	1	96	94
Roumania	2	38	....	22	86	2
Spain	....	33	84	19	3,605	347
Sweden	422	844	219	1,639	1,590	1,437
Switzerland	66	3,324	1,207	267	6,390	6,932
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	143	38	1	531	46	7
Yugoslavia	1	354	125	4	577	558
TOTAL EUROPE	5,830	20,039	15,806	22,316	64,190	82,411
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	....	....	2	....	49	5
Arabia	....	172	268	....	454	622
Belgian Congo	6	126	398	44	665	1,429
Burma*	33	....	1	79	2	33
China	223	97	9	1,065	1,376	90
Greenland	....	8	17	....	21	65
Egypt	54	111	93	141	2,791	517
Ethiopia	....	1	18	....	24	43
French Africa	221	98	220	263	1,062	924
French East Indies	3	3	6	11	24	36
French Guiana	2	....	....	3	4	....
French Oceania	4	65	48	39	250	263
French West Indies	12	....	3	60	6	17
Madagascar	1	12	7	4	69	18
St. Pierre and Miquelon	20	85	95	66	394	431
Iran	....	88	72	38	529	511
Iraq	3	2	28	24	45	188
Israel*	6	268	434	36	6,954	4,850
Jordan	....	15	....	....	42	75
Tripoli	....	....	....	....	225	191
Other Italian Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Japan	1,175	1,818	7,013	9,789	9,211	27,440
Korea	....	6	1	....	1,099	2
Liberia	4	8	11	12	39	1,213
Morocco	5	133	63	39	687	795
Indonesia	87	258	781	325	1,704	2,362
Surinam	2	90	129	15	449	429
Netherlands Antilles	21	200	167	90	792	853
Philippines	132	920	1,503	684	4,399	7,033
Portuguese Africa	179	223	516	823	970	1,519
Portuguese Asia	....	....	3	....	32	28
Siam (Thailand)	2	189	187	9	674	673
Canary Islands	....	....	....	....	19	8
Spanish Africa	....	2	2	....	53	62
Syria	3	77	203	27	484	1,994
Turkey	746	515	59	1,903	1,075	1,656
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	2,905	5,590	12,357	15,474	36,673	56,375
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	30,946	215,580	255,731	144,096	881,177	1,135,085
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	66,998	287,036	323,358	321,106	1,141,402	1,427,745

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*Included in the totals for "Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Brazil Will Permit Imports of Certain Vehicle Chassis

Rio de Janeiro, June 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bank of Brazil will now accept applications for import licences covering chassis for trucks and buses and other freight vehicles, such as "Furgans" and pick-ups, for the first half of 1952. The licences will be granted on the basis of the quotas to which the factory representatives are entitled.

Brazilian Consular Regulations for Declaration of Value Announced

Rio de Janeiro, June 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The Export-Import Bureau of the Bank of Brazil announced on June 20 that, in order to put an end to the irregularities verified in the declared value of imported merchandise —whether by an increase in the cost in order to create illegal deposits abroad, or by the declaration of value inferior to the true value of the goods, in order to permit the entrance of larger amounts of non-essential merchandise into the country—it has recommended Brazilian Consulates abroad and customs departments throughout the country, to exercise severe control in relation to declared values in foreign currency, when consular visas are issued and on the occasion of the passing of the goods through the customs. The visas should be refused or the documents referring to the shipment forwarded to this Bureau if it is found that the merchandise is of greater or lesser value than that declared on the respective shipping documents, including the commercial and consular invoices, even though this may correspond to the price stated on the import licence.

The same fiscalization is being requested of the customs authorities as to the exact value of the merchandise exported, particularly as to its true quality and classification.

The legal penalties will be applied to the transgressors of the above dispositions.

New Regulations for Gift and Charitable Shipments to Western Germany

Frankfurt, June 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The customs regulations of the Federal Republic of Western Germany with respect to the importation of gift and charitable donations have been revised, effective May 28, 1951. Gift shipments are defined as free gifts from senders permanently residing abroad to certain recipients in Germany. Charitable donations are gifts to charitable organizations, which are authorized to receive such gifts for distribution to the needy. The new regulations extend the scope of such shipments, especially as regards food. In future, individuals in Germany may receive, free of duty, up to 33 pounds of food per month in one or several parcels. In addition, dresses, underwear, textile materials, shoes, household and consumption goods may be received without specific limits as to weight or value but the quantity must bear a reasonable relationship to the needs of the individual or his household.

Tea is excluded from the exemption, but coffee, up to one pound per month per individual, may be included in consignments to charitable institutions. It must be packed according to special instructions and may include green or roasted coffee but not coffee extract. Coffee may also be included in gift parcels but such parcels may not be composed exclusively of coffee. Parcels containing nothing but coffee, or more than one pound, are dutiable. The recipient may, if he so desires, return the dutiable quantities to the sender in lieu of paying duty.

Tobacco and tobacco products and saccharine are still prohibited entry as gift or charitable donations, and may be confiscated if contained in such shipments. Luxury goods are excluded from the concession. These include, among other items, spirits, wine, champagne, lobster, caviar, oysters, crawfish, jewellery, pearls, new clothing containing or made from fur over 800 deutschemarks in value, carpets valued at more than 80 deutschemarks per square metre, new reptile leather goods and shoes, radio sets and cameras.

Gift parcels may be sent by mail or freight but cannot be imported as travellers' baggage. They are to be for the use only of the recipient and the members of his household. Sale or barter of such goods is forbidden and will result in the imposition of the normal duty.

Sweden to Put into Force the Concessions Granted at Torquay

New York, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The Secretary General of the United Nations advises that Sweden signed on June 7, 1951, the Torquay Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. As result, the tariff concessions negotiated by Sweden at Torquay will become effective not later than July 7.

The items of interest to Canada on which Sweden negotiated concessions at Torquay were published in *Foreign Trade* of May 12, 1951, page 774.

Statement Issued by British West Indian Delegation

The following statement was issued by the delegation of the Regional Economic Committee of the British West Indies and British Guiana, which visited Canada last week on a goodwill mission to discuss the general question of Canadian-West Indian trade relations. "The delegation has been anxious to emphasize the great importance attached in the West Indies and in British Guiana to the maintenance of the traditional trade links with Canada, and to improve these links to the mutual benefit of both parties. It is also appreciated in the West Indies that, in existing circumstances of exchange controls and bulk purchases, difficulties arise which require full and frank discussions to remove. The full and frank discussions have in fact taken place, and the delegation believes that a fuller understanding of the difficulties and problems of both Canada and the West Indies has been largely achieved. The delegation hopes with confidence that these discussions will lead directly to the expansion of trade.

"The members of the delegation are most grateful to the Government of Canada and to the representatives of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the warm hospitality and kindness they have received."

Members of the delegation were: Hon. W. A. Bustamante, Minister of Communications and Leader of the House of Representatives, Jamaica; Hon. Albert Gomes, Minister of Labour, Industry and Communications, Trinidad: G. H. Adams, Leader of the House of Representatives, Barbados; Hon. W. J. Raatgever, Member of the Executive Council and Legislative Council, British Guiana; H. D. Robinson, representing the B.W.I. Sugar Association and Member of the Executive Council, Trinidad; H. A. Youngman, representing the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce of the West Indies; Keith McCowan, secretary of the B.W.I. Sugar Association, Port of Spain, Trinidad; R. Newton, Financial Secretary, Jamaica, and adviser to the delegation, and Miss Longbrilge, secretary to Mr. Bustamante. C. Rex Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies and British Guiana, of Montreal, accompanied the delegation to Ottawa.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, since May, 1945, has returned home and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on June 11.

Toronto—July 9-20
Brampton—July 23
Guelph—July 24
Kitchener: Waterloo—July 25
Hamilton—July 26-27
Brantford: Paris—July 28
London—July 30
Windsor—August 1-2
Sarnia—August 3
Winnipeg—August 9
Calgary—August 14
Edmonton—August 16-17
Vancouver—August 21-24
Victoria—August 27

Foreign Trade Service Directories

The list of Canadian Government Trade Commissioners, formerly reproduced in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be published henceforth once a month, appearing in the last issue of every month.

The Head Office Directory and the list of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, which formerly appeared once a month, will be published henceforth once a quarter, in the last issues of September, December, March and June.

Foreign Exchange Quotations, which were formerly published in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be reproduced henceforth in the last issue of each month.

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodities	April			January-April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
MAIN GROUPS	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	9·1	32·2	52·0	35·3	119·0	181·4
Animals and Animal Products	1·8	5·7	11·5	9·6	25·3	49·0
Fibres, Textiles and Products	6·2	26·8	60·6	31·9	110·6	193·6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2·3	7·5	12·7	10·4	30·6	45·6
Iron and Products	14·2	79·3	134·0	56·7	292·8	433·9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	2·9	15·0	25·8	13·0	63·5	95·1
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	6·5	37·1	51·1	29·5	143·4	188·2
Chemicals and Allied Products	2·4	11·9	18·8	9·8	46·7	67·8
Miscellaneous Commodities	3·6	15·4	26·4	14·4	48·6	82·4
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	48·9	230·9	393·0	210·6	880·4	1,336·9
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Seeds	157	780	696	885	3,267	3,688
Fruits	1,280	5,556	7,246	4,980	21,731	27,931
Nuts	203	2,180	2,842	800	7,975	9,314
Vegetables	854	2,772	3,390	2,790	9,312	10,987
Grains and products	1,682	1,599	5,281	5,655	4,603	12,352
Sugar and products	945	3,130	5,878	3,006	11,259	14,731
Cocoa and chocolate	123	832	1,354	473	4,425	4,394
Coffee and chicory	240	3,444	4,525	1,407	11,572	18,383
Tea	576	3,720	2,032	2,925	10,623	8,131
Beverages, alcoholic	417	989	1,122	1,611	4,664	5,877
Gums and resins	99	426	683	416	1,749	2,709
Oils, vegetable	1,406	1,999	7,426	4,549	9,358	19,075
Rubber and products	585	3,135	7,654	2,866	12,150	36,730
Tobacco	124	244	347	612	1,344	1,355
Vegetable products, other	392	1,410	1,555	2,219	4,951	5,733
TOTAL	9,082	32,219	52,031	35,286	118,982	181,390
Animals and Animal Products:						
Meats	81	331	1,582	307	1,289	5,964
Fish and fishery products	130	332	388	611	1,253	1,621
Furs and products	494	1,326	2,375	2,942	7,722	12,677
Hides and skins, raw	163	766	1,747	891	4,572	6,834
Leather, unmanufactured	177	588	1,129	814	2,627	4,042
Leather, manufactured	185	637	745	931	2,261	3,006
Animal oils, fats, greases	51	411	1,855	242	1,409	5,812
Animals and products, other	519	1,272	1,726	2,871	4,137	9,072
TOTAL	1,799	5,663	11,547	9,608	25,272	49,029
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton, raw and linters	699	5,673	11,412	4,289	23,706	41,683
Cotton products	1,259	5,977	11,960	6,095	23,166	39,925
Flax, hemp, jute and products	588	2,393	2,797	2,836	8,259	8,821
Silk and products	426	511	717	2,287	2,311	3,396
Wool, raw and unmanufactured	875	3,115	13,186	4,027	13,735	35,779
Wool products	989	3,946	8,954	6,212	17,594	26,819
Synthetic fibre	280	1,629	4,943	1,305	6,958	14,065
Textile products, other	1,066	3,525	6,590	4,886	14,836	23,073
TOTAL	6,812	26,769	60,560	31,937	110,565	193,561
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Wood, unmanufactured	368	1,109	2,919	1,747	5,490	10,116
Wood, manufactured	322	1,270	2,092	1,404	4,826	7,515
Paper	577	1,778	3,024	2,495	6,958	11,589
Books and printed matter	1,010	3,349	4,698	4,747	13,289	16,395
TOTAL	2,277	7,506	12,732	10,392	30,562	45,615
Iron and Its Products:						
Iron ore	11	2	381	132	62	431
Scrap	49	62	378	206	324	821
Castings and forgings	187	735	1,094	727	2,476	3,346
Rolling mill products	1,908	5,974	15,422	7,338	23,346	47,414
Pipes, tubes and fittings	220	3,593	3,638	704	9,314	11,955

Commodities	April			January–April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Its Products—Conc.						
Wire and chain	149	827	1,589	817	3,190	5,003
Farm implements and machinery	2,116	18,292	12,233	7,528	62,500	63,352
Hardware and cutlery	173	970	1,781	726	3,583	6,022
Household machinery	187	1,015	1,736	776	4,282	5,603
Mining, metallurgical machinery	334	1,960	3,581	1,640	7,457	14,477
Business, printing machinery	549	2,046	4,088	2,196	9,178	12,940
Other non-farm machinery	1,701	13,475	20,480	8,879	48,795	69,266
Tools	170	995	2,027	769	3,791	6,534
Autos, freight and passenger	1,926	7,201	12,781	5,278	4,860	34,787
Automobile parts	1,928	10,657	20,581	9,058	45,509	75,569
Other vehicles, chiefly iron	142	1,329	1,955	542	7,055	6,306
Engines and boilers	1,067	4,258	8,370	3,519	15,692	27,346
Cooking and heating apparatus	93	958	2,547	349	3,409	7,161
Iron products, other	1,264	4,933	10,347	5,552	17,988	35,551
TOTAL	14,173	79,281	134,011	56,736	292,809	433,884
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminium and products	326	945	1,889	1,285	3,336	7,091
Brass, copper, and products	279	1,231	2,448	1,231	4,787	7,987
Tin	144	580	1,879	747	2,187	6,807
Precious metals (except gold)	248	1,229	2,689	1,116	9,901	10,681
Clocks and watches	176	1,081	1,022	679	3,828	3,417
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	991	6,877	11,437	4,381	26,363	39,083
Non-ferrous products, other	720	3,101	4,420	3,519	13,097	20,033
TOTAL	2,884	15,044	25,782	12,957	63,498	95,099
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Clay and products	622	2,492	4,337	2,664	9,514	13,931
Coal	1,722	12,156	10,851	10,239	42,309	44,163
Coal products	196	998	1,883	1,044	3,723	6,217
Glass and glassware	522	2,160	3,413	2,014	8,516	11,230
Petroleum, crude	1,786	12,320	19,355	6,700	51,039	69,101
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	750	3,721	5,805	3,071	16,994	27,123
Stone and products	553	1,719	2,752	2,312	5,357	7,552
Non-metallic products, other	339	1,568	2,721	1,467	5,941	8,849
TOTAL	6,489	37,135	51,107	29,509	143,392	188,167
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids	128	351	740	498	1,659	2,516
Cellulose products	133	534	752	610	1,993	2,615
Drugs and medicines	312	1,520	2,527	1,261	5,749	8,839
Dyeing and tanning materials	256	907	1,644	1,187	3,999	6,081
Fertilizers	192	1,069	931	519	2,652	2,950
Paints and varnishes	287	1,263	2,120	1,087	5,149	7,764
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	447	1,482	2,571	1,865	5,662	8,198
Synthetic resins and products	63	1,537	2,805	262	6,416	11,393
Chemical products, other	604	3,281	4,739	2,533	13,411	17,374
TOTAL	2,423	11,944	18,830	9,823	46,688	67,776
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Films	95	406	588	506	1,475	1,981
Toys and sporting goods	179	563	1,194	597	1,785	3,654
Refrigerators and parts	190	874	4,716	564	3,377	13,994
Musical instruments	97	284	630	427	1,214	1,928
Scientific equipment	340	1,947	2,595	1,322	7,788	8,903
Aircraft and parts	157	949	2,518	901	3,989	9,544
Works of art	60	212	246	425	853	996
Canadian tourists' purchases	777	2,847	3,971	1,939	6,111	9,682
Parcels of small value	328	513	2,501	1,476	2,038	5,752
Wax, mineral and vegetable	24	215	447	148	938	1,204
Miscellaneous consumer goods	404	975	1,782	1,623	3,566	5,866
Miscellaneous, other	555	2,531	3,071	2,767	8,208	11,302
Canadian goods returned	124	1,213	356	712	2,738	1,687
Non-commercial articles	255	1,829	1,824	967	4,543	5,885
TOTAL	3,585	15,375	26,439	14,374	48,624	82,376

Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

Commodities	April			January–April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
All Countries						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	9,082	32,219	52,031	35,286	118,982	181,390
Animals and Animal Products	1,799	5,663	11,547	9,608	25,272	49,029
Fibres, Textiles and Products	6,182	26,769	60,560	31,937	110,565	193,561
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,277	7,506	12,732	10,392	30,562	45,615
Iron and Products	14,173	79,281	134,011	56,736	292,809	433,884
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	2,884	15,044	25,782	12,957	63,498	95,099
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	6,489	37,135	51,107	29,509	153,392	188,167
Chemicals and Allied Products	2,423	11,944	18,830	9,823	46,688	67,776
Miscellaneous Commodities	3,585	15,357	26,439	14,374	48,624	82,376
TOTAL	48,895	230,918	393,039	210,623	880,392	1,336,896
United Kingdom						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	1,238	1,684	1,289	4,826	8,430	6,384
Animals and Animal Products	305	766	1,451	1,725	2,846	4,701
Fibres, Textiles and Products	2,975	8,712	20,353	15,045	35,298	55,266
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	234	235	336	941	994	1,149
Iron and Products	2,114	12,170	15,170	7,652	39,225	41,126
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	610	1,520	3,413	2,050	11,060	11,698
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	809	1,995	3,099	2,463	7,210	9,327
Chemicals and Allied Products	439	1,008	1,573	1,745	3,696	4,867
Miscellaneous Commodities	462	1,447	2,253	1,892	5,014	6,562
TOTAL	9,187	29,538	48,937	38,338	113,773	141,079
United States						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	4,108	12,577	22,467	16,194	48,401	71,814
Animals and Animal Products	735	3,898	8,014	3,922	18,198	34,625
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,945	10,843	28,284	10,529	47,511	99,115
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	1,844	7,010	11,870	8,874	28,501	42,668
Iron and Products	11,543	66,030	114,988	47,321	250,431	383,162
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	1,897	11,169	19,676	8,946	43,514	71,196
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	4,895	28,069	34,771	24,265	104,711	125,085
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,679	9,954	16,374	6,920	40,451	59,678
Miscellaneous Commodities	2,732	12,640	21,872	10,810	38,985	69,031
TOTAL	31,377	162,190	278,315	137,781	620,704	956,373

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

Controls Placed on Sulphur

An order on the distribution of sulphur, effective July 2, provides for the review of sulphur distribution in Canada by the Chemicals and Explosives Division, Department of Defence Production. By using this new procedure, sulphur will be channelled into the necessary end uses to carry out the defence program and meet essential civilian requirements. For the purpose of the order, sulphur is defined as elemental sulphur in all commercial forms. The director of the division is also authorized to require reports on stocks and consumption of sulphur as the need arises.

All persons desiring to purchase sulphur from other than Canadian distributors' warehouse stocks are required to forward their purchase orders to the Director of the Chemicals and Explosives Division, 685 Cathcart Street, Montreal, P.Q. Distributors of sulphur in Canada will be required to obtain the written approval of the director on sales.

In the United States the distribution and use of elemental sulphur has already been placed under formal control by the National Production Authority.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, primarily pertaining to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipments to other countries prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade Between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade:* Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
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COVER SUBJECT—Some 6,000 barrels of Nova Scotia potatoes being loaded by the S.A. Alcoa Planter in Halifax for shipment to the British West Indies. Exports of certified seed potatoes from Canada in 1950 amounted to 5,237,405 bushels, while shipments of other potatoes totalled 3,302,964 bushels.

Courtesy The Halifax Herald.

Price 10 cents

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High Level of Economic Activity Being Maintained by Trinidad

Large trading balance in colony's favour recorded in first quarter of 1951 as exports reached record level, while imports fell considerably—Level of employment was high—Exports to Canada increased by 66 per cent—Effects of Trade Liberalization Plan on shipments from Canada not evident yet.

By D. H. Cheney, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(Editor's Note.—All values in this report are in B.W.I. dollars. One B.W.I. dollar (excl. Jamaica) equals $0·6231 Canadian.)

PORT OF SPAIN.—Trinidad maintained a high level of economic activity during the first quarter of this year. However, there was evidence that the upward pressure of prices was causing a fall in retail sales. The level of employment was high despite some delays in the increase of seasonal employment for the sugar cane harvest, caused by unusually poor weather early in the year.

There was a large trading balance in the colony's favour as the value of exports attained record figures, while imports of capital and consumer goods fell considerably, primarily as a result of increasing delays in deliveries. The terms of trade, which had been in the colony's favour during 1950, showed signs of deteriorating as prices of imports rose generally.

Output of the rum, bay rum and match industries declined. The oil industry, on the other hand, consumed a much larger volume of imported crudes and substantially increased its output of refinery products. In spite of extensive exploratory drilling, no new oil reserves were discovered. This situation has been the cause for increasing concern, while the perplexing problems of creating employment for the rapidly expanding population and of narrowing the reliance of the whole economy on oil remained unsolved.

During the first quarter of 1951 the Standard International Trade Classification List of the United Nations was adopted for the classification of all merchandise and will be used henceforth. In the following table, the interesting feature is the favourable balance of $6·9 million in visible trade. This presents a complete reversal of the position during the last quarter of 1950 when there was a deficit of $3·4 million.

Trinidad Balance of Visible Trade

	Exports	Imports (B.W.I. $'000)	Balance
1951—First quarter	50,252	43,313	+ 6,939
1950—First quarter	43,777	41,687	+ 2,090
Second quarter	49,778	37,831	+11,947
Third quarter	40,068	42,777	— 2,709
Fourth quarter	42,781	46,148	— 3,367
Total	176,404	168,443	+ 7,961
1949—Total	137,687	153,775	—16,088
1948—Total	132,023	130,960	+ 1,063

Total recorded exports during the period were valued at $50,316,000. Re-exports amounted to $2,254,000, while $43,100,000 were exported direct to overseas countries. Stores and bunkers for ships and aircraft accounted for $7·2 million. Total export values were the highest ever recorded, being $400,000 greater than the previous record, and $7·5 million greater than in the last quarter of 1950.

Principal Exports from Trinidad

(January-March, 1951)

	($'000)	Per cent
Crude petroleum and petroleum products	34,690·8	72·2
Raw cocoa	4,944·5	10·3
Sugar	4,271·3	8·9
Rum	574·1	1·1
Asphalt products	491·7	·97

Sugar exports were 19 per cent below those for the first quarter of 1950 due to delays in harvesting caused by bad weather. In comparison with the first quarter of 1950 significant increases in exports of the following items are noticeable:

	Volume Increase Per cent	Value Increase Per cent	(January-March) 1950 ($'000)	(January-March) 1951 ($'000)
Shirts	450	301	8·7	34·9
Margarine and lard substitute	275	282	10·1	38·6
Soap	63	73	25·2	43·6
Grapefruit juice	19	25	345·5	431·0
Aviation spirit and gasoline	15	25	11,128·5	13,942·0
Biscuits	10	12	51·8	57·8
Diesel, gas and other fuel oils	4	18	19,180·2	16,241·8

On the same basis of comparison, exports of the following items showed a decrease: Matches—down 78 per cent in value, from $23,800 to $5,200; fresh grapefruit—down 49 per cent in value, from $771,500 to $394,900; bitters—lower in value by 41 per cent, from $154,000 to $90,600; unrefined sugar—lower by 13 per cent, from $4,894,000 to $4,271,300; and coffee beans—20 per cent down, from $320,000 to $256,700.

Total imports for the quarter were valued at $42,657,600 not including parcel post imports which, it is estimated, would raise the total figure to approximately $43,313,000. Compared with the corresponding period last year, imports were greater by $1·6 million but were $2·8 million lower than the record figure reached in the last quarter of 1950.

Principal Imports into Trinidad

	(January-March) 1951 ($'000)	(January-March) 1950 ($'000)
Crude petroleum	14,868·6	10,337·3
Wheat flour	1,935·0	2,478·6
Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel	1,543·4	2,075·8
Textile machinery	1,317·2	nil
Motor cars	1,013·3	963·7
Cotton fabrics	856·8	961·1
Rice	749·1	185·3
Boots and shoes	730·7	611·3
Condensed milk	689·4	1,013·1
Artificial silk fabrics	647·6	1,057·2
Fish and fish preparations	567·7	578·7
Chemicals	537·1	nil
Ready made clothing	513·4	520·8
Fresh, chilled and frozen meat	477·3	591·0
Oil mining machinery	443·1	1,000·8

The sterling area provided 39·7 per cent of the colony's imports during the period, Canada and the United States, 17·4 per cent, and other American account countries, 35·7 per cent. The sterling area also absorbed 39·1 per cent of the exports, while Canada and the United States took 14·5 per cent and other American account countries, 2·6 per cent. Non-dollar western hemisphere countries, O.E.E.C. countries and others accounted for the balance. A favourable trading balance was secured with soft-currency areas, amounting to $2·75 million with the sterling area, and $11·8 million with non-American account countries. Trade with Canada, the United States and other hard-currency countries, however, shows a visible adverse balance of $14 million.

This hard-currency deficit would be nearly halved, however, if account was taken of the fact that crude oil, imported from Venezuela, is refined for American companies, the refinery products being exported on their behalf to non-American account countries. Although these transactions are contained in the trade figures, they do not affect the hard-currency balance of payments situation.

Exports to Canada Increased

Exports to Canada increased by 66 per cent, as compared with the first quarter of 1950, from $1,127,700 to $1,875,500. On the same basis, exports to the Netherlands and possessions were 554 per cent higher. Other notable increases were British Guiana, 99 per cent; Brazil, 70 per cent; and the United States, 24 per cent.

The United Kingdom maintained its position as the colony's best customer during the quarter, taking 29 per cent of the total exports. Brazil held second place with 17 per cent while the United States held third position with 12·6 per cent. Exports to Canada were only 4·3 per cent of the total despite the 66 per cent increase, but are usually low in the first quarter of the year.

The United Kingdom was the largest supplier of the colony's requirements during the quarter, followed by the United States, Canada and Australia. Total imports from Canada and the United States were lower than in the same period last year. It was still too early for shipments from these countries under the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan to affect the trade figures. Notable increases in imports from the following countries over the first quarter of 1950 were recorded: Japan, 1,000 per cent; British Guiana, 220 per cent; other British West Indies, 115 per cent; and Belgium, Luxembourg, 81 per cent. Compared with the same period of 1950, imports from Australia dropped by 46 per cent and from the United Kingdom by 21 per cent.

During the quarter 61,864 tons of sugar were manufactured, of which 35,131 tons were exported and 12,276 tons were consumed domestically. Production figures for cocoa are not yet known. However, from October, 1950, which is the beginning of the crop year, to the end of the quarter, exports amounted to 10·2 million lbs. Stocks on hand were 1·5 million lbs., making the total produced for export during the present crop year 11·7 million lbs. Of this, 8·5 million lbs. were made available for export during the quarter.

Harvesting of Grapefruit and Oranges Hampered by Rain

Harvesting of grapefruit and oranges was severely hampered by heavy rains during the crop season. Nevertheless, early estimates were exceeded, and exports of grapefruit for the period were 80,487 crates of fresh fruit and 107,358 cases of juice. Exports of oranges amounted to 2,323 cases of fresh fruit and 1,370 cases of juice.

Weather conditions adversely affected the coffee crop. Exports during the period amounted to 600,000 lbs.

Production of crude oil for the quarter amounted to 5·1 million barrels, a decrease of 3 per cent from the previous quarter. Producing wells, totalling 2,230, showed a small increase, although the number of wells flowing unassisted decreased slightly. Total footage drilled during the quarter was 147,787 feet. There were substantial increases in the production of white spirit, motor spirit, gas and diesel oils by the refineries while the fuel oil output fell by 3 per cent. Output from the asphalt lake amounted to 38,000 tons.

Rum production was 348,000 proof gallons while that of beer, which in the first quarter of 1950 amounted to 17,000 proof gallons, stood at 135,000 proof gallons. Production of cigarettes increased by 3 per cent over the same period last year, and amounted to 312,200 lbs.

Total cargo loaded in the colony's ports was 15 per cent below the previous quarter but 14 per cent higher than during the first quarter of 1950.

Results of Trade Liberalization Plan not Evident Yet

Although the first quarter of 1951 saw the introduction of the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan, resulting increases in Canadian exports to Trinidad are not evident in the trade figures for this period to any significant degree. The increased volume should be much more noticeable for the first half of the year. Nevertheless, there was a great stimulation of interest in trade with Canada as a direct result of the announcement of the B.W.I. Trade Plan. A very large number of enquiries was received from Canada and the various B.W.I. colonies as firms hastened to take advantage of the new opportunities offered by the Plan and to make connections in anticipation of further relaxation of trade controls. Toward the end of the period, a number of Canadian products such as canned foods, textiles, packaged foods, paints, kitchenware, etc., had made their re-appearance.

Apart from the Trade Liberalization Plan, strict control over dollar purchases was maintained, imports being confined to food items of an essential nature or other essential items not obtainable from soft-currency sources of supply.

Budget Surplus Higher Than Estimated

(One rupee equals $0·23 Canadian.)

New Delhi, May 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Finance, who until a few months ago was Governor of the Reserve Bank, presented his first budget on February 28. Reviewing the fiscal year just ended, it was pointed out that a surplus of Rs. 7·1 millions was originally estimated, but owing to the increased revenue, the surplus is now estimated at Rs. 79·3 millions. This is mainly due to increased customs receipts. which have now been calculated to reach about Rs. 1,453 millions, against the budget estimate of Rs. 1,065·4 millions. This is partly the result of an all-round increase in imports and, chiefly, of the high yield from export duties, resulting from the increased duty on jute goods, cotton goods, and raw cotton, and the levy of new duties on cotton waste and wool during the year. Income tax and civil administration receipts also increased the surplus. Other returns, such as those for corporation tax, railways and civil works, proved to be substantially as originally estimated.

The Finance Minister estimated the total revenue for the year 1951-52, at the existing level of taxation, at Rs. 3,698·9 millions, and the total expenditure at Rs. 3,754·3 millions, leaving a deficit of Rs. 55·4 millions. In 1950-51, the capital budget showed a deficit of Rs. 670 millions, and for the current year the deficit on capital account is estimated at Rs. 780 millions. Thus the total deficit for both capital and revenue is expected to amount to Rs. 835 millions. In order to meet, to some extent, this deficit, it is proposed to levy additional taxes.

Beginning of Economic Recovery Noted in Portuguese Statistics

Imports continued to decrease, and exports showed small increase—Trade deficit practically halved last year—Deficit with Canada reduced—Improvement not generally felt because of inflationary tendency.

By L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(Editor's Note.—One conto equals Canadian $37.)

LISBON.—During the latter part of 1949, statistical indices began to register the commencement of economic recovery in Portugal, and the trend continued throughout 1950. The incidence of this recovery, however, has not yet been felt generally, perhaps due to a definite inflationary tendency, despite the continued deflationary budgeting measures of the Portuguese Government.

Portugal has continued to receive ECA assistance, which has been earmarked for highly essential undertakings in connection with hydro-electrical developments, and certain basic industries of recognized economic importance to Portugal and to the general European recovery. Particularly notable among these industries are the construction of a new kraft pulp and paper mill, and assistance for the completion of a nitrogen plant from which Portugal will obtain a considerable part of her nitrogenous fertilizers.

No Indication of Return to Multilateral Trading in Near Future

Following Portugal's present policy a number of bi-lateral trading and clearing agreements were re-negotiated during the year. The government's policy as regards these agreements has been enunciated on several occasions, indicating that Portugal considers such methods as only temporary necessities to be dispensed with as soon as conditions permit. There is no indication that Portugal considers the present, or even the near future, as being favourable for a return to multilateral trading.

Although there is little indication of it, Portugal is very sensible of the international tension and the part which she may be required to play in her rôle as a member of the NATO. Accordingly, there has been a quiet unobtrusive stepping-up of activities directly or indirectly related to defence matters. The 1951 budget continues to reflect the deflationary policy of the Portuguese Government. There is still marked hesitancy throughout industry and commerce to take on any commitments beyond the very immediate future. This is a reflection of the international situation and of stockpiling of various essential products. Beyond relatively insignificant amounts of certain essential raw materials which have been clandestinely hoarded by a few speculators, there is little or no hoarding or stockpiling in Portugal.

Bank loans have shown a very small increase over 1949, which is in line with the present deflationary policy. The increase was from 8,686,000 contos to 8,756,000 contos. As Portugal operates under a regime of strict exchange control, the exchange rates are pegged and do not fluctuate.

The currency market is inclined to show more fluctuation, particularly with regard to bank notes of countries whose currency is not in free circulation, and the price is more or less governed by supply and demand.

Undoubtedly, the stock exchanges in Portugal reflect the uncertainty of the future, which has been noted in commerce and industry. Investment in colonial enterprises seems to offer a greater degree of security for long term investments and, also, probably a greater chance of a quick turnover than continental investments.

Overall Deficit in Balance of Payments

Portugal is still faced with an overall deficit in her balance of payments both in the sterling and dollar areas, and this despite the anomaly that in the European Payments Union, Portugal is in a very strong creditor position. In commenting on this, the National Statistical Institute says, "Our balance with the countries of Western Europe improved considerably, the deficit decreasing from 719,000 contos to 237,000 contos. However, the commercial balance continues to be negative even during the last months of the year, which is in flagrant disagreement with the considerable increase of our creditor position in the European Payments Union. It cannot be denied that there has been a reduction of 1,364,000 contos in our deficit, but whatever may be the reduction in the deficit, it cannot account for favourable balances".

The improvement which was achieved in 1950, as compared with 1949, was brought about by a continued decrease in imports and a small, but none the less important, increase in exports favoured by a rise in world prices and also the return of the sardines to Portuguese waters.

Imports for the year were valued at 7·9 million contos and exports at 5·3 million contos, leaving a deficit of 2·6 million contos. In 1949, imports were valued at 9 million contos and exports 4 million contos, a deficit of 5 million contos. In other words, the deficit in 1950 was practically halved. The trade deficit with the United States for the year was 556,486 contos, a very marked improvement over the 1,201,000 contos deficit in 1949. The deficit with Canada was reduced from 197,014 contos to 124,432 contos.

Portuguese Imports and Exports in 1950

	Imports (Contos)	Exports (Contos)	Balance Positive (Contos)	Balance Negative (Contos)
Colonial empire	1,288,207	1,350,343	62,136	
Foreign countries	6,575,300	3,953,055		1,065,189
United States	1,234,858	678,372		556,486
CANADA	177,833	53,401		124,432
Latin America	474,024	306,959		167,065
Non-participating sterling zone	409,140	82,893		326,247
Other non-participating countries	194,371	220,524	26,153	
Participating countries	4,084,194	2,591,643		1,492,551
Metropolitan sterling zone	1,376,204	1,051,208		424,996
Overseas sterling zone	39,498	44,917	5,419	
Other participating metropolitan countries	2,355,967	1,399,578		956,389
Other participating overseas countries	312,525	195,940		116,585

It is also interesting to note that in 1949 Portugal had unfavourable balances with twenty-one of her twenty-eight principal customers, whereas, in 1950, there were eighteen with whom the balance of trade was unfavourable and fourteen with whom a favourable balance was maintained.

Marked Recession in Private Construction

There has been a marked recession in private construction, as compared with the three years subsequent to the war. In fact, private construction, with the exception of undertakings under the auspices of the state, has practically ceased. State operations continue on a more or less diminished scale as regards the construction of housing for people in the lower income brackets.

Educational institutions and hospitals are still being financed and constructed by state enterprises. In the cities, for the most part, rents have not yet shown any definite tendency to decrease, but personal observation gives the impression that vacancies are on the increase, and prospective tenants are apparently holding off in the hopes of a fall in rentals.

Complaints are again being heard that the cost of living in Portugal is continuing to rise. It is difficult for statistics to evaluate, at any given moment, the true cost of living. They are, of course, based on the relative cost of the commodities and services used by the bulk of the population, and fluctuations are usually occasioned by a rise or fall in the price of certain basic foodstuffs such as beans, potatoes, eggs, or tomatoes. Such commodities are markedly seasonal and at the height of the season one or another of these commodities may be selling at a price sufficiently low to offset increases which have occurred in other commodities that are off season or are not of a seasonal nature.

Coal Shortage in Western Germany Was Critical at End of Last Year

During first half of 1950 coal supplies were in excess of demands—Second half of year saw reversal in market conditions which led to present critical shortage.

By L. H. Ausman, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

FANKFURT.—The coal industry of Western Germany twice showed a complete reversal of market conditions during a two-month period in 1950. After a ten-year war and postwar coal shortage, demand in the first half of 1950, was, for the first time, not only satisfied but for a certain period was even in excess of offers. However, the second half of the year brought about in the west German coal market a buyers' reaction which led to the present critical supply position. The second reversal in market conditions resulted from several causes. The revival of business, provoked by the Korean conflict and leading to an exaggerated increase in demand, is not alone responsible. It must be noted that despite official warnings to build up stocks during the summer, domestic consumers, to a large extent, had abstained from buying coal in time. This was due partly to social factors—large scale unemployment and lack of savings prevented them from buying stocks in spring and summer as they would do in normal times—and partly to lack of storage space, and the fact that reduced summer prices for coal had not been quoted in 1950.

Increased Exports Reduced Domestic Coal Supplies

Furthermore, the rather deflationary economic policy followed during last summer diverted public purchasing power from coal to other commodities of vital importance, for which there was an increased demand owing to continuing wartime shortages. Sales in the domestic market thus being sensibly reduced, promotion of exports was considered to be the most effective remedy and was consequently undertaken. Therefore, when, in the second half of 1950, requirements for industrial and domestic purposes considerably increased, the mining industry was unable to adapt its output to the new level of demand. Increase in capacity was possible only within narrow limits. While colliery production which could not keep pace with industrial development as a whole had just managed to reach the level of 1936, industrial output exceeded by 20 per cent the normal prewar level. Compared with conditions shortly before devaluation, production of coal shows an increase of 20 per cent, whereas industry as a whole records an increase of approximately 150 per cent. It must also be noted that a considerable number of miners left the pits for other industrial plants, mostly steel mills, where they were offered more favourable conditions. Manpower shortage, therefore, accounted in some measure for reduced output of coal. As regards quantity of labour, the gap might have been bridged but this was not possible when quality is taken into consideration. The replacement of professional miners by unskilled labour could not be avoided in the industry, and lack of lodgings is a hindrance to enlistment of miners from Eastern Germany.

Export Quotas Restrict Domestic Coal Supply

The export quotas for German coal, set by the International Authority for the Ruhr, have had an admittedly restrictive effect on the German domestic coal supply. Although under strong criticism from German coal and steel interests, the Ruhr Authority has made only minor alterations in the allocations to beneficiary countries. The confirmed export allocation of 6,779,000 metric tons for the first quarter of 1951, made by the Coal Committee of the Economic Commission of Europe sitting in Geneva, the decisions of which are enforced by the IAR, has been, for example, reduced by a definite 550,000 tons. This reduction will probably be raised to 610,000 tons, due to the failure of daily average production of Western Germany to reach the 380,000 tons which was estimated.

This reduction is approximately 8·5 per cent of the total tonnage scheduled to be exported during the first quarter, the above-mentioned 6,779,000 tons being in addition to some 350,000 tons undelivered against the export quota for the fourth quarter of 1950. Of the 16 states participating in these allocations, the major portion is delivered to Austria, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands which receive 76 per cent of the total available. The Germans point out that the present domestic shortage of coal reduces their steel output by approximately one ton per ton of coal undelivered to the blast furnaces here.

ECA Funds Not Allocated for Coal Mining

The necessary measures involved in the rationalization of the industry pose financial difficulties which cannot be met solely by raising coal prices. At a technical meeting of the German coal mining industry, which took place last September, it was stressed that the problem of capital procurement had then entered an acute phase. For the fiscal year 1950-51, the German Coal Mining Administration established an investment program amounting to 977 million Deutschemarks which was approved by the allied authorities. Out of this amount, 757 million Deutschemarks were expected to be made available by outside credits. Nevertheless, up to now, coal mining has not participated in allocations of ECA funds. The German Coal Mining Administration has recently stated that the threatening lack of credits will lead to disastrous consequences, because, in anticipation of these allocations, large projects have already been started, expenditures for which will run in the neighbourhood of 500 million Deutschemarks. Since the German capital market is not in a position to invest large scale funds, it is doubtful if these projects can be completed without outside help.

British Purchases of Foodstuffs From Canada Lower Last Year

Imports of Canadian wheat, flour, eggs and canned salmon greatly reduced—Canadian bacon, cheese and apples purchased in larger quantities—Russia was the main source for barley and oats.

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

LONDON.—British imports of wheat in 1950 were 32 per cent less than in 1949. Canada's share of the trade dropped by 34 per cent and Australia's by 62 per cent. Purchases from the United States, financed under ECA arrangements, increased by one-third, while the contract concluded by the Ministry of Food with France produced nearly three times as much wheat as in the previous year.

British Imports of Wheat

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts.	84,616	95,682	65,242
£	95,531	122,748	92,844
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
CANADA	66,542	73,179	49,138
United States	183	5,548	8,956
Australia	15,420	16,321	5,976
France	359	342	988

Imports of barley staged a good recovery, the import volume rising by 74 per cent. The bulk of this extra tonnage came from Russia whose trade increased by 132 per cent. Supplies from Iraq were nearly three times as much as in 1949 and there was a smaller increase of 19 per cent in the Australian contribution. There was no buying in the Argentine, at one time a regular source of supply, and none came from Canada.

British Imports of Barley

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts.	15,618	9,223	15,289
£	24,499	9,706	16,472
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
U.S.S.R.	8,603	2,852	6,491
Iraq	....	1,116	2,917
Australia	1,143	1,588	1,893
Morocco	....	2,138	1,825

Overall imports of oats increased by 38 per cent due entirely to deliveries from Russia which supplied nearly 90 per cent of the total. This was a reversal of the situation in 1949, when imports from the U.S.S.R. were negligible as compared with Australian consignments.

British Imports of Oats

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts.	5,878	1,304	1,794
£	9,431	1,350	1,604
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
U.S.S.R.	2,053	199	1,675
Australia	3,824	1,105	119

The Ministry of Food reduced its purchases of flour from abroad by 25 per cent, as compared with 1949. There was a sharp decline in imports from Australia, which sent only about one-third the previous year's quantity, while deliveries from Canada (which was responsible for nearly 80 per cent of the total) declined by 12 per cent.

British Imports of Flour

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts.	16,217	11,783	8,580
£	25,533	20,402	16,598
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
CANADA	12,720	7,952	7,057
Australia	3,488	2,499	780
United States	7	1,331	740

The amount of frozen beef (fore and hind quarters, including cuts with bone) imported in the year 1950 was reduced by 16 per cent compared with 1949. This was due to a smaller flow from Argentina. Canada no longer appears in the list of countries selling beef in the United Kingdom.

British Imports of Frozen Beef

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts.	6,004	6,430	5,417
£	21,665	30,012	26,355
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
CANADA	308	....	....
Argentina	3,322	4,020	2,905
Australia	1,455	936	957
New Zealand	593	599	798
Uruguay	235	779	730

The quantity of boned and boneless beef purchases increased by 37 per cent due to better performances by Argentina (20 per cent increase), New Zealand (18 per cent increase) and Australia (5 per cent increase). A contract was also concluded with Uruguay, hitherto a comparatively minor factor in the market.

British Imports of Boned and Boneless Beef

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts.	1,505	689	954
£	6,263	3,152	4,891
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
CANADA	107	....	....
Argentina	497	287	354
New Zealand	706	279	326
Uruguay	17	4	149
Australia	179	119	125

Total imports of beef of all kinds (including canned beef and offals) declined, as compared with 1949, by 11 per cent to 8,285,626 cwts., valued at £47,671,541.

On December 31, 1950, the ration of meat was again reduced. The cut was due to the failure to conclude an agreement with Argentina. Only insignificant quantities have been received from that country since last summer.

Heavier Shipments of Bacon Made

Heavier shipments of bacon from the Continent were responsible for a rise of 77 per cent in the volume of imports as compared with 1949. Consignments from Denmark went up by 81 per cent; the Netherlands, by 100 per cent; and Poland, by 75 per cent. There was, at the same time, an apparent expansion of 40 per cent in Canadian supplies, due to heavy January shipments on the 1949 contract. After lengthy negotiation, the Ministry of Food reached a temporary agreement on the price to be paid to Denmark for supplies to be shipped during the first nine months of 1951.

British Imports of Bacon

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts.	2,668	2,767	4,874
£	27,871	31,710	54,706
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
CANADA	1,871	497	727
Denmark	479	1,605	2,874
Poland	199	390	745
Netherlands	85	211	421

Importations of poultry were about the same as in 1949 and there were no important changes in sources of supply, although Poland more than doubled her sales. The United Kingdom was a valuable market for Canadian poultry until 1947 but the trade ceased when the dollar difficulties became acute.

British Imports of Poultry

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts.	498	616	629
£	7,630	9,115	10,953
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
Ireland	215	237	222
Australia	119	184	157
Poland	41	56	119
Denmark	....	18	29
France	....	7	25

Imports of Canadian Cheese Larger

New Zealand furnished more than half of Britain's imports of cheese last year. The total quantity landed decreased by 25 per cent as compared with 1949. New Zealand's consignments were slightly lower, but arrivals from Canada were 25 per cent larger. The heavy deliveries from the United States in 1949 were not repeated.

British Imports of Cheese

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts.	3,147	4,259	3,080
£	26,452	38,508	27,594
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
CANADA	324	439	517
New Zealand	1,661	1,881	1,606
Australia	362	390	324
United States	500	830	154
Denmark	59	92	142
Netherlands	125	358	118

The number of eggs in shell purchased from abroad dropped by 18 per cent as compared with 1949. The only countries showing better results than in 1949 were Denmark, 11 per cent more, and Poland, 55 per cent more.

British Imports of Eggs in Shell

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Thousand dozen	155	210	168
£	21,577	30,522	21,515
Principal Sources:		('000 thousand dozen)	
CANADA	46	25	....
Denmark	45	92	102
Ireland	22	34	34
Poland	9	10	15
Australia	17	21	14

There were noteworthy changes in sources of supply of preserved eggs. China's contribution was nearly three times as great as in 1949, while Canada and the United States disappeared from the list of supplying countries.

British Imports of Eggs, Not in Shell, Liquid or Frozen

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts.	598	534	469
£	5,985	4,626	4,792
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
CANADA	108	2	....
China	287	115	321
Australia	183	204	110
Poland	20	64	25

The volume of imports of dried whole eggs was three times greater than in the previous year. This was due to large-scale contracts with the United States. The amount credited to Canada was less than half the corresponding 1949 figure.

British Imports of Dried Whole Eggs

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts.	116	98	310
£	3,611	3,023	2,972
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
CANADA	93	36	17
United States	12	55	287
Australia	12	6	5

Purchases of Canadian Apples Higher

United Kingdom consumers had the benefit of more imported apples last year. There was an increase of 35 per cent in the volume. Receipts from Canada rose by 72 per cent, from Australia by 65 per cent and from New Zealand by 83 per cent. Britain is, however, now relying on her domestic crop to a much greater degree than before the war. After January 1, 1951, apples may be imported under open general licence from sterling-area sources. It is anticipated, therefore, that there will be a considerable change in the import pattern.

British Imports of Apples

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts.	1,953	1,764	2,349
£	5,048	3,729	5,912
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
CANADA	....	513	880
Australia	1,109	405	667
New Zealand	358	152	279

The drop in landings of fish (not of British taking) in 1950 was as much as 45 per cent when compared with 1949, and the total was less than half the 1948 figure. This trade is now of only academic interest to Canada, although Britain depended on Canada to a substantial extent when her own trawlers were engaged in mine-sweeping. Norway is now the leading source of supply but her sales were only about half the rate in 1949. Takings from Iceland, where there was a strike of trawlers, ran at less than one-quarter the 1949 level.

In April, fish prices were removed from control. This resulted in a sharp rise in prices which was quickly followed by a drop to values which were unprofitable for the operators. The full circle was reached at the end of the year when rising prices caused the Ministry of Food to institute an inquiry into the desirability of reimposing price control.

Cod and plaice represented the bulk of the imports in about equal quantities, i.e., 450,000 cwts.

The catch of fish in the United Kingdom in 1950 amounted to 35 million cwts. as compared with 40 million cwts. in the previous year, a reduction of some 12 per cent.

British Imports of Fish, Fresh, Chilled or Frozen

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts.	4,271	3,676	2,011
£	12,946	12,161	7,491
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
Deep sea fisheries	2,299	1,830	842
Norway	1,146	872	445
Denmark	377	301	375
Netherlands	28	70	139
Iceland	258	436	97

Imports of Canadian Canned Salmon Lower

The canned salmon picture was not as promising in 1950 as it was in the previous year. The contracts concluded by the Ministry of Food with Canadian packers produced 83,219 cwts., valued at £1,345,291, and apart from this there were no imports worth mentioning. The Soviet Union did not send a single case. The result was that the volume of imports was less than one-third the 1949 total.

British Imports of Canned Salmon

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts.	94	278	83
£	1,027	4,255	1,345
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
CANADA	56	123	83
United States	7	65	....
Soviet Union	28	89	....

The stoppage of lard purchases from the United States meant that total imports sank to one-eighteenth of the 1949 level. Argentina was the only supplier. During the war, considerable quantities of lard came to this country from Canada but the trade ceased several years ago.

British Imports of Lard

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts.	201	692	37
£	2,278	2,807	174
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
Argentina	198	62	37
United States	....	628	....

Aggregate imports of canned tomatoes in 1950 were more than twice those of the previous year. Italy was responsible for nearly 80 per cent of these supplies, her sales being valued at £6·5 million. Just before the war, Canadian packers of canned tomatoes were challenging the Italian supremacy in this trade, but buying in Canada is now prohibited for currency reasons.

British Imports of Canned Tomatoes

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts.	620	962	2,134
£	2,471	3,968	8,898
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
Italy	348	591	1,604
Portugal	....	34	6

Trade Notes

AUSTRALIA

Extra Appropriation Sought for Subsidies

Sydney, June 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Commonwealth underestimated the cost of its subsidies for 1950-51 by £4,150,000. The last budget provided £44,438,000 for subsidies, but the government is seeking an extra appropriation to bring the figure to £48,588,000. Most of the extra money is for subsidies on butter, cheese and processed milk products. The appropriation the government now seeks includes an extra £300,000 for the tea subsidy, and £150,000 more for the freight subsidy on wheat shipped to Tasmania.

Balance of Trade with Dollar Area Improved

Sydney, June 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Estimated net drawings from the sterling area dollar pool, in the first half of the current financial year, were $2 million, compared with $35 million in the first half of 1949-50. The Commonwealth Statistician, Dr. Roland Wilson, said that the improvement was due mainly to a favourable trend in the balance of trade with the dollar area.

An unfavourable balance of trade of $32 million changed to a favourable balance of $17 million, due mainly to an increase of $31 million in the value of exports to the United States and Canada, and a decrease of $16 million in the value of imports from those countries. Of the total increase in exports to the United States and Canada, $23 million consisted of increases in the value of exports of wool and sheepskins.

Private capital inflow was $23 million and $46 million respectively in the two halves of 1949-50, but only $5 million in the first half of 1950-51. The total dollar deficit of Australia in the first half of 1950-51 was $38 million, less than in the first half of 1949-50. A trade surplus with the dollar area of about $37 million in January and February last, was an indication that the situation in the second half of 1950-51 should be much more favourable than in the first half.

BRAZIL

Industrialization of Soya Bean Begun in Brazil

São Paulo, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—A small soya bean factory is to be installed, with American machinery, in Marilia, State of São Paulo—the first in South America. The initial production will be six tons daily of edible oils and flour. Local farmers will exchange the raw material for the finished product. Should this experiment prove successful, it is proposed to set up a large plant at a cost of 12 million cruzeiros.

Production of Paper Increasing Steadily

São Paulo, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—During the last five years, Brazil's production of paper has been increasing continuously, as follows: 1946, 156,497 tons; 1947, 170,750 tons; 1948, 186,957 tons; 1949, 216,544 tons; 1950 (estimated), 250,000 tons. Notwithstanding this increase in the national paper industry, the production of newsprint, in general, is still little developed, amounting to only about 12 per cent of the country's total paper production.

Brazilian Pinewood Reserves Investigated

São Paulo, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—A recent verification of pinewood reserves in the States of Parana, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul, revealed that there are in existence approximately 108 million trees of more than 40 cms. diameter, as well as some 250 thousand smaller ones. An average of one million pine trees are felled annually.

Brazil is Largest Importer of Argentine Fruit

São Paulo, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil is the world's largest, and almost exclusive, importer of Argentine fruit. Last year Brazil imported 2,322,626 boxes of fruit, about 82 per cent of Argentina's total exports of this kind. Brazil purchased 92 per cent of the exports of Argentine apples, 63·7 per cent of the pears, 79 per cent of the grapes, 95 per cent of the prunes, and 100 per cent of the peaches, apricots, melons and quinces.

Banana Exports Through Santos were Larger

São Paulo, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Banana exports through Santos, during March, amounted to 917,097 stems, and brought the total shipped for the first quarter of the current year to 2,676,219 stems, This compares with 786,231 stems for the first quarter of 1950, when Argentina had more or less withdrawn from the market, and 1,871,493 stems in the same period of 1949.

CHILE

Breeding Sheep Imported into Chile by Air

Santiago, June 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Ten Australian Type Merino rams and ten Rambouillet Merino ewes, valued at US$10,000, have been brought into Chile by air from California. They were received at the airport by the chief of the Veterinary Service who found them in good condition after the three-day flight.

Important Sulphur Deposit Discovered

Santiago, June 19, 1951.—(FTS)—An important sulphur deposit, estimated to amount to some 20,000,000 tons, has been found in the district of Los Andes. It is also reported that further investigations are likely to lead to other deposits being discovered.

JAMAICA

Two Jamaican Hotels Sold

Kingston, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Confidence in the future of Jamaica's growing tourist business is shown by the fact that two properties on the Island's north coast, one of them a hotel near the famed Tower Isle, have recently changed hands for a total of £80,000.. The hotel, previously Canadian-owned, was sold to a United States investor for £50,000, and an English investor bought the other property for £30,000. The new owners are reported to be planning considerable developments on recreational lines in these places.

Rediffusion Service Established in Kingston

Kingston, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaica Broadcasting Company, Ltd., which has the franchise to provide radio broadcasting facilities in the island, have just established a rediffusion service (i.e. wired broadcasting) in a part of the Kingston municipality. It is planned to extend this service.

Jamaica to Increase Budget

Kingston, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Finance Committee of the Jamaica House of Representatives has recommended an increase of £72,623 in the government's 1951-52 estimates of expenditure. Roads, bridges and other public works are large objects of the extra outlay planned. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of a further free grant of £100,000, from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, towards the cost of a third housebuilding program in urban and rural areas. Grants for the first and second program totalled £600,000.

SPAIN

Wheat Imported from Canada

Madrid, June 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Wheat imports into Spain in 1950 were as follows: France, 72,000 tons; Canada, 44,000 tons; Australia, 44,000 tons; Portugal, 13,000 tons, and Syria-Lebanon, 5,000 tons.

Abandoned Pyrite Mines to be Re-opened

Madrid, June 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Abandoned pyrite mines, owned by the Tharsis Sulphur and Copper Company, are to resume work because of the world shortage of sulphur, it is reported.

Visible Foreign Trade Had Favourable Balance in March

Madrid, June 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Spanish visible foreign trade for March, 1951, amounted to 209·8 million gold pesetas, in which exports exceeded imports by 8·2 million gold pesetas. During the first quarter of the year, imports totalled 253·2 million gold pesetas whereas exports amounted to 344·6 million gold pesetas, leaving a favourable balance of 91·4 million gold pesetas.

Coal Production Higher Last Year

Madrid, June 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Spain's coal production reached 12·5 million tons in 1950, representing an increase of 700,000 tons over the previous year's output. The production consisted of 9·5 million tons of pitcoal, 1·5 million tons of anthracite and 1·5 million tons of lignite.

Spanish Mineral Production High

Madrid, June 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Mineral production in 1950 attained the highest figures since 1936, especially in iron ore, lead and antimony.

Lead output was estimated at 40,000 tons, of which 20,000 tons were exported. Production of iron ore was placed at 3 million tons and copper concentrate at 1·5 million tons.

Spain Imports More Fertilizers

Madrid, June 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Imports of fertilizers have been increased considerably this year in an effort to improve agricultural production. Imports so far this year have been estimated at a value of 737 million pesetas.

SWEDEN

Heavy Increase of Glass Exports

Stockholm, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Sweden's export of blown and pressed glass products was doubled in 1950. The value of exports amounted to 10 million kronor which is a record for the postwar years. The export to the United States of household and ornamental glass, which has decreased each year since 1947, once more showed an increase of as much as 63 per cent. Shipments to Canada were more than twice those in 1949, while exports to the United Kingdom were 194 per cent more than the previous year. The total value of exports of household and ornamental glass to 40 different countries amounted to 7 million kronor.

Price Stop Reinstated in Swedish Ironworks

Stockholm, June 18, 1951.—(FTS)—A price stop has been introduced again for cold rolled stainless steel bands, for repairs to agricultural machinery, and for forged iron. Certain Swedish ironworks raised the price some time ago for steel used for production of shaving blades and household articles by an average of about 60 or 65 per cent, and in some instances as much as 100 per cent, but they could give no motive for such high increases. Consequently, the Price Control Board decided to reinstate a price stop for these products, as from June 18.

Iron and Steel Industry to be Expanded

Stockholm, June 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The Swedish iron and steel industries are being subjected to an expansion program which will raise the capacity in 1955 to over 2 million tons of ingots annually, as compared with 1·4 million tons at present. It is calculated that the imports will be reduced to 200,000 tons of commercial iron and steel per annum, a third of the current figure, and that, simultaneously, exports will be increased from the present 120,000 tons to 200,000 tons.

New Plant to Produce Antibiotics

Stockholm, June 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The construction by the firm of AB Kabise of a new plant for the production of antibiotics is in progress at Strängnäs, approximately 30 miles west of Stockholm. If work proceeds according to schedule, the factory will be able to start production of penicillin and streptomycin on a large scale at the beginning of the new year. This factory is expected to make Sweden self-supporting in antibiotics within a few years.

Brazil Orders Technical Equipment

Stockholm, June 22, 1951.—(FTS)—In a recent address to the Swedish Water Power Association, Dr. Marcondes Ferraz, technical director of Companhia Hidro-Electrica de São Francisco in Brazil, said that Swedish industry will receive large orders for electrical power station equipment and high-tension cables. He has already placed orders with Svenska Metallverken for steel aluminum cables for 220,000 volts and is to negotiate regarding additional cables and other equipment.

Autumn Crops of Wheat, Rye and Hay Below Average

Stockholm, June 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The harvest prospects for autumn wheat, autumn rye and hay in Sweden are considerably less than average.

Marshall Aid Organization to be Discontinued

Stockholm, June 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The Marshall Plan administration in Sweden will be liquidated during the latter part of the summer and the fall, it is reported. This follows Sweden's decision at the outset of the year to waive further Marshall Aid. Over a period of three years, Sweden has been granted Marshall Aid funds to the value of $118 million, of which about $5 million have not been utilized. Sweden has received $20·4 million as a loan and the rest as payments for shipments of commodities to other Marshall Aid countries.

Salt and Oil Drilling Very Successful

Stockholm, June 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Salt and oil drillings which have been in progress for some time in Svedala, Southern Sweden, have proved so successful lately that it is considered almost certain that there is oil in the province of Skane.

New Zealand Hydro-Electric Calls Tenders for Equipment

Wellington, July 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Tenders have been called for one 10,000 kva 66/11kv T.C.O.L. transformers bank and spare unit for Southbrook Substation (Contract No. 184). Tenders close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4.00 p.m. on September 18, 1951. Copies of specifications for equipment under the above contract are available from the office of the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, 609 Sun Life Building, Montreal.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Turkish Agricultural Production Last Year More Satisfactory

Cereal production made marked recovery in 1950—Increased cotton production has brought unusual prosperity to Ixmir and Adana regions—Wheat crop 50 per cent higher than 1949—Soft wheat imported from Canada.

By G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(Editor's Note.—Unless otherwise stated, United States dollars are used. One United States dollar equals 2·80 Turkish lira.)

ISTANBUL.—Although the 1950 harvest was not by any means a bumper crop for the principal products, it was on the whole a satisfactory one, especially when compared with 1949. Cereal production made a marked recovery. A 30 per cent increase in cotton production, coupled with the results of the short cotton crop in the United States, has resulted in unusual prosperity in the Izmir and Adana regions. It is reliably estimated that, weather conditions permitting, the additional acreage which will be devoted to cotton this year should result in a production of up to 200,000 tons.

Although the wheat harvest represented a million tons less than the record crop of 1948, it was over 50 per cent higher than the disappointing yield of 1949.

The drop in corn production has resulted in scarcity in the Black Sea area, where corn is used as the principal cereal. Supplies were consequently sought in the United States, and it was reported that 20,000 tons were expected.

Principal Turkish Cereal Crops

	1950 (tons)	1949 (tons)
Wheat	3,872,000	2,556,000
Barley	2,047,000	1,246,000
Rye	443,000	274,000
Oats	316,000	235,000
Corn	628,000	725,000

Soft Wheat Purchased from Canada

Negotiations have been carried on for some time with producing countries to obtain up to 100,000 tons of wheat to augment short stocks in the large consuming centres. Upwards of 40,000 tons have been purchased in the United States, 26,000 tons in Argentina on a loan basis, 6,000 tons in Hungary and 10,000 tons of soft wheat in Canada. A quantity of flour is also expected from Italy. It is felt that the general price increase in world markets for a great variety of basic materials has caused the farmers to hold up deliveries in the hope of a rise in wheat prices. The threat of wheat imports has already resulted in the arrival of shipments from the interior.

While it is too early to estimate accurately the probable production of cereals for the present year, weather conditions have thus far been favourable, and although there may be some encroachment by cotton on acreage normally sown to wheat, it is believed that cereal production should be adequate.

The 1950 tobacco production and sales were, on the whole, unsatisfactory to the market as well as to the farmer. The crop, estimated at 87,000 tons, was normal in quantity but below average in quality. Buyers

Turkey—Sapanca apples.

who purchased on the basis of quick inspection suffered loss when poor quality returns were discovered after manipulation. The opening of the principal market in Izmir did not produce the normal flurry of buying, and consequently growers were subject to a certain degree of insecurity in effecting their sales. However, considerable impetus was given to sales, just before the opening of the market on January 26, by the large purchase, by a United States company, of 11,000 tons of 1948 and 1949 stock held by the State Monopoly. This enabled the Monopoly to effect rather large purchases of the new crop and produce a stabilizing influence on both the Aegean and Black Sea markets.

The United States continues to be the major purchaser of American-grade tobacco, but their imports in 1950, amounting to TL169·7 million, represented a marked decrease from the previous year. The large percentage of kappa or lower grade tobaccos is expected to be difficult to move. The trade agreement recently reached with Western Germany, which assured a market for these grades, has thus far been of no assistance for the reason that Germany has stopped imports. The success of the agreement was dependent on special customs exemptions which have not yet been ratified by the German Government.

Sugar Imports Not Expected Necessary

Production, almost entirely from beets, was approximately 138,000 tons, representing an increase of 4,000 tons over 1949. It is expected that, with stocks in hand, no imports of sugar will be required during 1951.

The sultana crop, at 70,000 tons, was substantially better than in 1949, and the exportable surplus has found a good market in Europe. Principal buyers were the United Kingdom, Western Germany and the Netherlands. On the other hand, the fig crop was somewhat lower in quantity and of rather poor quality, as the result of frost damage during the previous winter and drought conditions during the growing season. Sales have been good, and it is interesting to note that, despite the poor average quality, exports to Canada have increased. Only the high quality figs are used for export to North America, and special care is given to packing for this market because of the stringent health regulations. Over half the year's exports of 16,783 tons were purchased by the United Kingdom, Western Germany and Sweden.

Hazelnut production made a poor showing, and resulting high prices have slowed up exports. It is estimated, however, that all available supplies of hazelnuts, walnuts and others will be sold satisfactorily.

The recent increase in prices of a good many of the exportable agricultural products has created a feeling of buoyancy and confidence, which is noticeable throughout the country. ECA assistance to agriculture has resulted in the importation of large quantities of tractors and agricultural machinery, as well as in the training of specialists both in Turkey and in the United States. Out of a total of $16,248,000 allocated for purchases of agricultural machinery, $2,600,000 was allocated for use in Canada during the calendar year.

Production Value of Canadian Rope Industry Higher

Gross value of products manufactured by the cordage, rope and twine industry of Canada, in 1950, was $17,460,000, an increase of three per cent over the preceding year's value of $16,918,000.

Powerful Television Station to Operate in Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires, June 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Argentina's first commercial television transmitter, described as one of the most powerful television broadcasting stations in the world, is scheduled to begin operating in Buenos Aires on October 17. An 8-bay triangular aerial is being installed on a 150-foot tower on top of the 22-storey Ministry of Public Works building. International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation are the suppliers, and this company will provide technical personnel until local personnel can be trained to operate the equipment and cameras. This company will also supply ten thousand television receivers with shipments starting about July 1st.

Unfavourable Trade Balance Reduced By the Philippines in Past Year

Result of determined effort to control imports and foreign exchange, as well as increased prices of basic Philippine exports—Canada now ranks third in total trade of the Philippines, following the United States and Japan.

By M. de la Rosa, Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(One peso equals $0·50 Canadian.)

MANILA.—The unfavourable trade balance of the Philippines was materially reduced in the past year, from 625,686,504 pesos in 1949 to 46,954,270 pesos in 1950. This reduction was the result of a determined effort to control imports and the issuance of foreign exchange. The international situation also had a startling effect in substantially raising the prices of basic Philippine exports.

During 1950, exports from the Philippines were valued at 665,404,764 pesos, as compared with 511,700,704 pesos in 1949. Imports were valued at 712,359,034 pesos in the past year, as compared with 1,137,387,208 pesos in 1949.

In view of the peculiar economic relationships which exist between the Philippines and the United States, the bulk of the trade of the Philippines takes place with the United States. Trading relations are controlled by the "Bell Act" of the United States Congress which provides that imports into the Philippines from the United States shall be free of customs duty. This has furnished the United States with its most favourable market, and during 1950, the United States was responsible for over 73 per cent of all Philippine imports.

In 1950, Japan continued in second place of the principal countries trading with the Philippines, followed by Canada and Indonesia.

Trade of the Philippines, by Main Countries

	1949 (Pesos)	1950 (Pesos)
EXPORTS		
United States	367,570,650	481,296,159
Japan	22,690,978	42,140,238
Indonesia	4,839,595	1,427,598
CANADA	7,142,639	10,899,137
China	1,682,835	2,581,303
Belgium	4,288,827	16,064,419
Great Britain	6,368,301	8,353,263
Germany	14,352,884	3,368,802
India	3,539,626	1,641,711
Italy	12,012,302	10,213,884
France	11,336,892	4,600,887
Hong Kong	9,445,145	3,351,608
	1949	1950
IMPORTS		
United States	918,829,128	522,346,972
Japan	32,124,746	29,780,492
Indonesia	32,064,594	32,543,582
CANADA	26,364,470	26,144,850
China	20,440,210	7,201,956
Belgium	13,039,730	6,619,508
Great Britain	10,061,298	10,485,434
Germany	1,794,862	5,033,722
India	10,584,620	4,642,158
Italy	1,831,306	6,613,586
France	1,168,206	1,293,144
Hong Kong	3,019,242	10,179,608

During 1950, the United States accounted for 1,003,643,131 pesos, or 72·9 per cent of the total foreign trade of the Philippines. Of the total, imports from the United States amounted to 522,346,972 pesos, as compared with 918,829,128 pesos in 1949. Exports to the United States for the past year amounted to 481,296,159 pesos, as compared with 367,570,650 pesos in 1949.

Japan, the second ranking country in the foreign trade of the Philippines accounted for 71,920,730 pesos, or slightly over 5·2 per cent of the total foreign trade, during the year 1950. Of this amount, imports from Japan amounted to 29,780,492 pesos or 4·2 per cent, as against 32,124,746 pesos or 2·8 per cent in 1949. On the other hand, exports to Japan for 1950 were 42,140,238 pesos, or 6·3 per cent of the total, as compared with 22,690,978 pesos in 1949.

Canada Fourth Most Important Source of Supply

Total trade with Canada, the third ranking country in 1950, amounted to 37,043,987 pesos, or 2·7 per cent of the total. Imports in 1950 amounted to 26,144,850 pesos or 3·7 per cent, as compared with 26,364,470 pesos in 1949. Exports to Canada in 1950 were valued at 10,899,137 pesos or 1·6 per cent, as compared with 7,142,639 pesos or 1·4 per cent in 1949.

Indonesia was in fourth position in total foreign trade with a value of 33,971,180 pesos or 2·5 per cent of the total as compared with 2·2 per cent or 36,904,189 pesos in 1949.

Although Canada moved ahead of Indonesia into third place in total foreign trade in 1950, imports from Canada totalled only 26,144,850 pesos, as against Indonesian imports of 32,543,582 pesos. However, Philippine exports to Canada rose from 7,142,639 pesos in 1949 to 10,899,137 pesos in 1950, while exports to Indonesia declined from 4,839,595 pesos in 1949 to 1,427,598 pesos in 1950.

Other countries which have shown increases in their share of the total foreign trade of the Philippines include Belgium, Great Britain, British East Indies, Italy, Switzerland, Netherlands and Hong Kong.

Canada's Mineral Production at New Peak Value in 1950

Canada's mineral production rose to a new peak value of $1,040,887,600 in 1950, exceeding by 15 per cent the previous high of $901,110,000 in 1949. Ontario accounted for 34·9 per cent of the all-Canada total in 1950, down slightly from the preceding year's proportion of 35·9 per cent. Quebec's output accounted for 20·9 per cent of the total, up from 18·3 per cent in 1949. British Columbia's proportion was down from 15·1 per cent to 13·6. Alberta's percentage rose slightly from 12·6 to 12·9. The remaining provinces and territories accounted for 17·7 per cent of total mineral production as against 18·1 in the preceding year.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problem are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Tranportation and Communications Division, Deparment of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

New Zealand Finances Improved as Public Accounts Reveal Surplus

Surplus of £8,714,000 resulted from operations of Consolidated and Social Security Funds—Bonus paid to social security beneficiaries—War Emergency Account to receive £5,250,000 of surplus.

By C. M. Forsyth-Smith, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

WELLINGTON.—Public accounts for the year ended March 31, 1951, revealed a surplus of £8,714,000 from the operations of the Consolidated and Social Security Funds. The revenue and expenditure of these funds was as follows:

	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
Consolidated Fund	£143,757,000	£135,504,000	£8,253,000
Social Security Fund	49,882,000	49,421,000	461,000
Net surplus on current account			£8,714,000

(These figures include a £14 million transfer from the Consolidated Fund to the Social Security Fund.)

Since the middle of 1950, revenue in the current account has shown a steady upward trend and, at the end of the year, exceeded the budget estimate by £9,899,000. In spite of the fact that exemption from sales tax was granted on a large number of household articles and appliances, sales tax receipts exceeded the estimate by £1,655,000, while income tax receipts exceeded the estimate by £2,942,000, or roughly 5 per cent. Departmental earnings also contributed to the surplus and exceeded the budget estimate by more than £3 million.

As far as expenditures are concerned, most of the votes were underexpended, but payments on social security exceeded the estimate slightly. Due to prudent financing it was possible in January to pay a bonus to social security beneficiaries totalling £2,034,000, and also to absorb wage increases which were granted shortly before the end of the financial year. As an anti-inflationary measure, £3 million worth of treasury bills issued by the previous government had also been redeemed.

Bonus Paid for Every Child

Three million pounds of the surplus is to be paid out in the form of bonuses of £5 for every child in New Zealand, and this bonus is expected to apply to about 600,000 children in 255,000 separate families. The bonus will be paid in July, along wtih the usual family, orphans, war pension or other benefits.

A War Emergency Account, will receive £5,250,000 of the surplus. The target for this account is £100 million, which is to be built up from current revenues and set aside to meet the costs of war in the preparatory and initial stages. Apart from the effectiveness of this fund as a defence measure, it is also expected to offset present inflationary trends. In the event that it is unnecessary to use these funds for the original purpose, they might be used to offset the effects of a drop in commodity prices.

There was a surplus on capital account of £5,215,000, resulting from receipts from public loans and national savings of £33,975,000, and expenditures of only £28,760,000. The capital program during the present year is expected to be as large as last year, but in view of the surplus on capital account, it will be necessary for the government to raise only £10 million by public subscription, as against £20 million last year. For this purpose a national development loan of £10 million was opened on May 29, with interest at 3 per cent. The loan was opened for slightly longer than four weeks, and the maturity date will be April 15, 1960-62.

Steel Output in Great Britain Suffered Setback This Year

Steady increase in production has been checked—Demand at home and abroad is at postwar high—Steel imports from abroad declined sharply—Scrap and iron ore imports are lower—Exports of steel being reduced, with Commonwealth countries receiving priority treatment.

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

LONDON.—The steady increase in the United Kingdom's steel production, which has been a feature of this country's postwar industrial recovery, has been checked. The setback has occurred at a time when the demand for steel both in this country and abroad is at a higher level than at any time since the war. New uses for steel have been developed, steel consuming industries enlarged, while the needs of the re-armament drive are also substantial.

While the position has been getting tight for some months now, the first serious difficulty arose when the automobile industry was compelled to go on short time for lack of sufficient body steel late in 1950. Today, there is evidence of a growing scarcity of steel in all shapes and sizes and for all purposes.

Production of steel so far in 1951 has been running slightly below the equivalent period of a year earlier. In addition to the greater demand, there has been a sharp decline in imports from abroad. The output of finished shapes from this country in recent years has been supplemented to a considerable extent by purchases of semis from the Continent, as well as from North America. It is difficult to measure the extent of the shortage. Steel users are not only inclined to hoard, but also to order the same steel from two or more sources thus amplifying the shortage picture.

Production Outlook Unfavourable

The outlook for steel production for the balance of 1951 is unfavourable, largely because of raw material difficulties, particularly in the field of scrap. United Kingdom imports of scrap in 1950 amounted to almost 1,900,000 long tons, while prospects for 1951 are for not more than 600,000 tons. A drive for home scrap is under way but, no matter how successful, it cannot make up for the loss of imports. Iron ore imports are also likely to be a problem. Contracts have been placed for 9,300,000 tons, but because of shipping difficulties, receipts are likely to fall about a million tons short of this figure. Receipts from Canada have so far been below the desired rate, but it is felt that the current shortfall will be made up by heavier shipments later in the year. The domestic production of iron ore is being stepped up by about a million and a half tons and is expected to reach 14,300,000 tons this year.

Stocks of steel making materials are in fair supply so that output can be reasonably well maintained for a time despite the unfavourable import outlook. The benefit from extra plant now being built to process domestic ore should become apparent in the last half of the year, when pig iron production should average about 10,000 tons a week above the current rate, or 500,000 tons in a full year. The crucial raw material shortage is more likely to be coke than anything else. It is hoped, however, that steel production in 1951-52 can be maintained at the 16,000,000-ton rate and that 18,000,000 tons a year will be reached by 1954-55 as planned.

The factors most likely to interfere with steel exports from the United Kingdom, therefore, are the priority demands of the re-armament program, and the smaller domestic supply arising from decreased imports. Present indications are that imports in 1952 will not exceed 450,000 tons as compared with 600,000 tons in 1951. The following table shows actual United Kingdom steel supplies in 1950 and an estimate for 1951:

United Kingdom Steel Supplies

	1950	1951*
	('000,000 ingot tons)	
Production of ingots and castings	16·29	16·00
Producers' stock reduction	·10	·25
Imports	·60	·45
Secondhand and reusable material	·46	·45
	17·45	17·15

* Estimate

Exports to be Reduced

Exports of steel reached 3,250,000 ingot tons in 1950, leaving a home market supply of 14,200,000 tons. For 1951, the intention is to hold exports to 2,720,000 ingot tons which should leave 14,430,000 tons for the home market. If exports in 1951 were cut on a pro rata basis, overseas customers could expect to get roughly 83 per cent of 1950 receipts. As Commonwealth countries are to receive priority treatment in 1951, the full 83 per cent should be realized. It does not follow, however, that the pattern of exports will be the same this year as last. Certain types are in much shorter supply than others, and buyers of mild steel, high carbon wires, electrical sheet, etc., may find it impossible to get as much as 83 per cent of their 1950 purchases. It is possible that a deterioration in the raw material position (inadequate shipping for iron ore, for example) may compel the authorities to further reduce the export allocation.

A more rigid control of steel output and distribution in the United Kingdom is in prospect, which could introduce a drastic cut in exports if the home supply position should deteriorate to the point where re-armament and essential civil needs were endangered. As domestic industries in the United Kingdom are compelled to curtail production and lay off help for lack of steel supplies, the pressure mounts for a reduction of exports. While current expectations are that the 1951 export target will be met, there can be no guarantee.

Colombo Port Operations Expanded

Colombo, June 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chairman of the Colombo Port Commission, in his administration report for 1950, refers not only to the progress being made in the expansion and modernization of port facilities but also to a record in tonnage handled—4,846,667, which includes imports of 1,550,000 tons, exports of 759,000 tons, transit cargo 63,000 tons and the balance in bunkers; a 60 per cent increase over 1949 in the number of ships taking oil bunkers, the actual figure for 1950 was 1,439; an abnormally high figure of total daily passenger traffic handled—over 1,000 per day; and an increase in revenue by Rs. 3,789,597 to a total of Rs. 17,483,910, as compared with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 12,596,598. With the completion of development works now under way these figures of operations and revenue are expected to show further improvement.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Benelux Continues to Suspend Certain Customs Duties

Brussels, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Benelux countries will continue to suspend customs duties on certain commodities from July 1 to December 31, 1951, according to a Belgian decree of June 20.

The goods concerned are yarns of artificial silk and certain types of yarns of artificial silk waste and artificial textile fibres, not put up for retail sale; artificial horsehair; artificial silk waste and artificial textile fibres in the mass or in bundles, carded or combed; and tin-plate, 0·35 millimetre or less thick.

In addition, the temporary reduction on certain new jute bags and sacks for packing from 18 per cent ad valorem to 10 per cent has also been extended until December 31, 1951.

Britain to Issue Import Certificates for Strategic Materials

London, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Board of Trade announces that it is prepared to issue import certificates to take care of instances where the government of another country requires to be satisfied that strategic goods ordered from that country by an importer in the United Kingdom will, in fact, be imported into the United Kingdom.

The procedure is for the United Kingdom importer, on receiving a request from his overseas supplier for an import certificate, to make application to the Board. The import certificate, when granted, is then forwarded by the importer to his overseas supplier.

If an import certificate is issued, the importer will be bound by the terms of the Control of Goods (Import Certificates) Order 1951, which provides that, except under the authority of a licence granted by the Board under the Order, he may not (a) import the goods, particulars of which are given on the import certificate, into any country other than the United Kingdom; (b) dispose of those goods before they have been imported into the United Kingdom; or (c) export those goods from the United Kingdom after they have been imported into the United Kingdom.

New Zealand Relaxes Restrictions on Certain Imports

Wellington, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand Department of Customs announced that licences granted for plaster-cored building board will be available for imports of such material from dollar countries.

Concurrently, it was announced the existing allocation of dollar licences for wooden tool handles was increased to 300 per cent of the value of the licences granted in 1950.

New Zealand Extends Period of Validity of Import Licences

Wellington, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—New Zealand's Department of Customs announced that the period of validity of 1951 licences has been extended to June 30, 1952. Prior to this announcement the period of validity of licences for 1951 expired at the end of the present year.

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodities	May			January—May		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
MAIN GROUPS	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	10·5	66·7	67·8	60·1	235·5	278·2
Animals and Animal Products	9·1	26·7	31·8	45·6	136·5	142·3
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1·3	2·0	4·0	4·9	7·9	14·5
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	16·9	89·1	117·5	77·2	387·8	532·0
Iron and Products	5·6	27·8	26·5	28·2	100·7	117·3
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	16·6	47·6	44·8	77·8	166·9	216·8
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	2·4	9·2	11·4	9·0	39·1	51·9
Chemicals and Allied Products	2·3	9·8	11·8	9·1	41·2	49·4
Miscellaneous Commodities	2·3	8·1	7·8	9·1	25·8	25·4
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	67·0	287·0	323·4	321·1	1,141·4	1,427·7
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits	410	435	405	3,254	5,594	4,529
Vegetables	487	985	1,765	1,178	4,088	4,765
Wheat	3,714	37,711	27,053	22,831	116,796	108,026
Grains, other	800	6,699	11,545	3,493	13,886	24,992
Flour of wheat	1,623	10,242	14,191	7,703	41,738	57,343
Farinaceous products, other	995	1,478	2,693	4,343	5,497	10,449
Sugar and products	123	540	340	710	1,388	1,923
Alcoholic beverages	610	3,008	4,262	4,169	13,691	21,587
Vegetable fats and oils	7	679	268	46	1,816	854
Rubber and products	1,270	1,105	2,252	5,595	4,554	9,942
Seeds	40	1,550	699	1,011	12,021	13,896
Tobacco	162	890	521	4,715	6,907	11,138
Vegetable products, other	224	1,380	1,781	1,009	7,496	8,742
TOTAL	10,467	66.700	67,775	60,146	235,471	278,186
Animals and Animal Products:						
Hides and skins, raw	204	922	921	822	6,040	6,159
Cattle	834	6,779	6,953	3,504	28,688	32,412
Other animals, living	130	340	152	681	3,056	1,265
Fish and fishery products	1,460	7,335	8,595	9,296	37,634	44,296
Furs and products	650	2,300	1,946	8,156	11,299	17,663
Leather and products	517	562	904	2,021	2,527	4,235
Bacon and hams	3,357	2,430	336	14,520	19,465	2,292
Meats, other	464	3,961	9,699	1,938	14,397	21,696
Cheese	571	136	53	1,104	595	736
Milk products, other	406	1,100	1,203	1,259	4,558	2,818
Eggs, shell and processed	45	174	75	84	3,951	1,936
Animal products, other	438	647	937	2,212	4,324	6,772
TOTAL	9,077	26,687	31,772	45,597	136,534	142,280
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton products	221	485	795	1,073	2,076	3,670
Flax, hemp, jute and products	13	148	178	47	706	649
Wool and products	76	249	451	473	1,266	2,862
Synthetic fibre and products	186	284	364	854	1,340	1,368
Textile products, other	768	859	2,210	2,438	2,526	5,966
TOTAL	1,263	2,025	3,997	4,883	7,915	14,514
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards	2,638	20,494	26,596	12,431	80,500	125,892
Pulpwood	649	967	2,725	2,445	10,310	18,703
Unmanufactured wood, other	946	4,921	5,328	6,711	20,288	28,817
Wood pulp	2,470	16,744	31,532	11,722	73,864	130,930
Manufactured wood, other	288	391	577	1,346	1,582	2,835
Newsprint paper	9,135	44.245	47,211	38,582	194,060	209,289
Paper, other	724	1,158	3,202	3,653	6,143	14,368
Books and printed matter	86	184	289	348	1,022	1,129
TOTAL	16,936	89,104	117,460	77,238	387,770	531,963

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodities	May			January—May		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Products:						
Iron ore	....	811	1,007	....	858	1,623
Ferro-alloys	159	1,325	2,322	555	4,924	11,228
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets	257	1,284	381	1,782	5,778	3,928
Rolling mill products	200	308	968	1,100	3,035	4,097
Locomotives and parts	2	5,789	306	236	7,673	837
Farm machinery and implements	887	10,395	10,711	4,131	43,345	49,514
Hardware and cutlery	193	460	495	790	1,788	2,032
Machinery (except farm)	1,014	2,304	3,835	4,416	8,753	15,549
Automobiles, freight	682	676	825	3,805	3,950	3,047
Automobiles, passenger	1,295	1,995	2,325	7,485	6,049	9,782
Automobile parts	270	900	1,095	1,494	4,614	5,295
Railway cars and parts	....	7	....	10	2,849	31
Iron products, other	624	1,571	2,215	2,384	7,119	10,338
TOTAL	5,584	27,824	26,485	28,190	100,735	117,300
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminium and products	2,469	17,358	12,077	8,964	45,080	53,220
Brass and products	107	167	173	411	783	1,354
Copper and products	5,476	8,903	5,552	21,376	33,833	32,397
Lead and products	823	2,770	5,167	3,765	8,742	18,547
Nickel	3,987	9,172	8,976	24,416	42,546	50,348
Precious metals (except gold)	2,231	2,908	4,139	10,986	10,453	20,545
Zinc and products	1,001	4,094	6,215	4,896	16,822	26,632
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	342	979	1,202	1,789	3,728	6,713
Non-ferrous products, other	208	1,255	1,311	1,240	4,943	7,057
TOTAL	16,643	47,607	44,811	77,844	166,930	216,813
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Asbestos and products	1,500	5,798	7,158	4,378	23,832	34,018
Coal and coal products	156	960	666	1,030	5,203	2,866
Petroleum and products	22	12	126	149	95	360
Abrasives, artificial, crude	408	1,225	1,750	2,038	5,454	8,701
Non-metallic products, other	353	1,191	1,697	1,419	4,471	5,938
TOTAL	2,439	9,186	11,397	9,014	39,054	51,884
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids	129	293	513	518	1,066	2,328
Medicinal preparations	207	437	470	594	1,772	1,968
Fertilizers	1,051	3,744	4,051	4,294	18,236	15,242
Paints and varnishes	77	243	669	379	1,659	2,463
Calcium compounds	51	141	335	213	528	1,197
Soda and sodium compounds	331	435	882	1,667	1,958	4,038
Chemical products, other	442	4,506	4,910	1,389	15,949	22,193
TOTAL	2,289	9,798	11,829	9,053	41,169	49,429
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Toys and sporting goods	37	24	49	83	98	169
Films	427	121	609	1,768	970	2,373
Ships and vessels	7	3,840	3,055	185	10,135	5,995
Aircraft and parts	822	455	682	2,419	2,029	2,595
Electrical energy	224	739	760	1,622	2,550	2,967
Miscellaneous consumer goods	176	313	654	793	1,379	2,272
Miscellaneous, other	358	1,414	509	1,395	4,106	2,673
Donations and gifts	....	319	471	....	1,345	2,271
Non-commercial articles	249	878	1,042	876	3,213	4,061
TOTAL	2,300	8,104	7,830	9,140	25,825	25,376

Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Commodities	May			January—May		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
ALL COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products......	10,467	66,700	67,775	60,146	235,471	278,186
Animals and Animal Products.........	9,077	26,687	31,772	45,597	136,534	142,280
Fibres, Textiles and Products.........	1,263	2,025	3,997	4,883	7,915	14,514
Wood, Wood Products and Paper......	16,936	89,104	117,460	77,238	387,770	531,963
Iron and Products....................	5,584	27,824	26,485	28,190	100,735	117,300
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	16,643	47,607	44,811	77,844	166,930	216,813
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.......	2,439	9,186	11,397	9,014	39,054	51,884
Chemicals and Allied Products........	2,289	9,798	11,829	9,053	41,169	49,429
Miscellaneous Commodities...........	2,300	8,104	7,830	9,140	25,825	25,376
TOTAL....................	66,998	287,036	323,358	321,106	1,141,402	1,427,745
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products......	5,723	25,381	16,388	37,624	96,786	74,315
Animals and Animal Products.........	6,172	2,822	689	28,130	24,530	7,080
Fibres, Textiles and Products.........	490	101	89	1,735	441	559
Wood, Wood Products and Paper......	3,334	1,997	9,613	14,604	8,887	43,487
Iron and Products....................	1,437	1,136	920	7,236	4,231	4,542
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	9,326	15,111	17,570	41,014	40,676	63,775
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.......	389	1,039	932	1,076	4,086	4,014
Chemicals and Allied Products........	611	674	754	1,981	2,485	3,456
Miscellaneous Commodities...........	407	288	285	1,931	1,323	1,029
TOTAL....................	27,889	48,549	47,241	135,332	183,445	202,256
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products......	1,296	20,824	30,225	7,597	61,165	91,020
Animals and Animal Products.........	1,848	19,847	27,454	11,614	87,653	113,250
Fibres, Textiles and Products.........	85	1,711	2,584	284	4,360	8,445
Wood, Wood Products and Paper......	10,773	83,542	95,143	49,333	362,012	445,573
Iron and Products....................	412	12,953	14,960	2,084	52,371	67,860
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3,203	24,006	21,318	14,406	101,339	118,537
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.......	954	5,917	7,897	4,649	27,327	37,769
Chemicals and Allied Products........	1,075	5,376	6,398	4,480	24,071	28,508
Miscellaneous Commodities...........	796	1,771	2,698	3,511	6,909	10,484
TOTAL....................	20,441	175,406	208,678	97,960	727,206	921,447

Favourable Trade Balance of North Borneo Increased

Singapore, June 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The British Colony of North Borneo had a phenomenal increase in its favourable trade balance, from Malayan $3·7 million in 1949 to Malayan $46·0 million in 1950. Primarily, this was due to the unprecedented rise in the price of rubber, as well as an increase of 22 per cent in rubber production. Imports rose 35 per cent over 1949 although rice imports, normally the most important, were 50 per cent lower in value and even less in quantity due to a record local crop.

	1948	1949	1950
	(Malayan $'000,000)		
IMPORTS			
Textile apparel	2·8	3·7	6·8
Provisions	3·5	4·3	6·0
Rice	4·2	6·0	3·1
EXPORTS			
Rubber	18·5	15·9	59·9
Copra	1·7	7·5	6·7
Timber	3·0	5·4	6·5

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, since May, 1945, has returned home and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on June 11.

Toronto—July 9-20
Brampton—July 23
Guelph—July 24
Kitchener: Waterloo—July 25
Hamilton—July 26-27
Brantford: Paris—July 28
London—July 30
Windsor—August 1-2
Sarnia—August 3
Winnipeg—August 9
Calgary—August 14
Edmonton—August 16-17
Vancouver—August 21-24
Victoria—August 27

Foreign Trade Service Directories

The list of Canadian Government Trade Commissioners, formerly reproduced in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be published henceforth once a month, appearing in the last issue of every month.

The Head Office Directory and the list of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, which formerly appeared once a month, will be published henceforth once a quarter, in the last issues of September, December, March and June.

Foreign Exchange Quotations, which were formerly published in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be reproduced henceforth in the last issue of each month.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, primarily pertaining to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipments to other countries prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade Between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade:* Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects published in *Foreign Trade,* have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

Discuss Your Problems with

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE

A MARI USQUE AD MARE

FOREIGN TRADE

l. X OTTAWA, JULY 21, 1951 No. 238

Notice to Subscribers

Subscribers are requested to renew their subscriptions to *Foreign Trade* on receipt of a notice from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa. Renewal notices will be mailed to subscribers four weeks prior to the expiry date of their subscriptions. If no reply has been received by this date, the name of the subscriber will be removed from the mailing list on the assumption that he no longer wishes to receive this publication.

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Published by authority of

Right Hon. C. D. HOWE
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Wm. Frederick BULL
Deputy Minister

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, JULY 21, 1951.

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Department of Trade and Commerce

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COVER SUBJECT—Tobacco from kiln is stored in packing barn at St. Thomas, Ont. Tobacco is now ready for appraiser's visit. Canada's 1950 tobacco crop was 14 per cent smaller than in the previous year. There were also declines both in the harvested area and average yield per acre. The green weight of the 1950 crop amounted to 120,298,000 pounds, as compared with 139,820,000 in the preceding year, and the total farm value was $51,292,000 as against $55,453,000. Exports in 1950 amounted to 22,508,262 pounds, as compared with 15,723,767 pounds in 1949.

National Film Board Photo.

Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.

87923—1

Specialists from Pakistan Arrive To Study Canadian Agriculture

Three members of an agricultural mission are visiting this country under provisions of the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan—First specialists from any of the countries participating in the plan to arrive here for consultation on matters of mutual concern.

THREE members from Pakistan of an agricultural mission visiting this country under provisions of the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan for Economic Development in South and South-East Asia arrived in Ottawa on Monday, July 16. They are the first specialists from any of the countries participating in the plan to arrive here for consultation on matters of mutual concern. They left Karachi by air the previous Friday, completing the journey in less than three days.

The three agricultural specialists are Mr. K. A. Rahman, Director of Agriculture and Dean of University Instruction at Punjab University, Lahore, Punjab; Mr. A. M. Sial, Minister of Agriculture and Education of the State of Khaipur; and Dr. S. Hedayetullah, Director of Agriculture, East Bengal. They will familiarize themselves with agricultural facilities and farming methods in Canada, gain a better understanding of the training obtainable in this country, and the farming equipment designed and manufactured here to meet the requirements of farmers in Canada and other countries.

Two additional members of the agricultural mission, nominated by the Government of India, were delayed, but should arrive in Ottawa the end of this month. They are Mr. M. Kanti Raj and Mr. J. K. Dubey.

Two other missions, one interested in road construction and bridge erection, and the second in hydro-electric development, will arrive in Canada during the summer, comprising specialists from India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

Appreciation Expressed for Canadian Contribution

The three officials arriving last Monday expressed appreciation of the contribution by Canada to the Colombo Plan in making possible their visit to this country. Mr. Rahman will remain here for six weeks, but his companions will stay for three months, arrangements for their tour being made by the Technical Assistance Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, and the Department of Agriculture. Each visitor has a long list of agricultural activities on which specialized information is sought.

Members of the mission emphasized the fact that their aim is to raise the standard of living among farmers in Pakistan, and believed much valuable experience could be obtained in Canada. Although they are interested in the production of wheat and tobacco, it was indicated in the course of an interview that much of the agricultural area of Pakistan consisted of small holdings, and that consideration was being given to the mechanization of farms on a co-operative basis.

It is their intention to study something of the educational system in Canada, and to discuss problems in Pakistan with professors in the agricultural colleges here. Mr. Rahman said he would welcome the opportunity of telling Canadians about educational and agricultural problems in the Punjab, if time permitted.

Pakistan—Punjab University, Lahore.

Although knowledge of the Colombo Plan and its objectives is not widespread among the large population of Pakistan, the people realize that countries of the western world have offered to assist them in raising their standard of living. The fact that so many applications have been received for the scholarships and fellowships being offered by the Government of Canada is an indication of the growing desire to learn from the western world and to establish a better understanding between Pakistan and Canada.

The first seven nominees under the scholarship and fellowship program to take advantage of the Canadian Government's offer of instruction are due here the end of July. They constitute the advance party of some sixty scholars and fellows coming to Canada during the next two months to study such subjects as railway transportation, railway shop administration, higher education, virus diseases and other branches of medical science, the national insurance program, farm and soil mechanics, marketing methods, geology, factory management, animal husbandry, crop husbandry and farm management, hydro-electric development, land settlement and town planning. Instruction will be received in government departments, universities and industry.

First Canadian Technicians to Leave Shortly

The first Canadian technicians to be accepted by any of the participating countries in South and South-East Asia will leave Canada next month for Ceylon, where they will assist in the re-organization of the fishing industry in that country. A number of requests for personnel required by India, Pakistan and Ceylon have been received from the bureau of the Technical Co-operative Scheme, in Colombo, and applications have been forwarded to the countries concerned. Acceptances are now being received.

Poverty and hardship are no new problems in South and South-East Asia, but there has been a great awakening among the people of that area during the last five years. Independent governments have been established, supported by democratic institutions and resolved to improve living conditions for their respective peoples. They are determined to fight the evils of poverty, hunger, illiteracy and disease. Their success depends on two factors: (a) The number of trained men who can be persuaded to assist in putting the various schemes into practice, and (b) the supplies of machinery, equipment, materials, clothing and food that can be obtained from abroad, over and above what they can pay for themselves.

There are three ways of relieving the shortage of experts: (a) By training personnel from countries of South and South-East Asia in countries where suitable instruction is available, and the despatch of missions abroad to study the latest techniques or practices, (b) By providing experts, instructors and advisory missions to assist in planning, development and reconstruction, or for use in public administration, in health services, scientific research in agricultural, industrial or other productive activities, and in the training of personnel, and (c) By providing equipment for training or use by technical experts in the area.

During the tour of the agricultural mission in Canada, it will be under the direction and guidance of H. L. Trueman, Director of Administrative Services, Department of Agriculture.

Economic Development of Pakistan Accelerated by Two-Year Plan

Program involves expenditures of $160 million and is aimed at making the country self-sufficient in urgently required manufactured goods—Plan calls for establishment of a number of industries; increased electric generating capacity; improved shipping facilities.

By C. E. Butterworth, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada.

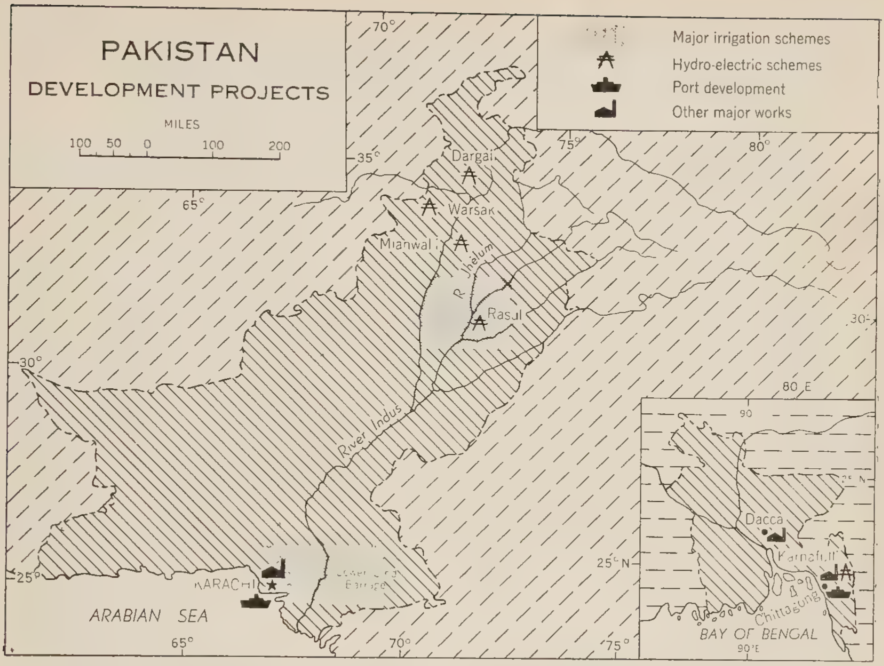
KARACHI.—Pakistan has drawn up a Two-Year Development Program involving expenditures of $160 million and aimed at making the country self-sufficient in urgently required manufactured goods. This figure does not include the financial requirements for the development of health, education, agriculture, railways, etc., to which a separate amount of $95 million has been allocated, nor does it involve various development schemes already in hand, such as the agricultural, hydro and communications projects; schemes for three jute mills already under installation and a paper mill which is planned to produce 300,000 tons of paper annually, the total cost of which will be $12 million.

The plan, which is part of the original Six-Year Development Plan (see *Foreign Trade*, February 10, 1951, page 205), concentrates on those projects which require most immediate attention in view of the tightening supply position for many commodities throughout the world.

Number of Industries to be Established

The plan calls for the establishment of a number of industries such as cotton textile mills, steel mills, a leather factory, a cement plant, jute manufacturing, a strawboard plant, a caustic soda plant, the manufacture of industrial alcohol, the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and chemicals and a plant for the production of rubber tires and tubes. The total cost of the establishment of these industries is estimated to be in excess of $70 million.

It is planned to increase the electric generating capacity of Pakistan by 125,000 kw. at a cost of over $40 million. The telecommunications and


PAKISTAN
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
MILES
100 50 0 100 200
Major irrigation schemes
Hydro-electric schemes
Port development
Other major works
70°
75°
80°
35°
30°
25°
65°
Dargai
Warsak
Mianwali
R. Jhelum
Rasul
River Indus
KARACHI
Lower Sind Barrage
ARABIAN SEA
25° N
80 E
90
25° N
Dacca
Karnafuli
Chittagong
BAY OF BENGAL
90°E

Projects being considered by the Pakistan Government under the Colombo Plan for the Co-operative Economic Development of South and South-East Asia.

telephones are to be augmented with the establishment of a wire and cable plant, a line stores factory, a telephone factory, and with the purchase of wireless transmitters, wireless receivers, high frequency radio equipment for telegraphs and telephones. This telecommunication and telephone equipment will cost in the neighbourhood of $8 million.

National Steamship Corporation to be Formed

Pakistan intends to increase its shipping facilities by the formation of a national steamship corporation and the purchase of ocean going steamers. Ship repairing and shipbuilding facilities are to be established in East Pakistan and a commercial drydock is to be established at Karachi. The cost of these projects will be in excess of $25 million.

The Six-Year Development Plan was submitted to the Commonwealth Consultative Committee in London last September and provides the basic plan for development in Pakistan. It is expected that foreign exchange will be readily available from Pakistan's buoyant exports, through the Colombo Plan, from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, foreign investment, etc.

Actual purchases for these projects usually are made by the Department of Supply and Development, Ministry of Industries, through public tenders or Government Purchasing Missions. At present a small delegation headed by Mr. Said Hasan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Economic Affairs, and also Secretary of the Development Council, will be visiting Canada and the United States. The members were in Ottawa during the early part of July to discuss, primarily, Canadian aid under the Colombo Plan.

Great Britain to Allocate Steel As Demand Exceeds Supply

Scheme will be introduced later in year—Priority ratings for defence orders and essential civilian orders adopted as interim measure.

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

LONDON.—As the current demand for steel for defence and civilian purposes in the United Kingdom is considerably in excess of available supplies, the government has decided that full allocation schemes must be prepared for all types of steel, except sheet steel and tinplate which are already subject to allocation. A similar shortage exists in the supply of a number of non-ferrous metals, particularly copper and zinc, and an allocation scheme for these metals is being prepared as well.

The completed scheme is not expected to be ready for operation until late this year. In the meantime, it has been considered necessary to adopt interim measures which will give a degree of priority to essential requirements.

Defence orders are to be given a special rating for iron, steel, copper, zinc and their alloys. Suppliers are to be asked to set aside a proportion of their output to meet these special orders. A "D.O." symbol will be employed to designate defence orders and a "P.T." symbol for the "preferred treatment" of essential civilian orders.

The balance of production over and above the quantities required to meet the "D.O." and "P.T." ratings, will be available for regular commercial distribution in accordance with purely commercial considerations. It is not known what percentage of steel production will be taken up by "D.O." and "P.T." ratings, but a rough estimate suggests 10 per cent for defence and 6 per cent for essential civilian.

These ratings will not apply for the export of steel in primary forms, but only for the release of steel to industries making for export. The actual mechanics of applying for the "P.T." rating have not yet been perfected. The arrangements will not increase the amount of steel going to projects for export, but will insure that "desirable" exports are taken care of to the limit of the resources available.

Used Newspapers Used in Singapore for Packaging

Singapore, June 22, 1951.—(FTS)—There is an extremely interesting equivalent in the Orient to the highly developed North American packaging industry. The Chinese use vast quantities of over-issued and used newspapers for wrapping purposes, and they are specialists in the art of making paper bags without glue. The prewar source of supply for old newspapers was primarily the United Kingdom but austerity has forced a switch to the United States. In 1950, Singapore imported over 20,000 long tons of newspapers with a c.i.f. value of Malayan $4·5 million, or an average of over Malayan $220·00 per ton. (Newsprint imports totalled 6,400 tons and packing and wrapping paper 6,900 tons.) The United States supplied 16,850 long tons, Sweden, 1,280; France, 540; United Kingdom, 230; and South Africa, 210; Canada has not participated in this trade to Singapore.

Adverse Weather Conditions Affect Portuguese Agricultural Output

Olive oil most disappointing crop, with production estimated at only two-fifths of 1950 figure—New sliding scale established for potato prices—Definite shortage of meat felt for some time.

By L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

LISBON.—Portuguese agricultural production during the 1949-50 season was, relatively speaking, a failure owing to continued droughts, and this condition was reflected also in the crops in the second half of 1950. The winter of 1950-51 was one of the rainiest in the past ten years, and in many parts of the country crops suffered from extremely low temperatures. Seeding was delayed and in certain sections of low lands bordering rivers, spring floods caused irreparable damage to crops. On the whole, however, prospects for the spring and early summer of 1951 were excellent; and it was estimated that production would run fairly close to, but somewhat below, the ten years' average. Perhaps the most disappointing of the agricultural crops was olive oil, which was expected to be only two-fifths of the 1950 crop and about two-thirds of the annual crop for the past ten years. At the same time, the greater part of the oil will be of high acid content.

There has been a slight tendency to transfer acreage planted from barley and broad beans to wheat and rye, due entirely to the higher prices ruling for these crops. The additional wheat acreage, however, will not be sufficient to cover the overall requirements of this grain.

During 1950, potato growers expressed great dissatisfaction with the prices obtainable for their production, and there was a tendency for a diminution in the planting of potatoes. However, towards the end of the year, the government established a new sliding scale of prices for potatoes which was intended to compensate the planters to a greater degree.

Live stock conditions are spotty and a definite shortage of meat has been felt for some time, which has been ameliorated by relatively small imports of Argentine beef. With the heavy rains of winter and early spring, it is possible that grazing conditions will be favourable for a longer period during the summer and will enable the stock to fatten.

Rural Population Migrating to Industry

Since the war, Portugal has become more dependent on outside sources for staple agricultural products. Up until 1939, Portugal was almost entirely self-supporting and resorted to outside sources of supply only in occasional years of bad crops. The greater tendency towards industrialization since the war, and the consequent migration of rural population to accept what appeared to be more lucrative employment in industry has become a steady drain on agricultural labour, and an equally steady increase in the number of agriculturally non-productive mouths to feed. This shift in employment was of a relatively sudden nature and has imposed a difficult task on those who are responsible for statistical information and forecasting of trends.

The need for greater agricultural production and more scientific utilization of available arable lands has been recognized for some years by the authorities. Their activities at the present time are directed towards the development of agro-hydroelectric sites and already, as a result of these developments in the north of Portugal, some 300 square miles of hitherto unproductive land have been opened up to farmers. Hand in hand with these developments is a system of creating agricultural settlements on these lands and others, which, under proper scientific cultivation, should produce economic crops.

Mozambique Offers Limited Market For the Sale of Canadian Goods

Most of principal agents and importers have their headquarters in Lourenço Marques—Imports from Canada include motor cars and parts, agricultural machinery and parts, newsprint, flour, timber, textiles, lamps and lanterns, drugs and chemicals, paper, tires and tubes.

By C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Johannesburg.

JOHANNESBURG.—Lourenço Marques, the capital of the Colony of Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, is an attractive town of some 26,500 white people. It is an important outlet to and inlet from the sea for the Transvaal, as well as for the colony. Most of the principal agents and importers have their headquarters at this port, it being the seat of government and the main commercial centre of the colony. It is also the principal distributing point for inland centres.

Imports into Mozambique consist mainly of textiles, railway material, agricultural and industrial machinery, iron and steel, motor cars and lorries, gasoline, flour and rice, hardware, footwear and wines. No evidence of any shortage of these items can be observed in Lourenço Marques as the colony, through its earnings of pound sterling from port dues at Beira and Lourenço Marques, is quite able to pay for all ordinary requirements from soft-currency sources. Proceeds from the sale of sisal, tea and sugar to hard-currency countries permit a sizeable allocation of dollars by the Lisbon authorities.

Dollars Provided for Hard-Currency Imports

The dollars thus provided are expended according as a local Exchange Council through its Import Controller sees fit. A list of permissible hard-currency imports in order of priority has been in force for two years—amendments having been made from time to time. This list covers a fairly generous range of essential and near essential materials and products. It is reproduced below:

Hard-Currency Imports Permitted into Mozambique

Priority I

A—Wheat cereals
  Petroleum products
  Condensed and powdered milk
  Tires and tubes
  Auto. accessories and parts
  Medical products
B—Flanders leaf
  Wire—steel
  Industrial iron and steel
  Construction material
    a) Iron and steel
    b) Cement
    c) Electrical material
    d) Iron products
    e) Dyes
    f) Pipe
  Iron containers (drums)
  Motors and accessories
  Tools for industry
  Filters
  Insecticides
  Trucks
  Tractors
  Argicultural equipment
  Industrial machinery
  Chemical products
  Medical and surgical instruments and accessories
  Railway equipment
  Newsprint
  Books, journals and other publications

Hard-Currency Imports Permitted into Mozambique (Cont'd.)

PRIORITY II

A—Metals and alloys
  Hops
  Plants and seeds for cultivation
B—Yeast and fermentations
  Typewriters, duplication and calculating machines
  Refrigerators
  Radio receiving sets
  Pleasure cars
  Lumber
  Iron plates
  Cement tubes
  Gasoline pumps and accessories
  Cartons
  Metal mosquito screens and mosquito netting
  Chicken wire
  Automobile paint
  Ovaltine and other preparations
  Codfish
  Water filtration equipment
  Cotton waste
  Firefighting equipment
  Fine paper
  Printing paper
  Raw materials for industry
  Photographic materials
  Lenses and glass equipment for opticians and oculists
  Watch makers equipment

The hard currency allocated each month has been in the neighbourhood of $800,000 for the past two years. Of this amount, a substantial percentage is used for the purchase of petroleum products and government stores. The greater part of the remainder, which is comparatively little, is spent on permissible goods and materials from the United States and Canada. This has limited Canada's share in the trade to motor cars and parts, agricultural machinery and parts, newsprint, flour, timber, textiles, lamps and lanterns, drugs and chemicals, paper, tires and tubes, certain articles of hardware, wire screening, etc.

Import Controls Tightened in 1949

Restrictions on the import of certain goods, mostly of a luxury nature, were imposed in Portuguese East Africa in 1932 in order to reduce the outflow from the exchange fund. While between then and 1948 trading conditions improved and the restrictions largely disappeared, controls were tightened in 1949 with emphasis on hard-currency goods. A preference in favour of products from Portugal operates in the form of a reduction in port dues of roughly 50 per cent.

Exports from the colony consist mainly of sugar, copra, sisal, cashew nuts, timber, tea and vegetable oils, all of which are being generally well maintained. Shipments from the ports also include sizeable quantities of South African coal, chrome ore, manganese and asbestos.

A development of importance is the creation of a new deep water port, namely Nacala, in the northern part of the colony. Nacala is stated to have one of the best natural harbours on the coast. It is well sheltered, easily entered, and affords deep water anchorage at all tides. Adequate port facilities have been installed.

Flour Mill to Use Canadian Wheat

Of particular interest to Canada is the completion of a modern flour mill in Lourenço Marques. When in production next March, the mill will render Portuguese East Africa independent of foreign flour. The mill will have a capacity to process 27,500 tons of wheat per year and thus will provide more than sufficient flour for all requirements. Consumption of flour under present conditions is estimated at 14,000 tons per year. Imports of flour from all sources, therefore, are likely to cease by the end of this year. Compensation will come in the form of imports of wheat, the present intention being to use 10 per cent Canadian and 90 per cent soft, probably Australian.

Western Germany's Foreign Exchange Position Deteriorated in Past Year

Payments deficit with EPU exceeded quota at end of 1950—Additional credit of $120 million granted by EPU—Ad valorem substituted for specific duties in customs tariff reform—Berlin's principal industries are electrical goods, machinery, clothing, and printing, engraving and allied trades.

By L. H. Ausman, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

FRANKFURT.—Western Germany's foreign exchange position with the European Payments Union deteriorated very considerably during the last quarter of 1950. This development created a number of serious problems, the greatest of which was the danger of retarding the development of the multilateral trading practices which had been achieved in Western Europe under the European Recovery Program and the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

Steady progress has been made since 1947 in the freeing or liberalizing of imports from licensing and quota restrictions, and in developing a system, now embodied in the European Payments Union, of clearing payments multilaterally. Since Western Germany has been a leader in the drive for liberalization, and has again become one of the largest trading countries of Europe, her participation has been an important factor in the large measure of success thus far achieved in the liberalization of trade.

Payments Deficit with EPU Exceeded Quota

By the end of December, 1950, however, her payments deficit with the EPU exceeded her quota of $362 million. Under the EPU agreement, the deficit of any country in excess of its quota must be paid by it in gold or dollars. In the absence of gold, and in view of the limited dollar reserves held by the Federal Republic, the prescribed payment required might have jeopardized the prospect of continued German participation in the Payments Union had the deficit trend continued, and drastic cutbacks in German imports would have been unavoidable. On the other hand, import cutbacks could be expected to produce a serious effect on continued industrial expansion not only in Germany but in her neighbours as well. It would probably have led to a reversal in the progress towards European trade liberalization and both West German and European economic recovery would have received a serious setback.

In view of these circumstances, and after due study, the European Payments Union concluded, in October of last year, that the causes of the deficit were largely temporary and that the trend could be reversed if measures were taken to ensure sound internal financial conditions and a more rapid development of exports. They proposed that the EPU temporarily provide the Federal Republic with the necessary means to exceed her quota, and the German Government was called upon to present a program, which, if approved, would qualify it to receive a special credit from the EPU. Such a program was prepared and submitted by the Federal Republic on November 27, and was approved by the OEEC Council on December 13.* An additional German credit in the amount of $120 million was established to extend until April, 1951. It is, thereafter, to be repaid over a period of six months. This was the position at the end of the year, but a continued drain on German credits in the first two months of 1951, necessitated a temporary suspension of the liberalization policy and a halt to excessive imports from EPU countries. Free dollar purchases, already drastically restricted, were not involved.

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* It remains to be seen if the German Government has the power to adopt measures drastic enough to implement the proposals.

Sellers' Market Developed

The rapid development of the serious deficit with the EPU since June, 1950, is attributable to changes in trade, industrial production and financial relationships attendant upon the outbreak of the Korean conflict. After June, as has been indicated above, production levels in Western Germany rose sharply and a sellers' market developed. Consumption of raw materials increased and there followed a rush to replenish stocks which had been allowed to deteriorate during the second quarter of 1950. A pronounced tendency to buy, in anticipation of a rising market, was also evident.

The level of demand rose rapidly and was easily satisfied through the liberalized import machinery in effect with EPU countries. Although exports to EPU countries have also risen considerably, they have not risen as rapidly or to the same extent as imports. In a period of rapid economic expansion, the exports of a processing or manufacturing economy, such as that of Western Germany, may normally be expected to lag behind the rise in the consumption and import of raw materials and food stuffs, as a result of the delay necessitated by the production process. This time-lag is estimated to be as much as eight months, when extended credit terms are taken into consideration. Another factor accentuated this trend, many German businessmen anticipated revaluation of certain European currencies, as well as changes in importing regulations. These factors, in addition to the abrupt change from a buyers' to a sellers' market, influenced importers to effect their payments more quickly for goods purchased, and exporters to delay collections, thus contributing to the already unfavourable German situation.

The large expansion of imports was accompanied and largely financed by a rapid expansion of short-term bank credit in September and October. The expansion proceeded at such a rate, and the volume of liberalized import licences rose so rapidly, that in October the federal government and the central bank system adopted drastic measures to restrict credit and retard the issuance of import licences. Steps were taken to place a ceiling on the types of loans given to importers, and on the volume of bankers' acceptances eligible for rediscount. The rediscount rate was raised from four to six per cent, and reserve requirements were increased. A large number of outstanding, unused import licences were cancelled. Credit restrictions were imposed on the issuance and renewal of licences. Further, various administrative measures were taken to eliminate abuses in the issuance of liberalized licences.

Ad Valorem Substituted for Specific Duties in Tariff Reform

The first steps in a long overdue revision of the German tariff, which had been in force since 1902 and no longer reflected the many economic changes since its inception, were taken in 1950. The basis adopted for the revision was the so-called Brussels tariff of 1949. The most important feature of the new tariff will be the substitution of ad valorem for specific duties, thus bringing the German regime into line with that of most other western countries. Specific duties have been retained only with respect to tobacco, coffee, tea, mineral oils and derivatives, brandy and derivatives, raw sugar, wine, etc.

The new rates were established by the government in order to enable the German delegates to the Torquay conference to negotiate agreements with other countries and the revised schedules are expected to come into force towards the latter part of 1951.

Ten Trade Agreements Made Last Year

German trade is closely related to the numerous trade and payments agreements she has entered into with other countries. As an example of the extent of these agreements, it may be mentioned that, during the last quarter of 1950 alone, trade negotiations took place, in Frankfurt and abroad, with Austria, the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union, Ceylon, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Ten trade agreements, eight supplementary trade agreements and eight payments agreements and supplementary payments agreements were concluded. German delegations accompanied (except in the case of Italy) by allied observers, went to Budapest, Karachi, London, New Delhi, Paris, Rome and Santiago.

Of these countries, Germany's most important trade connections are with France, Sweden and Denmark. The French agreement provides for an exchange, each way, of goods valued at approximately $240 million, the Swedish for about $200 million and the Danish for nearly $120 million.

Negotiations with Indonesia, the Netherlands and Syria were still in progress in Frankfurt at the end of December, 1950.

Two outstanding features of international trade were reflected in all negotiations, the world shortage of raw materials and other essential supplies, and the deterioration of Germany's balance of payments.

Until recently, a quota in a trade agreement meant that one country had persuaded the other to permit certain values or quantities of imports. This is no longer so. There are now in some trade agreements, specific export quotas, that is, quotas for commodities for which one partner undertakes to grant export licences. The term "hard goods," which had practically disappeared with the advent of "liberalization," has appeared again in a number of agreements. The export licence for a "hard" commodity has again become as strong a, or in some cases a stronger, bargaining counter than the import licence for the "soft" commodity.

Germany's most sought-after products, for which in some of the agreements she undertakes to issue export licences, are rolling mill and foundry products, iron and steel scrap, coal, machinery, textile fibres, chemicals, fertilizers and hops. France, Italy and Norway, on their part, have agreed to license the export to Germany of such items as cereals, edible oils, diesel oil, iron ore, textile fibres, non-ferrous metals and pulp. Other products in special demand have been oilseeds, sugar, wool, cotton, timber, pulp wood, cellulose and newsprint.

Germany's most important suppliers of raw materials, according to the agreements concluded, were Sweden for wood, cellulose and paper ($75 million) and for iron ore ($39 million); Finland for wood and wood products ($20·8 million), cellulose and wood pulp ($7·9 million), paper and paper goods ($9 million); Chile for non-ferrous metals ($9 million); India for manganese ore ($2·5 million) and cotton (15,000 bales); Pakistan for cotton ($30 million), jute ($22 million), chromium ($500,000); France for iron ore ($7·8 million), rock phosphates ($4·4 million), wool ($5·5 million); Norway for ferro-alloys, cellulose and wood pulp; and Ceylon for rubber ($7 million).

No Despondency in Berlin

A separate section in this report on the City of Berlin is justified by the peculiar position which this city occupies. However, it should be said that the fears for Berlin so frequently expressed in other parts of Germany and abroad are not shared in Berlin itself. There is, naturally, some uncertainty about the future and a measure of artificiality, but there is no sense of despondency and no hesitation about tackling the problem of the day.

Berlin's principal industries are four in number, electrical goods, machinery, clothing, and the printing, engraving and allied trades. These four branches of industry employ more than half of all the workers of Berlin, among them some of the most highly skilled in Germany. About two-thirds of these key industries were, before the war, situated in the parts of Berlin which now constitute the western sectors. In 1936 they employed 324,000 persons whose production had a gross value of 2,700 million marks. Berlin was, until the war, the most important industrial city in Germany.

The war and its results were exceptionally catastrophic for Berlin. Not more than 15 per cent remained of the machinery formerly existing there. What was not bombed was removed as reparations, and, as a result, gaps were left which had to be filled by means of manual labour or by use of machinery so antiquated that it was not worth removing. Marshall Aid has helped to rectify this state of affairs and Berlin can now produce competitively.

Russian Blockade Was Severe Setback to Berlin

Just at the time when Western Germany was beginning her economic recovery, Berlin suffered a severe setback as a result of the blockade which was imposed by the Russians in June, 1948. At the same time, the benefits of the currency reform which had been carried through just before the blockade did not at first produce in Berlin the same advantages as in Western Germany. This was due to the adoption of the second (eastern) Berlin currency which prevented full economic union with Western Germany. The currency of the eastern zone and the eastern sector of Berlin began on a 1:1 basis with that of the West but it rapidly sank in value until, after violent fluctuations, it established itself at the present approximate level of 5·5 east marks for 1 west mark.

Since the rates of salaries and wages are approximately equal in the two sectors of Berlin, and the same applies to such service items as rent and laundering, hair-cutting, current repairs and so forth, it ensues that an employee able to live in the eastern sector and work in the western would, if there were no arrangements to the contrary, be in a privileged position. To prevent this, special wage measures have been introduced. Similarly, it has been necessary to resort, on a considerable scale, to barter transactions.

Berlin is a city which, in order to keep itself alive, must continually resort to economic stratagems. The production index there is only 40, as compared with 100 in 1936, whereas the corresponding figure for Western Germany as a whole is 129. The blockade, which lasted for eleven months, imposed a heavy financial burden since employers were obliged to retain unnecessarily large numbers of workers and to use up their last reserves of material. New investments and rationalization became impossible. The proceeds of the sale of the reserve stocks were spent on unproductive wages, and when the blockade ended West Berlin industry was exposed to West German competition. In the meantime markets had been lost and it was practically impossible either to furnish supplies to the eastern zone or to compete with the products of Western Germany. The result was that in the middle of 1949, the index of production dropped to 17 per cent of that in 1936. An improvement set in shortly afterwards and has continued, though the production index is still small.

There is, however, more employment, and the number of short-time workers has been reduced. The economic situation in Berlin in 1950 was, in fact, better than the unemployment figures might indicate. This improvement was in great part due to the institution of the Berlin Marketing Council (Absatz-Organization), which has offices in Western Germany and abroad, including London and Paris, and a working arrangement with the German American Trade Promotion Company in New York. For the most part it is financed by GARIOA (Government and Rehabilitation in Occupied Areas) funds and by the Berlin Chamber of Commerce.

Exports Increased Sharply

Exports from Berlin to foreign countries, together with goods supplied to Western Germany, showed a sharp increase in the second half of 1950. This is the most important factor in Berlin industrial life, since it governs the quantity of goods which can be "imported" from Western Germany—imports from the eastern zone being restricted by an Interzonal Agreement and covering only a very small proportion of Berlin's total needs. So far, a balance of "imports" and "exports" is far from having been achieved between Berlin and Western Germany, but the balance of payments has always been met, even though outside credits and subventions were necessary to bring this about. The principal contributions are, federal aid, ERP credits, and funds supplied from GARIOA sources to finance the emergency labour schemes.

Goods sent out of Berlin in the course of 11 months ending November, 1950, amounted to a total value of 700 million Deutschemarks while the value of those brought in from Western Germany was 1,946 million Deutschemarks. These "exports" from Berlin consisted almost entirely of industrial products but scrap iron also played an important part. "Imported" goods included coal, food supplies, building materials, industrial goods, wood, gasoline and consumer goods.

Tractors to be Manufactured in Spain

Madrid, June 26, 1951.—(FTS)—According to a local trade journal, a new attempt is being made in Spain to manufacture agricultural tractors. Several such attempts have been made in the past few years but with no financial success.

Argentine Exports Examined for Quality

Buenos Aires, July 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Argentine Ministry of Economy has announced that, effective February 22, 1951, all Argentine shipments of textiles or fabrics in general, woollen or "mixed" yarns, as well as manufactured and ready-made products of wool, cotton or mixture thereof, became subject to examination as to their quality, before their export to foreign countries. However, the Dirección de Exportación e Importación (Export and Import Control Board) is authorized to exempt certain products from this requirement when their destination or nature makes this advisable.

Sterling Area Gold and Dollar Surplus Materially Reduced in Second Quarter

Attributed to growth in dollar imports, decline in earnings from exports to dollar areas, and reduction in net receipts of gold and dollars from non-dollar countries—Great Britain entering period of difficulty in balance of payments field—British industrial production and domestic consumption increased.

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

LONDON.—During the second quarter of 1951, the gold and dollar surplus of the sterling area dropped to $54 million from $360 million in the first quarter of the year and $398 million in the last quarter of 1950. Marshall Aid receipts arranged before the end of 1950 amounted to $55 million, compared with $98 million in the first quarter and $145 million in the fourth quarter of 1950. The gold and dollar reserves rose, therefore, by $109 million between April and June, and totalled $3,867 million at the half-year, compared with $3,758 million on March 31 and $3,300 million at the close of 1950.

The recent decline in the surplus is attributed to three causes. The first is a growth in dollar imports by all sterling area countries including the United Kingdom. The second is a decline in earnings from exports from the rest of the sterling area to dollar countries. This is seasonal in part, and was partly offset by an increase in United Kingdom exports to the dollar area. The third reason is a reduction from $76 million in the first quarter to $17 million in the net receipts of gold and dollars from non-dollar countries, particularly from the European Payments Union.

In the official view, the United Kingdom is now entering a period of increasing difficulty in the balance of payments field, the problems of which are likely to return to the centre of the economic picture.

The plan envisaged at the beginning of the year suggested that, to achieve an overall external balance, £2,750 million would have to be earned by visible exports. Present trends indicate that this will not be enough. Rises in export prices, due to higher raw material costs, will help although German and Japanese competition will have to be borne in mind. Discussions with leading industries on the export program are now proceeding.

Industrial Output and Domestic Consumption Increased

Up to the end of May, industrial production was running 5 per cent higher than in the same months of 1950. This is well below the 9 per cent increase last year but it is running level with the planned estimated 4 per cent increase for the year as a whole.

Up to the end of April, the home market hardly felt the increased claims of defence and exports. Personal spending in the first quarter was nearly £200 million higher than in the same period in 1950, with sharp increases for food, clothing and household goods. Allowing for price increases, this represents a real increase in consumption of 5 per cent.

The conclusion is that substantially more goods entered into current domestic consumption this year than last. At the same time, the gap between imports and re-exports is widening.

The government has issued a warning that if production is not enough to provide for defence orders and for export, as well as to maintain home consumption, then home supplies will have to be cut.

Rate of Coal Consumption Rising

The rate of coal consumption has been rising. Output is less than 3 per cent above last year, but home consumption is running at a full 4 per cent higher. Every possible economy will have to be exercised in fuel consumption.

The average rate of increase in electricity consumption, which has been 7 per cent during the past few years, is at the moment running at something like 14 per cent.

To help the production of steel, traders are being urged to intensify their efforts to seek out all available supplies of scrap. Production of steel so far this year has been at the rate of 16·4 million tons a year, compared with 16·7 million tons last year. The production of 16 million tons this year depends partly on supplies of scrap from abroad and at home and partly on the extent to which pig iron output can be raised. The home scrap drive recently has been bringing in an extra 10,000 tons a week.

The probable effect of the Iranian oil dispute is not knwon. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has said that the extra dollar costs involved in replacing oil obtained from the Iranian wells by oil bought with dollars are likely to reach a gross total of about $350 million a year. Some of this might be recovered by the resale of dollar oil for dollars. It is impossible to forecast the full results on the sterling area and the United Kingdom. These depend on what purchases are made of oil from dollar sources and the nature of the arrangements for payment.

Timber Costs Increased in Ireland

Dublin, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Industry and Commerce in the Republic of Ireland has, on the recommendation of the Prices Advisory Body, issued an Order entitled "Imported Timber (Maximum Prices) (No. 18) Order, 1951". Under this order the maximum prices, as and from June 6, 1951, for the sale of all imported whitewood and redwood are fixed as follows:—

Dimensions of timber		Rate per standard of 270 cubic feet of imported whitewood	Rate per standard of 270 cubic feet of imported redwood
Width	Thickness		
11 "	3", 2½" or 2"	£177 10 0d.	£219 10 0d.
10 "	3", 2½" or 2"		
9 "	3", 2½" or 2"	173 10 0d.	217 0 0d.
8 "	3", 2½" or 2"	164 10 0d.	197 0 0d.
7 "	3", 2½" or 2"	158 15 0d.	185 0 0d. 181 15 0d.
6 "	3", 2½" or 2"		
4½"	1½"		

Importers complained that, in the face of higher import costs, the former fixed maximum prices had become obsolete, and therefore an upward revision was necessary. Some comparison of the increases per standard of 270 cubic feet may be seen from the following examples. The maximum selling price of eleven-inch redwood timber will now be £219 10 0d. per standard at 270 cubic feet, instead of £152. A standard in nine-inch width will cost £217 as against the former price of £147. The current maximum price for eleven-inch width whitewood is now £177 10 0d., compared with £146. Nine-inch width is £173 10 0d., as compared with the previous maximum of £144.

Under this order, certain sawing charges have also been substantially increased. The building trade is unanimous in saying that these rates will be reflected very soon in the cost of new buildings, so that newly-erected houses will, as a result, cost considerably more in future.

Indian Economy Greatly Affected By Series of Natural Disasters

Severe earthquake, floods, serious droughts and failure of north-east monsoon caused serious deterioration of economic situation—Import requirements of food increased—Outbreak of hostilities in Korea resulted in marked rise in prices.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

(One rupee equals about 22 cents Canadian.)

NEW DELHI.—At the beginning of 1950, prospects for the improvement of the general economic situation of the country appeared to be based on fairly solid factors, the most important of which was possibly the greatly improved trading position resulting from the devaluation of the rupee in September, 1949. Unfortunately, a series of natural disasters occurred in the middle months of the year which greatly affected, in an adverse way, the progress that had been anticipated.

A severe earthquake in the province of Assam, floods in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, serious droughts in many parts of the country, as well as the failure of the north-east monsoon over a large part of the province of Madras (the fifth in succession), has caused a very serious deterioration of the economic situation, and especially in connection with the food supplies. Considerable downward revision of estimates of the food procurement program have had to be made, which has necessitated an upward revision of the import requirements. At the beginning of the year, the import target was fixed at 1·3 million tons, which was gradually increased until it had reached 3·1 million tons by the latter part of 1950.

In addition, the outbreak of hostilities in Korea resulted in panic buying of essential raw materials for stockpiling, all of which caused prices to advance to a very marked degree. To some extent, India benefited, as the demand for India's traditional export commodities greatly increased. However, full advantage could not be taken of the situation as supplies in sufficient quantities were not always available. In all probability, the disadvantages outweighed the advantages, as India herself has to purchase from abroad many commodities which were difficult to obtain and only available at greatly increased prices.

Government Unable to Check Rising Prices

At all times since the end of the war, the government has been endeavouring to check rising prices. To some extent, and particularly in the first few months following devaluation in September, 1949, when price cuts were imposed on some essential commodities over which the government had control, the general price index showed a gratifying decline. During the last few months of 1949, the index dropped from 393·3 to 381·3 (August, 1939=100). Unfortunately, however, it was impossible to maintain this trend, and by June, 1950, the index had gone slightly over the former high point to 395·5. Since the commencement of hostilities in Korea in June, the index has continued its upward movement, and had reached 412·5 by the end of the year, with no indication of a reverse tendency. Throughout the year, various measures were taken to combat the pressure on prices, and in all probability some degree of success was achieved, even though it was impossible to bring the rising tendency to a complete halt.

India has already been an important supplier of certain raw and semi-manufactured materials to world markets, which include jute goods, raw cotton, cotton waste and raw wool. Following the outbreak of war in Korea, heavy buying of these commodities occurred, resulting in external prices rising steeply. In order to take advantage of this situation, and also in the hope of checking internal inflation, increased export duties were imposed on jute goods and raw cotton, while new duties went into effect on the export of cotton waste and raw wool.

Industrial Output Increased

With the exception of the three principal industries, industrial production showed moderate improvement throughout the year, as compared with the previous year. The three principal industries—jute goods, cotton textiles and sugar—experienced difficulties of various kinds. In the case of jute, it was the lack of raw material from Pakistan, due to the non-recognition of the value of the Pakistan rupee. Cotton textiles also suffered from a shortage of raw cotton, and also as a result of a strike in the textile mills of the Bombay area. Production of sugar, the price of which is controlled, decreased as producers found it more profitable to sell their product to manufacturers of gur (a kind of molasses) and khandsari (also a sweetening agent), the prices of neither of these commodities being controlled.

The other main industrial products such as coal, steel, cement, paper etc., were able to show increased production, as compared with the previous year. Unfortunately, the preponderance of jute goods, cotton textiles and sugar in the Indian economy is so great that if production in these industries is below normal, the overall general index of industrial production is also below normal.

At the beginning of the year, signs were evident that the food problem would not be so difficult as in the past. A satisfactory carry-over, as compared with the previous year, was available. With the planned increased production, coupled with a more efficient procurement system, it was anticipated that import requirements would be considerably less. Unfortunately, the natural calamities completely changed the situation. Production was lower, procurements were less and, of necessity, imports had to be increased. By the end of the year, the situation was far from encouraging, with the possibility of critical times in some areas during 1951. Various methods were adopted to combat the critical situation, and athough the year ended without too much distress being evident, the outlook for 1951 appeared to be full of danger.

In the government investment field, 1950, as compared with other years since partition, showed some slight improvement, at least prior to the deterioration of the international situation. It was possible for the central government to float one loan, while several provinces also took advantage of the more favourabe situation. After the Korean crisis, the market again became unfavourable.

Industrial securities, on the whole, experienced a fairly satisfactory year. Owing to the increased demand for greater quantities of Indian products, the markets improved, with no indication of a reverse trend as the year came to a close. Nevertheless, there continues to be a shortage of capital available to the government to implement many of the large development schemes which require to be completed.

From the point of view of foreign trade and balance of payments, the situation has shown a marked improvement which had its origins in the devaluation of the rupee in September, 1949. Although no great change was evident during the final months of 1949, the favourable trend had definitely set in. By the end of 1950, India had a substantial overall favourable balance as compared with a serious deficit during the previous years. In addition, the favourable balance included an excess of exports to dollar countries amounting to $79 million, as against a deficit of $69 million during 1949. Despite the improved trading position that has developed, no great relaxation of controls on imports from dollar countries has occurred. It is true that a number of products have been placed on open general licence which permits imports from any source. However, these products generally are in short supply throughout the world as the result of the Korean war and the consequent rearmament program, as well as stockpiling in certain countries.

Providing sufficient supplies of raw jute and raw cotton are available to permit full production in the jute and cotton industries, it is believed that a favourable balance of payments position can be maintained. However, it is feared that with the increasing shortage of other basic raw materials, such as non-ferrous metals, chemicals, etc., other indigenous industries may be forced to curtail production.

Adverse Trade Balance Eliminated

An encouraging feature of India's foreign trade during 1950 has been the elimination of the adverse balance which prevailed during the years following partition. India, which traditionally had a favourable overall balance of trade, found the position reversed after the war. The unfavourable trends increased when the country was partitioned and large areas producing exportable raw materials went to Pakistan. The year 1950 recorded a welcome change in this position.

During the fourteen months following devaluation, October, 1949, to November, 1950, inclusive, the total trade consisted of Rs.6,136 million as imports and Rs.6,482·6 million as exports, showing a favourable balance of Rs.346·6 million, as against the huge adverse balance of Rs.3,329 million during the corresponding period of 1948-49. Thus during 1949-50, although the total value of trade fell considerably due to austerity measures, the heavy adverse balance was replaced by a small surplus balance.

The altered foreign trade position of 1950 is due partly to devaluation, partly to deliberate restrictions on imports, and quite substantially to the encouragement of exports. In September, 1949, when the government announced its decision to devalue the rupee to the same extent as the pound sterling, the rupee became equivalent to 21 United States cents as against the previous rate of 30·225 United States cents. Apropos the Canadian dollar, the rupee rate since devaluation has fluctuated between 21 and 23·3 cents. From that time also, the pattern of foreign trade was drawn anew on the following lines: (a) restriction on imports, but not at the cost of essential capital equipment and consumer goods; (b) promotion of exports; and (c) bilateral trade agreements with different countries with a view to obtaining foreign goods at reasonable prices and on a mutually advantageous basis. These steps, together with an appreciable fall in food imports during the year, achieved the desired balance of trade.

During the year, bilateral trade talks were undertaken with a number of countries, as a result of which treaties with Austria, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland have been signed, and a trade agreement with Indonesia has been concluded and was still awaiting ratification at the end of the year. The Sterling Area-Japan Trade Agreement was renewed, as a result of which India's share of trade with Japan stands at £21 million as against £11·2 million under the previous agreement. An *ad hoc* barter agreement with Pakistan was concluded.

Canadian Exports to India Declined

Canadian exports to India during 1950 were valued at $31·5 million, as compared with $72·5 million for the previous year, a decline of $41 million. In both years, two items loom large in Canada's exports to this country, viz., wheat and locomotives. In 1949, exports of these two items were valued at $44 million—well over 50 per cent of the total trade—while in 1950 the value amounted to $16 million, or approximately half of the total trade. The decrease in the value of these two items alone accounted for approximately 70 per cent of the overall decline. The balance of the decline can be accounted for by the declared policy of the sterling area countries to reduce imports during 1950 to 75 per cent of the 1949 total. Both locomotives and wheat are special items in that both are purchased on government account, the former to assist in the rehabilitation of Indian railways, and the latter to offset in part the food shortage of the country.

Canadian exports of non-ferrous metals during 1950 were valued at $6·2 million or approximately 20 per cent of the total exports to India. As compared with the previous year, the value of exports increased by $1·3 million. The principal item in the non-ferrous group was copper ingots, bars and billets, exports being valued at $3·1 million, or 50 per cent of the total, followed by aluminum with a value of $2·3 million. Cars, trucks and parts were exported to the value of $1·6 million as compared with $2·7 million for the previous year, a decline of $1·1 million. Exports of ammonium sulphate increased in value from $236,000 in 1949 to $1·3 million in 1950, a gain of $1·1 million.

Although detailed figures are not as yet available, the total value of Indian exports to Canada during 1950 amounted to $37·2 million, as compared with $26·2 million during the previous year, a gain of $10 million, with the result that India had a favourable trade balance of $5·7 million as against an adverse balance of $46·3 million in 1949. Indian tea and jute fabrics are the two most important exports to Canada, and accounted for 70 per cent of the total trade in 1950. Peanuts, cashew nuts, pepper, manganese ore, chrome ore and oriental carpets comprised another 20 per cent.

Trade Pact with Pakistan Breaks Down

During 1950, trade relations between India and Pakistan followed their customary unhappy course, and the year saw the breakdown of the third trade agreement signed between the two countries since the partition in August, 1947. Although economic relations at the beginning of the year were strained, there was widespread relief and optimism when, following the signing of the Minorities' Agreement in April, an Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement was also negotiated. This agreement was originally for three months' duration, and involved trade to the value of Rs.170 to Rs.200 million on each side.

The main clauses of the agreement concerned raw jute, the shortage of which has been keenly felt by India ever since the partition of the country, which left the jute-growing areas to Pakistan while the jute processing mills are all situated in India. Under the new pact, Pakistan agreed to supply 160,000 short tons of raw jute to India on certain specified dates, in return for 20,000 tons of jute manufactured goods.

Due to the disparity between the Pakistani rupee and the Indian rupee, it was arranged that all transactions were to take place in Indian rupees (for which a separate account was to be maintained by the State Bank of Pakistan with the Reserve Bank of India), and that the value of all goods and commodities purchased by Pakistan should be as nearly equal as possible with the value of raw jute purchased by India. "All goods and commodities purchased by Pakistan" covered limited amounts of cotton textiles, cotton yarn, woollen manufactures, mustard oil, tobacco, steel sheets, timber and cement. Certain other relatively unimportant Indian and Pakistani products, such as fruit and vegetables, fish and dairy products, spices, soap, electric fans and glassware were also permitted under the agreement to be bought and sold without exchange restrictions, each commodity finding its own exchange level.

Pakistan also agreed to supply 150,000 tons of wheat to India at a price to be agreed upon after the pact had been signed. The actual ratification of this part of the agreement did not materialize, and negotiations proceeded throughout May and June without success. The difficulty appeared to be the question of price, and no agreement was reached. Discussions regarding the import of raw cotton to India, which was originally mentioned in the agreement, also broke down, owing to differences of opinion as to the quantity of cotton textiles to be supplied by India. Due to a shortage of raw cotton, as well as other commitments under various bilateral agreements, India was unable to agree to a larger quota. Pakistan was also eager to obtain coal from India, but India insisted that this was dependent on the settlement of the cotton problem. Later on, Pakistan gave shortage of coal supplies as the reason for not honouring her commitments regarding several other commodities, mainly jute.

When the agreement eventually came to an end in September, after having been extended twice, it was found that very litle benefit had accrued to either country, although the balance of trade between the two countries was favourable to Pakistan.

As the year drew to a close, a shortage of raw cotton and jute in this country had reached such a critical stage that it was thought probable another trade agreement would soon be entered into, and the currency position would be settled, to the benefit of both countries.

New Factory in Northern Ireland will Manufacture Aircraft Components

Belfast, July 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Buildings at Castlereagh, Belfast, at present housing the Northern Ireland Farm and Factory Exhibit in connection with the Festival of Britain, will, on the termination of the exhibition in September of this year, be taken over by the firm of Short Bros. and Harland Limited for the manufacture of aircraft components. At a press conference given by the firm's managing director, it was stated that the factory would have to be equipped with machine tools, and representatives of the firm are at present visiting various European countries to purchase this equipment. Between 250 and 300 local workers, mostly men, will be employed in light engineering, most of which will be for rearmament contracts. Some of the products scheduled are still on the secret list. The lease granted to the firm contains an option in regard to adjacent land, thus permitting the extension of the factory if necessary.

The Northern Ireland Minister of Commerce has also announced the impending establishment of another new industry, in Londonderry, by Dunlop Cotton Mills Limited, for the production of rayon cord for use in the manufacture of rubber tires of all types. This undertaking will be housed in a government-owned factory, the construction of which will be undertaken by the Ministry of Commerce as soon as possible. The new project will provide practically 100 per cent male employment.

Trade Notes

BRAZIL

Oranges Exported by Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, July 4, 1951.—(FTS)—According to statistics furnished by the Service of Rural Economy, 1,070,795 boxes of oranges were exported during the months of September to December (inclusive) 1950. These oranges were exported to Argentina, France and Great Britain.

Brazil Has Record Wheat Crop

Rio de Janeiro, July 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Agriculture advises that this year's wheat crop is the largest ever registered in Brazil. Large grain storage houses are being constructed by the government in the States of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and Parana.

Production Figures for Iron Plates and Sheets Announced

Rio de Janeiro, July 4, 1951.—(FTS)—According to statistics furnished by the Ministry of Agriculture, Brazil's production of iron plates and sheets, in 1950, was 607,862 tons, valued at Cr.$1,945,490. The National Steel Mill (Volta Redonda) produced 287,168 tons of the above total, with a value of Cr.$1,070,934,760. The principal states which produce iron plate and sheets are Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Rio Grande do Sul, Pernambuco and Santa Catarina.

Purchase of Ninety Locomotives Authorized

Rio de Janeiro, July 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Purchase of 90 locomotives, at a cost of Cr.$30 million, from Groupment d' Exportation de Locomotivos, S.A., Gelsa, of Paris, under the SALTE Plan administration, has been authorized.

Iron Ore Production Figures Announced

Rio de Janeiro, July 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil, in 1949, produced 1,887,777 tons of iron ore, of which the State of Minas Gerais produced 1,887,692 tons and the State of Paraná 75 tons, according to statistics furnished by the Ministry of Agriculture.

CHILE

Chile Suspends Supplies of Copper to Local Manufacturers

Santiago, June 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Economy and Commerce has announced to the copper manufacturing industry that the government intends to suspend the delivery of copper for free disposition until definite measures have been adopted whereby due participation to the government in the higher prices is assured. Industrial representatives have pointed out that this measure will result in partial unemployment in their factories.

Chile to Consider the Purchase of Merchant Vessels

Santiago, June 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean navigation companies are studying the possibilities of the purchase of new vessels for the international as well as the coastal trade. Once their decision has been formalized, the Chilean Development Corporation, it is reported, will pursue the negotiations with foreign shipbuilders.

Chile to Extend Steel Plant

Santiago, June 29, 1951.—(FTS)—A scheme for the extension of the Huachipato Steel Plant will be presented shortly to the Chilean Development Corporation. This new extension will result in an increase in production of nearly 15 per cent, with a consequent reduction in costs. At the present time, 640 tons of steel are being produced daily, instead of 580 tons which was the original estimate.

GERMANY

Hamburg Yards Rebuilding German Merchant Fleet

Frankfurt, July 4, 1951.—(FTS)—A new German merchant fleet is being built in Hamburg shipyards which are now working at a high rate of production. It is stated that orders from German and foreign companies will keep the 16,000 workers busy until 1953. The bulk of the new tonnage will go to build up the German merchant fleet which is expected to total one million tons by the end of this year.

Of the prewar fleet of 4,200,000 tons, only 120,000 tons of old and small ships survived in 1945. The present figure is 800,000 tons.

One large firm will start work early next year on two tankers of 40,000 tons and 30,000 tons for American firms. Canada is among the countries which have placed orders with Hamburg lines for new vessels. Others include the Netherlands, Scandinavian, South and Central American countries.

German Industries Interested in Establishing in Canada

Frankfurt, July 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The interest of German firms in establishing branches in Canada or transferring their operations to this country is increasing. A total of 110 preliminary inquiries of this nature were received during the first half of 1951. A number of surveys were made in Canada and several firms have actually become established while others are continuing negotiations.

Under present conditions, the principal difficulties in the way of a greater emigration of German industry are the shortage of raw materials in Canada and the restrictions on the transfer of capital and machinery from Germany.

ITALY

National Park of Tractors Larger

Rome, June 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The national park of tractors in Italy at present consists of 60,000 units, an increase of 50 per cent over the prewar figure. However, such an increase is not outstanding when compared with those of England and France, during the same period, of more than 200 per cent. Less important even is the comparison of the density of agricultural mechanization. While in Italy there is a tractor for each 265 hectares, the proportion is 1 tractor to each 38 hectares in Britain, each 80 hectares in the United States and each 156 hectares in Europe (excluding Russia). By regions, 40,000 units are distributed in the north where the density is 1 tractor for each 130 hectares; in Central Italy, 1 tractor to each 335 hectares; and in the south, 1 tractor to each 1,800 hectares.

Capacity of Cotton Industry Increased

Rome, June 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The number of spindles (30 or more cylinders) set out in the Italian cotton industry was 5,622,698, as at December 31, 1950, representing an increase of 56,830 spindles, as compared with those existing at the end of 1949. The number of looms also increased in 1950, though in a lower proportion, from 141,724 to 142,068. At the same date, the number of the Italian cotton firms was 901 representing 1,102 cotton plants.

Italy Abolishes Export Licences for Handicraft Products

Rome, June 25, 1951.—(FTS)—To increase exports of handicraft products of medium importance, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade has abolished export licences on such products. Consequently, fancy goods and costume jewellery may be exported freely to countries with which Italy had trading agreements, provided payment is made in U.S. dollars or free Swiss francs. Religious articles, beads, phyligrane and costume jewellery parcels weighing not more than 500 gr. with a maximum value of U.S.$25 or the equivalent amount in free Swiss francs are included under this new regulation.

Italy Has Large Production of Textile Machines

(One lira equals $0·0017 Canadian.)

Rome, June 27, 1951.—(FTS)—Recent reports indicate that the Italian mechanical industry has produced textile machines weighing nearly 50,000 tons in the past year. At an average production value of 1,000 lire per kilo, the whole amount involved is worth 50 billion lire. Some 250 firms are engaged in this production with labour staff of approximately 25,000.

Italian Textile Exports Increased

Rome, June 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The quarterly Italian textile exports increased during the first four months in 1951, as compared with those of the same period in 1950. The comparative figures are as follows: hemp, jute and linen, 17,090 tons (against 8,211 in 1950); hemp, jute and linen yarns, 1,516 tons (1,165); cotton textiles and manufactured goods, 14,335 tons (11,946); wool, washed, tanned, etc., 685 tons (432); woollen yarns, 1,136 tons (761); woollen, animal hair and fur textiles and manufactured goods, 5,390 tons (2,788); silk and silk by-products yarns, 410 tons (369); silk by-products, 188 tons (125); silk textiles and manufactured goods, 225 tons (148); artificial fibres and their by-products, 18,170 tons (7,456); textiles and manufactured goods of artificial fibres, 10,504 tons (6,610).

Conversely, the following exports have decreased: linen and hemp textiles and manufactured goods, 4,601 tons (5,826); cotton yarns, 9,915 tons (11,946).

Italy Produced Large Number of Motorized Vehicles

Rome, June 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Italy produced 338,900 motorized vehicles in 1950, divided as follows: 2,900 motorcars; 13,000 motorcycles; 200,000 motorscooters and light motorcycles and 123,000 cycle motors.

Zinc Produced in Italy

Rome, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—It is estimated that the Italian production of zinc (metal) in 1951 will amount to approximately 47,000 tons provided that normal water supply conditions will allow for a sufficient quantity of electric power.

Italian Silk Exports Higher

Rome, June 23, 1951.—(FTS)—During May, 1951, 14,550 kilos of raw silk were exported as follows: 9,100 Kgs. to European countries; 3,800 Kgs. to the Americas and 1,650 Kgs. to other countries. The most important buyer has been France (3,650 kilos), followed by the United States (3,300 kilos) and Germany (1,450 kilos). During the first five months of 1951, a total of 160,150 kilos has been exported as against 158,150 during the same period in 1950.

Italian Cotton Production Increased

Rome, June 27, 1951.—(FTS)—In January, 1951, the Italian cotton production was as follows, quantities produced in January, 1950, indicated in brackets: yarns 205,268 quintals (180,279), of which 164,435 quintals (161,930) were of cotton; textiles, 15,158,135 kilos (12,226,000), of which 10,706,882 kilos (9,225,000) were of pure cotton. (One quintal equals 100 kilograms).

Exports of Preserved Vegetables from Italy Above Prewar Level

Rome, June 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The preserved vegetables industry exported 1,810,948 tons in 1950, or about 150 per cent of the volume of exports in 1938. The value of the 1950 exports amounted to 22·5 billion lire which amounted to nearly 3 per cent of the entire exports of 745·5 billion lire. Exports of preserved vegetables represent about one-third of the total export of food products.

Italian Consumption of Rubber is Low

Rome, June 27, 1951.—(FTS)—In 1950 the total Italian production of rubber goods was 76,825 tons divided as follows: automobile tubes, 41,718 tons; tires, 3,101 tons; covers, 4,098 tons; air hose, 1,049 tons; boots and shoes, 5,764 tons; technical and sundry goods, 17,235 tons; sanitary articles, 623 tons; and soles and heels, 2,388 tons. Notwithstanding the increased production compared to that of 1949, the Italian per capita consumption of rubber is still much lower than that of other countries of Western Europe; in fact, the Italian consumption of slightly over 1 kilo per person (raw rubber) is much less than that of Great Britain (Kgs. 4·75); France (Kgs. 3); Germany (Kgs. 1·9); Austria (Kgs. 1·6); the Netherlands (Kgs. 1·47), and Belgium (Kgs. 1·45).

Jamaican Telephone Company Issues Shares

Kingston, July 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaica Telephone Company, Ltd., holding an exclusive franchise for this colony, recently placed on the local market £100,000 of 5½ per cent preference shares and £300,000 of ordinary shares, to raise money for development. In the three weeks during which tenders were open, the preference shares were heavily oversubscribed and £223,000 of ordinary shares taken up. The company is mainly British-owned.

Tourist Business Could be Increased

Kingston, July 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Tourists spent about £3¼ million in the Island last year. The Tourist Trade Commissioner considers that this business could be trebled over the forthcoming decade by means of an adequate program of development.

Jamaican Pineapple Crop Sets Record

Kingston, July 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The current Jamaican pineapple crop, now being reaped, is estimated at about 800 tons, the largest so far. However, demand exceeds supply, and prices have risen to unprecedented levels—between £15 and £18 per ton. In 1948 the price was about £6 per ton. Most of the fruit is processed for shipment to Britain. Competition among the processors forces up both the prices paid by them and of fresh pineapples for local consumption.

Coal-Gas on its Way Out in Jamaica

Kingston, July 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Coal-gas as a fuel is on its way out in Jamaica. It is available only in urban and suburban Kingston, and the number of consumers, now only 1,051, has been steadily declining in the past several years. The gas-works, built in 1877 and municipally owned and operated, had a loss of £19,140 in the last fiscal year, ended March 31, 1951. Wood and charcoal are the fuels mostly used in Jamaica, but electricity and propane gas have gained ground among householders who can afford a better type of fuel.

Jamaican Banana Industry to Receive Aid

Kingston, July 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaica Government has decided to loan to banana planters £100,000 of reserves held for the industry, to enable them to extend their cultivations. It has also decided to provide, from the same source, a further sum of £8,500 to subsidize suckers of Lacatan bananas, which are immune to Panama disease. The suckers, now sold to planters at 6d. each, will then be available at 4d.

Jamaican Budget Stresses Development Policy

Kingston, July 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaica Government's budget for the current fiscal year was placed before the House of Representatives this week. Revised estimates of total revenue and total expenditure are, respectively, £11,464,428 and £11,627,192. Agricultural and industrial development are the main items of the government's policy. It is planned to open an office in Kingston to give information to visitors to the Island who may be interested in starting industries here. Although the government has found it somewhat difficult of late to borrow money, further issues of loans totalling about £5,000,000 are contemplated.

JAPAN

Cotton Export Contracts Cancelled

Tokyo, June 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry estimates that cancellations of cotton cloth export contracts as at the end of May totalled 100 million yards. Cancellations are attributed to an increase in the export price of Japanese cotton cloth to 30 cents per yard, as compared with U.S. quotations of 23 cents per yard in the latter part of May. Prices on Japanese textiles have been declining since the middle of the month and are still falling.

Japan to Import Canadian Wheat and Barley

Tokyo, June 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has announced the importation of goods valued at approximately $90,000,000 under Import Notice No. 32. The list of products to be purchased includes 40,000 tons of rice from Egypt, 150,000 tons of wheat and barley from the United States and Canada, and 90,000 tons of sugar from Cuba. Provision has also been made for the importation of crude oil, raw cotton, manganese ore, leaf tobacco, iron and steel products, ocean-going vessels, and machinery.

The import program for the April, May, June quarter is now practically completed. There is still a balance of $30,000,000 remaining in the foreign exchange budget for the April, May, June quarter which is to be held in reserve.

Japanese Merchant Fleet Needs New Ships

Tokyo, July 4, 1951.—(FTS)—A recent survey, conducted by the Ministry of Transportation of the Japanese Government, reveals that Japan's merchant fleet is comprised of 623 freighters, totalling 1,221,545 gross tons, including 96 wartime standard ships, totalling 636,138 gross tons; 122 newly-built ships, totalling 346,440 gross tons and 215 ships built before the war, totalling 238,967 gross tons. In addition there are 109 tankers, totalling 277,461 gross tons, including 45 wartime standard tankers, totalling 203,099 gross tons, 44 prewar tankers, totalling 32,675 gross tons, and 20 newly-built tankers, totalling 41,687 gross tons.

The report indicates that the bulk of Japan's merchant fleet is made up of superannuated ships which must be put out of commission soon. It is indicated that, unless some effective steps are taken, the Japanese merchant fleet will be paralyzed within ten years. Already there are some 100,000 tons of worn-out ships that must be scrapped before long. It is stated that some wartime vessels also will have to be scrapped in four or five years.

Inter-Provincial Road Program Completed

Cape Town, June 29, 1951.—(FTS)—With completion of construction of the national road program by 1950, five thousand miles of heavy metal inter-provincial roadways will have been financed and constructed by the Union Government. Costs of this major network, originally estimated at £40 million, will have exceeded £90 million. Costs of construction vary with the terrain but range between £8,000 and £23,000 per mile.

The Minister of Transport has announced that a secondary project involving the transfer of major state roads to the main roads organization is contemplated to capitalize on the proven abilities and techniques of the main roads organization.

Steel Corporation Extending Activities

Cape Town, June 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Iron and Steel Corporation of South Africa (ISCOR) has recently acquired a block of 1,800 base metal claims and the phosphate plant and equipment of the Palabora Phosphate and Vermiculite Company. It is indicated that the interest is in the development of non-ferrous metal production since the vermiculite rights have been specifically excluded from the transfer of ownership.

Free Credit Extension Causes Concern

Cape Town, June 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Finance of South Africa has expressed concern at the extensive use of consumer credit. He has warned that, despite the disinclination of the government to increase restrictions on the economic activity of the country, it may become necessary to impose statutory limitations on time purchases. The ratio between the quantity of goods and private purchasing power is such that a curtailment in the use of bank credit is desirable and the co-operation of the banks in applying a self-imposed raising of payment margins is desired.

Pilchard Industry Expanding in South-West Africa

Cape Town, June 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The pilchard industry of South-West Africa will have its production potential increased substantially. To the four organizations presently operating under licence of access to the pilchard run have been added two further licensees who are at liberty to proceed with plant development.

Production to Start in New Orange Free State Goldfield

Cape Town, June 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Barring unforeseen circumstances, the Welkom Mine will be in production before the end of the year as the first gold producing unit in the new Orange Free State field. Three other major developments will have production shafts in the basal reef before the year's end and will commence recovery operations in 1952.

Investments in the field to date from private sources have been spread through thirteen developing properties and have amounted to £65,400,000. To this must be added substantial appropriations from public funds for road and rail transport, development of township sites, water supplies, etc.

British Imports of Undressed Fur Skins Materially Increased During Past Year

Canadian shipments were higher by 18 per cent—U.S.S.R. sent 20 per cent more than in 1949—London regaining position as fur trading centre—Imports of leaf tobacco remained at about same level.

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

LONDON.—The volume of fur imports into Great Britain increased materially in the past year, being 44 per cent above the 1949 level. Canadian shipments increased 18 per cent in quantity. The biggest factor was the U.S.S.R. which sent 20 per cent more than in the previous year. The amount taken from South-West Africa trebled. The strengthening of buying power in Europe, the relaxation of restrictions in O.E.E.C. countries and the success of the London fur sales were indications that London is regaining its position as a fur trading centre.

During the year certain classes of furs originating in sterling area and soft-currency countries were put under an Open General Licence; but imports from Canada are still regulated so as to stop any possible drain of hard currency.

British Imports of Undressed Fur Skins

Total	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
Cwts.	32	29	43
£	8,153	6,881	13,783
Principal Sources:			
		('000 cwts.)	
CANADA	4	4	4
Soviet Union	5	8	10
United States	9	8	9
South-West Africa	2	2	6

The level of leaf tobacco supplies in 1950 was held pretty evenly with that of the previous year. In unmanufactured stripped leaf, total receipts were some two per cent higher but there were modifications in sources of supply. Purchases from the United States fell to less than one-third of the 1949 shipments and Southern Rhodesia imports declined by 36 per cent. To make up for this, arrivals from India rose by 25 per cent. Canadian figures are no longer separately given under this heading.

The main tobacco item is unstripped leaf. In this the total quantity brought in went up slightly. Canada shared in this increase to the extent of 25 per cent, while consignments from Rhodesia expanded by 55 per cent. In the case of the United States and Turkey, there were contractions of 5 per cent and 45 per cent respectively.

British Imports of Tobacco

(Unmanufactured, if Stripped)

Total	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
Lbs.	44,353	55,165	56,619
£	7,029	9,445	9,763
Principal Sources:			
		('000 lbs.)	
India	21,062	32,472	40,564
Southern Rhodesia	13,353	11,825	7,664
Nyasaland	6,571	6,277	6,512
United States	2,649	3,557	1,065

British Imports of Tobacco (Cont'd.)

(Unmanufactured, if Unstripped)

Total	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
Lbs.	236,422	245,998	249,143
£	34,972	42,605	54,216
Principal Sources:			
		('000 lbs.)	
CANADA	12,211	12,878	15,757
United States	169,734	150,560	142,670
Southern Rhodesia	30,498	34,582	53,372
Nyasaland	7,502	11,499	10,893
Turkey	10,155	19,981	10,769
India	1,753	5,889	7,541

There was a rise of 18 per cent in imports of seeds for growing, which are mainly in the vegetable, grass and clover category. New Zealand is the leading supplier, followed by Denmark and the Netherlands, and all took part in the increase. The amount brought in from Canada on the other hand was reduced by 87 per cent.

British Imports of Seeds for Sowing

Total	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
Cwts.	709	572	674
£	3,725	3,782	4,490
Principal Sources:			
		('000 cwts.)	
CANADA	140	31	4
New Zealand	234	176	259
Denmark	60	100	115
Netherlands	76	93	102
France	24	12	29
United States	97	49	10

Ceylon Threatened with Food Shortages

Colombo, June 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Current press reports in Colombo suggest shortages in the supply of a variety of imported foodstuffs. Certain difficulties have been experienced for some time in obtaining regular and adequate supplies of rice, flour and milk foods. It now appears that the list may be extended to include butter, cheese, fresh and canned fruit and potatoes. The prime causes are unsatisfactory crop conditions in Australia, increased domestic demand for all types of dairy products in the Netherlands and Denmark and the general difficulty, apart from trade controls, of obtaining such foodstuffs from Canada, the United States and other producing countries. Butter is already being unofficially rationed in some retail establishments and hotels in Colombo.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problem are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Tranportation and Communications Division, Deparment of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Greek Customs Tariff Amended

Athens, June 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The customs tariff of Greece has been amended by virtue of a decree published in the Greek Official Gazette of May 3, 1951, effective from that date. Among the changes made, the following reductions in the rates of duty may be of interest to Canada: On insulated wire cables, from various specific rates to 12 per cent ad valorem; on macaroni and spaghetti, from 324,000 to 97,200 paper drachmae per 100 kilos; and on certain glass tubes, from 324,000 paper drachmae per 100 kilos to 4 per cent ad valorem.

In addition to the above changes, the decree also provides for the temporary suspension of duties and taxes until December 31, 1951, on chemical fertilizers, seeds and feedstuffs, and until October 31, 1951, on fish oil, edible seed oil and oil seed and fruit suitable for the production of edible oil. Further, a reduced rate of 15 per cent ad valorem including taxes will be collected until December 31, 1951, on diesel engines, sound equipment and refrigerating machinery for fishing vessels.

(One Canadian dollar equals approximately 14,000 paper drachmae; 100 kilos equals 220·46 pounds.)

Ireland Announces Further Import Quotas

Dublin, July 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Ireland has announced further quotas for the period August 1, 1951, to January 31, 1952, for the following:—

Certain Pneumatic Motor Car Tires: 20,000 articles, as against 30,000 articles for previous six months.

Certain Pneumatic Bicycle Tires: 35,000 articles, as against a similar amount for previous quota period.

Certain Inner Tubes for Motor Car Tires: 15,000 articles, this amount remains unchanged from previous quota.

Certain Inner Tubes for Bicycle Tires: 25,000 articles, quota unchanged from previous period.

Trieste Receives ERP Funds for Ship Construction

Rome, June 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Thirty million dollars have been allowed recently to the Free Territory of Trieste from ERP funds for ship construction for Western European countries. Other elements in the labour activity in Trieste are the almost full capacity operation of the steel mills and the oil refineries.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, since May, 1945, has returned home and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on June 11.

Brampton—July 23
Guelph—July 24
Kitchener: Waterloo—July 25
Hamilton—July 26-27
Brantford: Paris—July 28
London—July 30
Windsor—August 1-2
Sarnia—August 3
Winnipeg—August 9
Calgary—August 14
Edmonton—August 16-17
Vancouver—August 21-24
Victoria—August 27

Foreign Trade Service Directories

The list of Canadian Government Trade Commissioners, formerly reproduced in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be published henceforth once a month, appearing in the last issue of every month.

The Head Office Directory and the list of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, which formerly appeared once a month, will be published henceforth once a quarter, in the last issues of September, December, March and June.

Foreign Exchange Quotations, which were formerly published in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be reproduced henceforth in the last issue of each month.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, primarily pertaining to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipments to other countries prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal,* which reviews development of Canada's trade Between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade:* Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects published in *Foreign Trade,* have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

Wm. Frederick BULL
Deputy Minister

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COVER SUBJECT—"Myrtle," a live turtle from Trinidad weighing 138 pounds, and one of the largest ever shipped to this country, arrived in Montreal recently by TCA for conversion into steaks and soup for gourmets and other patrons of local restaurants. It was proposed that this creature should inaugurate a new trade between Port of Spain and Montreal in "turtle meat". In future, however, it is likely that the turtle will be slaughtered prior to shipment, thereby curtailing transportation costs on a high percentage of unuseable weight. Another turtle, known as "Sampson," died in Trinidad before it could be shipped, and "Myrtle" was obtained as a replacement.

Photo by Trans-Canada Air Lines.

Price 10 cents

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European Machine Tool Industry Production Expanding Rapidly

Forecasts for machine tool industry in Europe indicate 1952-53 production figures will reach $778·8 million—Over half of total European output (excluding U.S.S.R.) is found in United Kingdom, France and Western Germany.

By E. C. Thorne, Chief, Machinery and Metals Section, Commodities Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce.

EARLY in 1949 the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe conceived the idea of a general review of the European engineering industry. In August, 1950, a "General Survey of the European Engineering Industry," was presented in provisional form as a working paper for comments by experts. It has now been thoroughly revised, in light of comments received, and published by the Industrial Materials Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe.

The survey is a descriptive and, in some parts, an analytical study of the economic problems of the engineering industry. It is a deliberate attempt to survey the European engineering industry as a whole. It covers capital goods as well as a large proportion of the durable consumer goods produced by the industry. However, this condensation of the report deals only with the machine tool aspects, and it will be appreciated that the very nature of this article can do no more than briefly outline some of the principal features and trends of the machine tool industry.

Production Overtook Prewar Peak in 1949

An examination of the trend of production shows that the European engineering industry greatly expanded its production following the Second World War. For example, machine tool production in Europe in 1938 (excluding the U.S.S.R.) totalled $517·7 million at 1948 prices. In 1948, the level of output of machine tools was still less than prewar production, and this was probably due to destruction caused by the war, and, to some extent, as a result of a much slower postwar recovery than had been anticipated. Nevertheless, in 1948, at prices then current (again excluding the U.S.S.R.), production amounted to $480·7 million. In 1949, production of machine tools expanded rapidly and overtook the prewar peak, reaching a total of $552·3 million. Forecasts for the industry as a whole suggest that by 1952-53 production figures will be increased to $778·8 million.

Generally speaking, most of the machine tool production in Europe occurs in Western Europe, and while there is some production of machine tools in every European country with an engineering industry, over half of the total European output (excluding U.S.S.R.) is found in the United Kingdom, France and Western Germany. Much of the European output of machine tools is in the form of general purpose tools of varying degrees of complexity. The remainder is made up of a group of specialized machine tools which play an important part in the development of modern industry. In recent years, Germany and Switzerland have probably made the greatest progress in the manufacture of machine tools for such purposes as thread rolling and grinding, gear grinding and certain specialized machinery processes.

Defence Requirements Have Increased Demand

Machine tools represent the means of producing other machines and are therefore vital to both the engineering industry and industrial production itself. Thus, according to 1949 plans, every country was expected to increase or maintain its relative share as compared with 1938. From the survey it would appear that defence expenditure has greatly expanded the demand for machine tools, and some shortages of certain types are occurring. The United Kingdom is quoted as a typical example. There is also evidence of a tendency for machine tool production to be more widely distributed, and the relative position of producers in 1952-53 may be different from those originally expected, due to the fact that machine tool production in Western Germany is increasing faster than had been expected. For this reason the relative shares of others are likely to be decreased.

For the purposes of comparison some idea of the production potential of the U.S.S.R. and satellite countries, as far as it is known, may be of interest. In the U.S.S.R. for instance, it is generally known that the size of the machine tool stock and rate of production are both increasing rapidly. Targets for the end of 1950 were a stock of 1,300,000 metal cutting machine tools, and an annual production capacity of 95,000 is claimed to have been met. Machine tools made in the U.S.S.R. consist of a wide range of lathes, drilling machines, planers and shapers and grinding machines, gear cutters, and the design and construction of this equipment is said to be sound and in accordance with United Kingdom, United States and German practice. Specialized machine tools, such as automatic lathes and single purpose machines, which play an important part in the development of modern industry, include new techniques and original designs. Moreover, in keeping with the modern trend, increasing emphasis is now being given by the U.S.S.R. to automatic and more specialized types of machine tools.

Iron Curtain Countries Increasing Output

The only other countries behind the iron curtain which are known to produce machine tools are Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland. In the case of Czechoslovakia, the known 1949 output was $40 million, and the planned 1953 output $50 million. Poland published figures which indicated a production potential for 1952 equal to $51·4 million, and an estimated output for 1953 at $62 million. Hungary published figures showing $15·6 million production in 1949, and estimated output for 1952 at $37 million and $44 million for 1953. Respective figures (values again expressed in U.S. dollars at 1948 prices and excluding U.S.S.R.) are, for Eastern Europe, $27·7 million in 1938, $65·5 million in 1948, $82·6 million in 1949, and $146·2 million estimated for 1952-53. For Western Europe, production was $490 million in 1938, $415·2 million in 1948, $469·7 million in 1949, with the estimated output for 1952-53 amounting to $632·6 million.

On an overall basis, the gross value output of the European engineering industry had almost recovered its prewar level in 1948. Demand, which had been very high in postwar years, began to slacken in some Western European countries in 1949. At this time there was every indication that a recession might take place. However, the subsequent increase in defence programs completely altered the outlook, with the result that production and demand can now be expected to reach new high levels.

French Secondary Industries Recorded Marked Progress

Automotive production last year greatest ever—More than one-third of personal vehicle production was exported—Cement production reached all-time high—Of total asbestos imports of 33,360 tons, 20,496 tons came from Canada.

By J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

PARIS.—Secondary industries showed marked progress in 1950. Automotive production last year was the greatest ever reached. The index of production stood at 142 on the basis 1938 equals 100, as compared with 119 in the previous year. The record was impressive. The total of all vehicles produced was 351,720 units, as against 227,400 units in 1938. Of this total, 257,280 were passenger cars, 32,724 were trucks of two tons (or 80 cubic foot content) or more, 64,332 were light delivery vans of less than 80 cubic feet, and the remainder were buses, 2,304, and miscellaneous vehicles.

The most interesting aspect of this increase in production was the number of vehicles exported. The number of passenger vehicles exported came to 89,652, or more than one-third of total production. Of these, 62,000 went to foreign countries, and 27,000 to the French Union. As regards trucks, 24,000 were exported, of which 60 per cent went to the French Union. In addition, almost 4,000 chassis and motors were exported, and 22,000 motors alone. Thus, the French export drive by which 113,000 complete vehicles were exported, compares very favourably with those of most other countries. According to worldwide 1950 statistics, the United States produced 8 million vehicles, the United Kingdom, 785,000; Canada, 391,000; France, 351,000; Western Germany, 306,000, and Italy, 128,000. Of this production, the United Kingdom exported the impressive total of 543,000, the United States, 304,000, and France, 113,000. This places France third among exporting countries, and second in the proportion of total production exported.

It should be remembered, however, that French production of passenger cars has specialized on light, low-horsepower cars. Indeed, two-thirds of production was in categories of under 10 hp. (Continental rating). The Renault 4, occasionally seen in Canada, is one of the lightest, with Citroen and SIMCA the principal competitors in the low-horsepower category. The production of motorcycles, motor scooters and powered bicycles was also very considerable, amounting to about 210,000 units for the year.

Production of Agricultural Tractors Disappointing

The production of tractors was somewhat disappointing, since it did not attain the high point reached in 1949. Total production of tractors came to 14,160 units, as against 16,292 in 1949, but only 1,740 in 1938. As against these production figures, imports continued at the high level of 13,020 units, while exports were surprisingly large at 3,588, or approximately 25 per cent of production.

Seventy-two steam locomotives were produced, as against 132 in the previous year. In passenger railway cars, production was 276 against 204 the previous year. Freight car production also fell from 12,600 in 1949, to 10,380 in 1950. However, this indicated a point of saturation in postwar reconstruction, since imports fell from 9,000 in 1949 to only 624 in 1950, while exports increased from 3,396 in 1949, to 8,628 in 1950, or to over two-thirds of total production.

Total production of all glassware in 1950 was reported to be 774,000 metric tons, as against 710,000 metric tons in 1949, and 510,000 tons in 1938. This large increase is due largely to the secondary industries, such as bottle-making (360,000 tons), whereas there was a very slight falling off in flat glass production, from 190,000 tons to 187,000 tons, as against only 99,000 tons in 1938.

Total production of bricks, tiles, etc., came to 4 million tons, against 3·9 million tons in 1949 and 4·1 million tons in 1938. Production of refractory materials remained fairly steady at 540,000 tons, sanitary porcelain production came to 30,000 tons, while production of all other products combined came to about 212,000 tons, making a total for this type of commodity of just about 4,850,000 tons.

Cement Production Reached All-Time High

Cement production reached an all-time high of 7,200,000 tons, as against 6,444,000 tons in 1949, and only 3,552,000 tons in 1938. Of this amount, 840,000 tons were exported. Hydraulic lime production added a further 1,363,000 tons to total availabilities of this type of material.

Total imports of natural rubber in 1950 came to 94,368 metric tons, as against 91,200 in the previous year and 64,692 tons in 1938. In addition, 6,156 tons of synthetic rubber were imported, nearly all from Canada, as against 7,164 tons in 1949. The decrease may be attributed altogether to dollar saving and the greater availability of natural rubber.

The most important rubber product was, naturally, rubber tires, of which 105,744 tons of all types were produced. Production of inner tubes came to 11,148. Imports of tires amounted to 9,972 tons, and exports to 21,792. These import and export movements are probably in the form of new car equipment.

Other rubber products of some importance are rubber boots and shoes, 23,040 tons; heels and soles, 15,600 tons; rubberized fabrics, 17,520 tons; tubes and hose, 10,900 tons; rubber belting, 6,000 tons; sponge rubber products, 7,200 tons; hygienic rubber goods, 1,860 tons; and miscellaneous articles, 35,460 tons.

The asbestos products industry depends almost altogether on imported raw material, although there is a growing production of lower grade short-fibre asbestos in Corsica. This production, which was nil in 1938, amounted to 972 tons in 1949, and attained 6,084 tons in 1950. It is considered that production can rise to between 12,000 and 15,000 tons. Total imports amounted to 33,360 tons in 1950, against 24,588 tons in 1949 and 17,292 tons in 1938. Of this amount, 20,496 tons came from Canada in 1950, against 12,168 in 1949 and 10,560 in 1938. A large part of the remainder comes from South Africa and Rhodesia, with probably some small amounts from the U.S.S.R.

Leather Goods Industry in the Doldrums

Generally speaking, it may be said that the leather goods industry has been in the doldrums since the war. This was originally due to the lack of native animals due to war losses, then to the fact that imports were costly in foreign exchange, then because of a world shortage, and finally, because the cost of leather goods is too great for the very modest incomes of the average wage-earners.

Figures are not available for the whole year 1950. However, the trend may be seen from the following figures: in 1938, the monthly consumption of raw hides and skins, imported and domestic, was 22,819 tons; in 1948, it was 18,149; in 1949, 16,528; and during the first three-quarters of 1950 it was progressively reduced to 15,912, 15,033 and 12,817 tons respectively. That is to say that the monthly rate of consumption in September, 1950, was barely more than one-half what it had been in 1938.

Exports were considerable in 1938, amounting to almost 60,000 tons in the green state. Imports, however, were about 155,000 tons. By 1949, imports had been reduced to 85,000 tons, and exports had fallen to only 7,200 tons, which still left a considerable difference in domestic availabilities on foreign trade balance.

Horsehides and calfskins are the only two categories in which France is on balance a net exporter. In 1949, exports of calfskins were almost exactly double the imports, standing at 3,860 tons. As far as horsehides were concerned, imports amounted to barely 100 tons, whereas exports totalled 3,372 tons.

Total production of all types of boots and shoes was 69·1 million pairs in 1938, or about 1·6 pair per capita. By 1949 it had gone down to 46·4 million pairs, or only slightly over one pair per person per year. As far as all-leather shoes were concerned—that is, shoes with leather soles—production went down from 47·9 million pairs in 1938, to 24·9 million pairs in 1949, or just over one-half a pair per person per year. It is therefore evident that substitute materials are taking up a larger share of the trade, without increasing the total availability to the population as a whole.

The second most important use of leather is for industrial belting, in which category 1,632 tons of leather were used. The fine leather goods industry—gloves, handbags, suitcases, harness etc.,—used only 817 tons. All other uses combined accounted for less than 800 tons of leather of all kinds.

Great Britain Buys Canadian Wheat and Flour

It was announced on July 24 that the United Kingdom would purchase 95 million bushels of wheat from Canada under the terms of the International Wheat Agreement for registration in 1951-52. In addition, the United Kingdom will purchase from Canada 350,000 tons of flour, which is equivalent to 18 million bushels of wheat.

Following a meeting in London, England, of the International Wheat Council, discussions took place between the United Kingdom Ministry of Food and the Canadian Wheat Board in regard to the quantities of wheat and flour which the United Kingdom would purchase from Canada during the crop year commencing August 1, 1951. These discussions have resulted in the signing of a memorandum of agreement for the sale and purchase of wheat and flour, as well as covering a number of technical matters pertaining to the wheat trade of the two countries, including general shipping arrangements for the crop year 1951-52.

It was also announced that the United Kingdom had expressed an interest in purchasing further quantities of wheat from Canada on a Class II basis, if additional quantities of wheat were available for shipment from Canada. It has been agreed that the two countries will, on September 30, 1951, consider a further purchase and sale of 250,000 long tons (9·3 million bushels) of wheat on a Class II basis.

French Pulp and Paper Supply Is Critically Low This Year

France expected to resume traditional dependence on Finland in 1951, but crisis in that country's production has greatly reduced quantities available—France now looking to Canada as secondary source of supply.

By J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

PARIS.—The French pulp and paper industry is going through its greatest crisis since the war. Up to the end of 1949, France had cutting rights in the French Occupation Zone of Germany, and was able to stock up and maintain production with the pulpwood coming from that source. In 1949, a dubious windfall was created by forest fires which devastated the largest forests in France, and which incited immediate cutting of semi-damaged stands, the wood from which was available throughout 1950. For the 1951 season, France expected to resume its traditional dependence on Finnish sources of supply. The crisis in that country's production, however, has greatly reduced quantities available, and France has hopefully cast her eye on Canada as a secondary source. Contracts for 100,000 cords were placed late in 1950, but advancing prices and lack of frost has held up deliveries and forced cancellation of many contracts.

Production of Woodpulp Higher

Total production of woodpulp in 1950 came to 532,800 metric tons, against 484,800 tons in the previous year and 346,800 tons in 1938. Imports during the same years were 484,800 tons, 411,600 tons and 396,000 tons respectively, so that total availabilities for consumption came to 917,600 tons in 1950.

These availabilities were, by categories of pulp, including both home-produced and imported supplies, as follows:

	Available Supplies	Imported
	(metric tons)	
Mechanical pulp	385,200	96,000
Sulphate, unbleached	218,400	130,800
bleached	159,600	154,800
Sulphate pulp, unbleached	162,000	82,800
bleached	20,400	15,600
Other chemical pulp	66,000	4,800

Production of paper and board is higher than that of pulp because of the use of straw, wastepaper and rags in certain categories of paper. Total production of paper and board in 1950 totalled 1,314,000 metric tons, against 1,142,400 in 1949 and 1,172,400 in 1938.

Production in 1950 consisted of the following categories:

	(metric tons)
Wrapping paper	292,800
Printing and writing paper (incl. newsprint)	639,600
Paperboard	259,200
Thin and special paper	62,400
Straw paper	60,000

Imports amounted to only 14,400 tons, or little more than one per cent of domestic production.

Sugar Cane Production in Guadeloupe Has Been Disappointing This Year

Unseasonably heavy rains will probably reduce sugar cane yield from an expected 75,000 metric tons to barely 70,000—Shipping facilities not as frequent as hoped and movement of crop retarded—Market conditions for rum considerably improved and prices have risen.

By G. A. Boyd, Hon. Commercial Agent for Canada.

POINTE-A-PITRE.—The favourable conditions under which reaping of the cane crop got under way prevailed throughout the whole of the second quarter of this year, and led to the belief that the sugar crop, originally estimated at 70,000 metric tons, would exceed 75,000. However, during the latter part of the quarter unseasonably heavy rains set in which brought on premature vegetation and a consequent falling off in industrial yield, with the result that it is now feared that total production will barely attain the 70,000 tons previously figured on. All of the mills are still operating and it is thought that grinding will continue until late July. Shipping facilities are not as frequent as had been hoped so that movement of the crop is being retarded with a consequent delay in payment of bank loans.

Market conditions for rum have considerably improved and prices have risen substantially. This is attributed to two factors. Stocks in France had reached practically the vanishing point. A protocol was signed by producers and importers, the essential feature of which had to do with rationalism in price fixing and, on the strength of which, French banks agreed to finance importation. They had been unwilling to do so, heretofore, because of the essentially speculative nature of the business. The whole of the unsold portion of the 1950 quota has been disposed of at prices up to F/85, f.o.b., unpackaged. Offers have been made for one-fifth of the 1951 quota at F/87·50, f.o.b., unpackaged. The most encouraging feature of the present trend lies in the prospects of selling as much as three-quarters of the 1951 crop, whereas it was feared that not more than half could be disposed of.

Shipments of molasses to the United States have been made under very satisfactory conditions. There is good reason to believe that all the 1952 surplus will also be sold at good prices.

Banana production is on the upgrade and shipments have been maintained at the rate of about 7,000 tons monthly during the quarter. Prices have also been satisfactory and have reached F/100 per kg., landed at French port. The fruit generally arrived in good condition.

Coffee Meeting Competition from Brazil and Colombia

Guadeloupe coffee is going through a difficult period. Its quality usually justifies high prices. However, introduction into France of first grade Brazilian and Colombian coffee has had the effect of inducing buyers to procure the latter, rather than take the Guadeloupe product at much higher prices. It is feared, therefore, that planters will have to sell at a loss or be left with important stocks. Vanilla, also, has declined in price. There are no takers at $2.50 per kilo f.o.b. Guadeloupe, $1.25 below the price obtaining six months ago. Cocoa stocks have been disposed of at good prices.

Work has not yet started on improvements to Pointe-a-Pitre port facilities. Construction of Raizet airstation has been interrupted for lack of credit. Building on private account, mostly residences, is very active.

Inventories continue high, all but the strictest essentials being in very light demand. This is attributed to the fact that wages have not been stepped up in harmony with rising costs. Consumers have nothing left over after satisfying requirements of mere subsistence to renew wardrobe and household furnishings, however urgent. It is true that share-croppers' and small planters' canes have been taken in only small quantities so far. Improvement has recently shown in this, and it is expected that large sums for spending will soon appear. Banks have not relaxed credit restrictions.

Trade Pact Between India and Pakistan Provides for Freer Exchange of Goods

Signed in Karachi on February 26, agreement provides for exchange of definite quantities of specific commodities and is to remain in force until June 30, 1952—Raw jute to be supplied to India, as well as raw cotton and foodgrains—India to supply Pakistan with coal and coke, iron and steel, cotton textiles and jute goods—India recognizes value of Pakistan rupee.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

NEW DELHI.—A comparatively free exchange of goods between India and Pakistan was provided by a trade agreement negotiated in Karachi. The exchange of goods between the two countries had been practically at a standstill for the past seventeen months, since the devaluation of the Indian rupee and the non-devaluation of the Pakistan rupee in September, 1949.

The agreement was signed on February 26 and went into force immediately. The exchange of definite quantities of specific commodities were included in the agreement, which was to remain in force until June 30, 1952. The duration of the agreement was divided into two parts, the first from the signing of the agreement until June 30, 1951, and the second for twelve months from the latter date.

The most important item of supply to India is that of raw jute. The lack of this material has had a serious effect on the ability of the Indian jute mills to meet their commitments for jute goods both for government account in connection with various barter deals between India and other countries as well as for private trading. Of the one million bales to be supplied by the end of June, 1951, Pakistan undertook to supply India with 350,000 bales by the end of April, while the balance of 650,000 bales is to be negotiated on private account.

Raw cotton and foodgrains are the other items of prime importance to India. As regards cotton, India is free to purchase any quantity that is available. If, during the year commencing July, 1951, destinational quotas are established by the Pakistan authorities, India will be guaranteed a quota of 400,000 bales. In the case of foodgrains, specific quantities of different varieties from the crop years 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 have been specified with definite delivery dates.

India to Supply Coal and Coke, Iron and Steel, and Textiles

The principal items to be supplied to Pakistan by India are coal and coke, iron and steel, cotton textiles and jute goods. It may be noted that India does not undertake to supply cloth and yarn during the period up to the end of June, 1951. This is due to the fact that India herself is suffering from a shortage of these goods with the result that no surplus is available.

One of the most significant facts arising from the agreement is that India has finally recognized the value of the Pakistan rupee at the rate of 144 Indian rupees to 100 Pakistan rupees. Hitherto, this factor has been the stumbling block preventing trade between the two countries. The Korean war, with the consequent acceleration of defence programs necessitating the purchase of increased quantities of raw materials, as well as stockpiling, have influenced India in altering its policy towards recognizing the Pakistan rupee.

It is the general consensus of opinion that, if the terms of the agreement can be successfully implemented, both countries will benefit to a very considerable extent.

Madagascar Is Progressing Under Ten-Year Rehabilitation Plan

Projects undertaken with funds provided by French Ten-Year Plan include modernization of railway, acquisition of rolling stock, electrification, land reclamation, irrigation, and improvement of roads and airfields.

By K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Cape Town.

(CFA 1 million equals approximately Can.$60,000.)

CAPE TOWN.—The Madagascar Comoro Islands Administrative territory is a beneficiary under the Ten-Year Plan of Rehabilitation and Assistance initiated by France in 1946, to advance the social and economic welfare of her overseas territories. Recent reports from the area emphasize that the aims of the plan are being achieved in satisfactory degree and, that, "it is possible that 1951 will stand out in future years as the first year of Madagascar's postwar economic recovery".

Allocations of official funds to date, amounting to $23·3 million, have been utilized for long-term projects to increase the productivity of the territory, and have included such items as modernization of the 2,100 miles of internal rail line, acquisition of rolling stock, regional electrification, creation of 50,000 acres of new rice fields from reclaimed land, extension of irrigation services, opening of a new sugarcane area of 30,000 acres, improvement of road and airfield networks and a broad public health policy to reduce economic loss through sickness.

Paralleling this series of government projects have been substantial expenditures by private enterprise for the modernization of plant and the improvement of operating efficiency. Mining industries devoted to the extraction of coal, mica and graphite have been well to the fore in this drive for greater productive capacity.

Trade Imbalance Has Resulted from Plan

A temporary aspect of the plan has been an inevitable imbalance of trade figures, due to the much accelerated rate of importation of capital equipment for both government and private account. Justification for the increase is found in that improvements in basic conditions are a prerequisite to an expansion of exports. Completed portions of the Ten-Year

Plan are contributing to an increased volume of domestic exports, and also, as the area becomes increasingly self-dependent, to a curtailment of the import of consumer goods. Much of the equipment has been supplied from Metropolitan France and the French Union, and the trade is represented by balancing book entries with export credits in one territory offset by import debits in another.

Total trade of the Madagascar Comoro Dependency, during the first nine months of 1950, amounted to Can.$105·3 million (CFA 17,555 million), on which the unfavourable balance of trade was Can.$18·5 million. Imports amounted to Can.$61·9 million, while exports were valued at $43·4 million.

Imports and Exports, January-September, 1950

	Imports (millions of CFA)	Exports (millions of CFA)	Balance (millions of CFA)
France	7,636	5,111	—2,525
French Union	644	889	+ 245
Total	8,280	6,000	—2,280
Dollar area	1,239	628	— 611
Sterling area	334	381	+ 47
Other countries	471	222	— 249
Total	2,044	1,231	— 813
General total	10,324	7,231	—3,093

Imports from French Union Declined

During the first nine months of 1950, 51·4 per cent of imports were from Metropolitan France (56 per cent during the similar period of 1949). Imports from the French Union declined to 3·2 per cent (7·8 per cent) while those from foreign countries totalled 45·4 per cent (36·2 per cent). A percentage breakdown of the imports from foreign sources, by country of origin, during this period is as follows: United States, 50 per cent; Bahrein, 18 per cent; Iran, 9 per cent; Holland, 7 per cent; South Africa, 6 per cent; Great Britain, 5 per cent; Italy, 3 per cent; Western Germany, 2 per cent and other sources nil.

Principal Exports Are Consumer Goods and Minerals

Exports from the territory are principally consumer goods and the three mineral products—coal, mica and graphite. The value of the trade in these items has not kept pace with the mounting value of imports, but has increased substantially. Shipments of lower priced exports, including meat, hides, raw vegetables and tapioca, have decreased due to inflated prices, but the larger movement of premium exports, including coffee, vanilla, oil seeds, rapphia, hemp and cocoa, has more than offset such decreases.

During the first nine months of 1950, the value of exports was CFA 7,231 million of which Metropolitan France purchased 55·6 per cent (71·1 per cent in the similar period of 1949), the French Union 22·2 per cent (15·3 per cent), and foreign countries 22·2 per cent (12·6 per cent).

The larger movement to foreign countries is regarded as auguring well for a continued increase in the shipment of goods that will contribute to the country's foreign credits. During the period the distribution of shipments to foreign sources was as follows: United States, 55 per cent; Great Britain, 17 per cent; Italy, 7 per cent; Holland, 6 per cent; Western Germany, 5 per cent; British Malaya, 4 per cent; India, 3 per cent and Mauritius, 3 per cent.

Canned Fish Imports by the Philippines Were Greatly Increased This Year

Imports during April, 1951, were five times the rate at which fish and fish products were imported during 1950—Part of dollar allocation might better have been spent for expansion of domestic fish industry—Philippines market of some interest to Canadian canned fish exporters.

By F. H. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(One peso equals 50 cents Canadian.)

MANILA.—A careful check of the import licences issued for canned fish to be imported into the Philippines during April, 1951, revealed that the total value amounted to 6,117,319 pesos. This is equivalent to five times the rate at which fish and fish products were imported during 1950 when imports were so drastically curtailed, and twice the rate at which these popular food products were imported during the lush importing days of 1949. During 1949, total fish imports aggregated 32 million pesos, while in 1950 the total declined to 14 million pesos, because of strict control of imports and foreign exchange.

Despite the fact that, early in 1951, a decision was taken to "stockpile" certain imported commodities, including fish, some surprise was occasioned by the decision to include as much as $3 million worth of fish in the schedule of goods of high priority. However, so much fish was imported under the stockpiling scheme that larger supplies have been released for immediate consumption, with the result that reports have appeared of canned fish occasionally selling at below ceiling price levels set by the government.

Domestic Industry Should be Expanded

It has now been suggested that the Philippine general economy would have been much further advanced if part of the dollar allocation for fish products had been invested in the expansion of the productive facilities of the domestic fish industry. For example, it was thought that a worthwhile attempt to solve the food problem would result from the opening of more "fish ponds," for which not much capital would have been necessary, the construction of deep-sea fishing vessels, and more boats for coastal fishing in Philippine waters. Already something has been done towards expanding this industry by Filipino industrialists who have built factories to manufacture fishing nets.

Optimistic estimates of savings of up to $2 million a month were stated to be possible—$24 million a year which might better be spent to import capital goods to help expand Philippine industrial productivity. The faint hope has been expressed that it might even be possible to stop the use of dynamite or other explosives by some professional fishermen. It is felt this practice should be terminated because it involves dollars for the purchase of explosives, because deep-sea fishing and the use of corrals or nets is healthier, and because the continued use of explosives can only result in a depletion of a large reservoir of the sea resources of the Philippines.

However, despite this optimism, experts of the Philippine fishing industry have been compelled to admit that, at the moment, there are not enough fish in Philippine waters to supply the day-to-day requirements of the population, and they deprecate the widespread use of explosives, despite a legal ban on their use by fishermen.

While steps are being taken to curb the illegal use of dynamite in fishing, and subsequently, until commercial fish becomes plentiful to the point of meeting normal Philippine needs, there will be a need to import fish and fish products into the Philippine market, a market of some interest to Canadian exporters.

Specialists from Pakistan Arrive to Study Canadian Agriculture

Three members from Pakistan of an agricultural mission visiting Canada under provisions of the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan for Economic Development in South and South-East Asia arrived in Ottawa on July 16, 1951. They are the first specialists from any of the countries participating in the plan to arrive here for consultation on matters of mutual concern. The journey from Karachi by air was completed in three days. Left to right: Mr. H. L. Trueman, Director, Administrative Services, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; Mr. A. M. Sial, Minister of Agriculture and Education of the State of Khaipur; Dr. S. Hedayetullah, Director of Agriculture, East Bengal; Mr. T. J. Brook, Director, Technical Assistance Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa; Mr. K. A. Rahman, Director of Agriculture and Dean of University Instruction at Punjab University, Lahore, Punjab; His Excellency Mohammed Ali, High Commissioner for Pakistan in Ottawa; Mr. H. F. B. Feaver, Chief of Protocol, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa. Mr. Rahman will remain here six weeks, but his companions will remain for three months, familiarizing themselves with agricultural facilities and farming methods in this country. Two additional members of the mission, nominated by the Government of India, are due in Ottawa the end of July.

Photo by Capital Press Service.

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Imports of Non-Ferrous Metals into Great Britain Declined Last Year

Purchases of Canadian asbestos, zinc ore and concentrates, electrolytic unwrought copper and nickel increased, while purchases of zinc or spelter, aluminum, lead, iron ore, steel and ferro-alloys reduced.

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

LONDON.—The tonnage of British raw asbestos imports increased 19 per cent in 1950 over the figure for 1949. A recovery of some 63 per cent took place in receipts from Canada, which were depressed in the previous year by the strike at the mines. At the same time Rhodesia stepped up deliveries by some 16 per cent.

British Imports of Asbestos

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Tons	87	92	110
£	3,744	4,766	6,393
Principal Sources:			
		('000 tons)	
CANADA	29	23	37
Southern Rhodesia	32	31	36
Union of South Africa	9	17	16
Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland	16	18	15

Total importations of zinc ores and concentrates remained unchanged but the quantity credited to Canada rose by 7 per cent and from Australia by 23 per cent.

British Imports of Zinc Ore and Concentrates

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Tons	157	198	198
£	2,235	4,092	5,721
Principal Sources:			
		('000 tons)	
CANADA	16	29	30
Australia	129	121	151
Italy	....	4	3

Total imports of zinc or spelter (unwrought in ingots, blocks, bars, slabs and cakes) were maintained at practically the same level as in 1949 but changes in directions of supplies took place. Imports from the United States were reduced by 48 per cent and from Canada by 31 per cent. The deficiency was made good by heavier buying in Belgium, whose contribution was more than doubled.

British Imports of Zinc or Spelter

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Tons	168	143	142
£	11,403	13,083	14,558
Principal Sources:			
		('000 tons)	
CANADA	48	48	32
Belgium	12	19	46
Australia	28	35	35
United States	59	30	16
Norway	7	10	9

Purchases of Aluminum from Canada Cut

The United Kingdom is dependent on Canada for practically all its aluminum imports. Nevertheless, the quantity imported from Canada was cut by 25 per cent as compared with 1949. Arrangements were made towards the end of the year, under which the United Kingdom Government invested $25 million in the Canadian industry, with the option on 200,000 metric tons in 1951 and 220,000 metric tons in 1952-53 and thereafter first call on 200,000 metric tons per annum for twenty years. This should improve and stabilize the future position.

British Imports of Aluminum

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts.	2,782	3,308	2,824
£	10,363	14,988	15,968
Principal Sources:			
		('000 Cwts.)	
CANADA	2,763	3,194	2,414

Electrolytic unwrought copper imports advanced by 19 per cent. The value of purchases from the United States, the main source of supply, was trebled. Second on the list was Canada, the value of whose sales increased by 30 per cent.

British Imports of Copper

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Tons	202	176	210
£	25,919	22,609	35,265
Principal Sources:			
		('000 tons)	
CANADA	56	53	57
United States	58	24	61
Northern Rhodesia	33	37	44
Belgium	23	22	24
Germany	11	19	14
Belgian Congo	16	17	9

Imports of Canadian Lead Reduced

There was a contraction of 8 per cent in the quantity of lead (unwrought in pigs, ingots, cakes, blocks, bars and slabs) imported in 1950 as compared with 1949, although the quantity brought in from Australia, which furnishes the bulk, went up by 11 per cent. Consignments from Canada were down by 61 per cent.

British Imports of Lead

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Tons	161	186	172
£	13,787	19,915	14,664
Principal Sources:			
		('000 tons)	
CANADA	43	34	13
Australia	97	124	137
United States	8	4	....

The policy of restraint in dollar purchasing is evident in the returns of nickel ore concentrates and matte, in which Canada has a monopoly. The reduction in the volume of imports was 21 per cent. Rising prices, however, increased the value by 24 per cent.

British Imports of Nickel Ore, Concentrates and Matte

Total From:	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
CANADA Tons	26	33	25
£	2,561	3,734	4,639

In the case of fabricated nickel, total imports only are available. It can be assumed that a large proportion came from Canada.

British Imports of Fabricated Nickel

Total	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
Unwrought, in ingots, cathodes, cubes, rondels, pellets, shot, grain and powder; and nickel flakes—			
Cwts.	94	47	50
£	942	594	902
Alloys, in ingots, billets, bars, rods, sheets, strip, etc.—			
Cwts.	86	25	23
£	856	260	354
Other descriptions of nickel and nickel alloys—			
Cwts.	14	10	2
£	214	162	75

Imports of Iron Ore from Canada Materially Reduced

Receipts of iron ore fell, as compared with 1949, by 3 per cent. The only important alteration in sources of supply was the severe cut in imports from Canada, which were less than one-fifth the previous year's quantity. This setback, which is a reflection of the dollar economy drive, is not likely to be continued in 1951 when the needs of the steel industry are bound to be larger.

Britain's iron ore imports come chiefly from Sweden and Algeria. The tonnage of Swedish ore handled increased by 9 per cent while Algerian imports were 6 per cent lower.

Stocks of imported ore, which were relatively high in the middle of 1950, had been severely reduced by the end of the year. Ore supplies are likely to be a long-term problem while the United States industry is drawing supplies from Europe and when production in Germany is being expanded.

British Imports of Iron Ore and Concentrates

Total	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
Tons	8,677	8,690	8,402
£	24,446	25,115	24,324
Principal Sources:			
		('000 tons)	
CANADA	887	714	123
Sweden	3,179	3,104	3,442
Algeria	1,447	1,586	1,481
Spain	786	807	750
Sierra Leone	781	781	733
Tunis	502	454	469
Spanish Ports in North Africa	449	491	434
France	249	369	373

The United Kingdom regularly imports a considerable tonnage of steel in primary forms to supplement home production. Compared with 1949, last year's imports declined by 45 per cent. The only country which improved on the 1949 performance was France which shipped 18 per cent more in 1950. Imports from the United States fell to just over 2,000 tons. Imports from Canada, which have been declining since currency difficulties arose, were eliminated entirely last year.

British Imports of Steel

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Tons	162	299	161
£	4,157	7,213	3,405
Principal Sources:			
		('000 tons)	
CANADA	17	3	....
France	18	86	103
Belgium	61	80	34
Luxembourg	11	56	19
United States	52	58	2

Imports of Canadian Ferro-Alloys Expected to Increase

Altogether imports of ferro-alloys (ferro-silicon, ferro-chromium, silico-manganese, etc.) exceeded those of 1949 by 6 per cent. This was due entirely to the high rate of importation from Norway which more than doubled over the year. Canadian ferro-alloys suffered from the dollar cuts and supplies dropped by 35 per cent. Indications are that 1951 will see a marked improvement in the Canadian position.

British Imports of Ferro-alloys

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Tons	86	84	89
£	4,144	4,147	4,602
Principal Sources:			
		('000 tons)	
CANADA	57	60	39
Norway	29	24	48

The aggregate cost of imports of cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments was £8·7 million, an increase of 14 per cent as compared with 1949. Switzerland, the United States and France supplied more than half of these imports. Nevertheless, Canada's share went up during the year by 25 per cent.

British Imports of Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
£	£ 6,607	£ 7,597	£ 8,717
Principal Sources:			
		('000)	
CANADA	£ 536	£ 619	£ 777
Switzerland	2,220	2,142	2,268
France	616	851	1,200
United States	1,996	1,948	1,847
Germany	104	321	408
Belgium	194	300	354
Italy	190	304	343

Purchases of Electrical Goods Expanded

There was an expansion of 58 per cent in the value of imports of electrical goods and apparatus. The Netherlands' share of the trade more than trebled and imports from the United States advanced by some 10 per cent. Canadian consignments fell by 21 per cent.

British Imports of Electrical Goods and Apparatus

Total	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
£	£ 2,698	£ 3,146	£ 4,873
Principal Sources:		('000)	
CANADA	£ 452	£ 559	£ 439
Netherlands	255	541	1,709
United States	1,014	915	1,068
Switzerland	180	140	157

Value of Machinery Purchases Declined

The value of United Kingdom imports of machinery, of which the United States supplies more than half, declined by some 6 per cent. The figure for Canada was less than half the 1949 total and arrivals from the United States fell away by 22 per cent. Imports of United States machinery have been kept at a relatively high level for several years to support the drive for increased productivity. Germany is now the United Kingdom's second largest supplier of machinery. Imports from Germany increased during the year by more than 50 per cent. There were increases also in the case of Sweden, France and the Netherlands while receipts from Switzerland were about the same as in the previous year. The bulk of the machinery imported consisted of textile machinery, machine tools, agricultural machinery, excavators and digging machinery, office machinery and metal-working machinery.

British Imports of Machinery

Total	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
£	£41,455	£47,763	£44,540
Principal Sources:		('000)	
CANADA	£ 1,994	£ 1,616	£ 732
United States	28,593	31,032	23,658
Germany	1,337	4,046	6,406
Switzerland	2,526	3,949	3,953
Sweden	1,027	1,314	2,058
France	844	880	1,772
Netherlands	670	1,049	1,267
Belgium	1,372	1,049	942
Italy	649	570	872

Japan Joins Pulp-Paper Committee of Materials Conference

Washington, July 10, 1951.—The International Materials Conference announced that Japan has accepted its invitation to be represented on the Pulp-Paper Committee. The Japanese Government has designated Mr. Takio Oda of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Tokyo, as its representative. Mr. Oda is presently in Washington as Chief of the Japanese Section of the SCAP—Japanese Allocations and Procurement Mission.

This brings to fourteen the number of countries represented on the Pulp-Paper Committee. They are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Japan is also a member of the Cotton-Cotton Linters Committee. Announcement of her membership into this Committee and into the International Materials Conference was made on June 17.

Turkish Mineral Production Showed Slight Increase During Past Year

Increased production of coal, lignite, iron ore, chrome ore and copper being emphasized—Improvements, including aerial tramways, coal washeries, and harbour construction, are underway at coal and lignite mines.

By G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

ISTANBUL.—Slight increases in Turkish production of most minerals were noted in 1950, as compared with the previous year. A large proportion of ECA assistance is being devoted to mining. Particular emphasis has been given to increasing the production of coal, lignite, iron ore, chrome ore and copper. Production of saleable coal, estimated at 2,824,000 tons, represented a 4 per cent increase over 1949. Work is proceeding at the Eregli coal mines on improvements to the underground system, and projects under construction include aerial tramways, coal washeries and the construction of Zonguldak harbour.

Similar improvements are in process in the lignite mines at Tuncbilek and Degirmisaz. The policy behind ECA assistance in this field is that lignite and sub-bituminous coal should be utilized to a greater extent for electricity production and heating, thereby releasing more Zonguldak coal for the production of steel and for export.

Iron ore production at 221,000 tons was not much higher than in 1949. New equipment available should have resulted in greater production, but the furnaces at Karabük did not allow full utilization. It is hoped that 150,000 tons of pig iron will be produced in 1951. Chrome ore production by the Eti Bank was approximately 212,000 tons, of which about 70 per

Turkey—Port of Zonguldak, the harbour of which is being improved to permit increased coal shipments.

cent was of metallurgical grade. Production of privately owned mines normally varies between 100,000 and 150,000 metric tons. No difficulty was experienced in selling the saleable grades, the United States continuing as the best customer.

Copper production increased to 11,700 metric tons, and further increases are expected as a result of the installation of a concentrating plant at Ergani, and a crushing, flotation and smelting plant at Murgul. Manganese production, estimated at 15,000 to 20,000 tons was sold principally to Yugoslavia, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Exploration for petroleum was continued by the Mining Research Institute but no really encouraging results have materialized. However, a well was added to the Ramandag field, and plans are being made for the erection of a refinery at Batman, which will have an annual production of 150,000 tons.

Pakistan Negotiating for World Bank Loan

Karachi, July 9, 1951.—(FTS)—A Pakistan delegation is at present in Washington negotiating with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a loan which is reported to be approximately $60 million. The bank has indicated that it is favourably disposed at present to the following five projects: the building of grain storage bins throughout the country; the addition of railway equipment; the development of a hydro-electric project at Rasul; the Thal development project which is essentially a colonization scheme; and the purchase of telecommunication equipment.

Need for Heavy and Light Industries Studied in Philippines

Manila, June 18, 1951.—(FTS)—A great deal of thought is being given to the possibility of further industrial development in the Philippines and, in turn, the relation of contemplated larger heavy and light industries to "home industries" is coming in for considerable attention.

Within the Office of Economic Co-ordination, a "division of new industries" was recently created, and the head of the new division has made the following pertinent comments: (1) Pre-requisites to industrialization and successful home industries include hydro-electric power development, extensive iron and steel industries, and basic chemical industries; (2) Definite steps should be taken to increase the production of exportable products including abaca, copra, ramie, rubber, iron ore, copper, manganese, sulphur, chrome, etc.; (3) The basis of allocating dollars for essential imports should be revised to favour Filipino investors; (4) Filipinos should be encouraged to be practical-minded and nationalistic; (5) The following new home and small scale industries should be established and fostered: manufacture of abaca twine and articles of twine; fish nets from abaca twine; brushes from pig bristle and horse hair; commodities from bamboo; clay roofing tiles; cheap chinaware and plumbing fixtures; toys; sporting goods; toothpicks; paper napkins and toilet paper; plastic articles; fancy articles of jewellery using coral, shell and mother of pearl; knitted socks, sweaters and others; cloisonne vases and articles; poultry feed; agricultural lime; mechanical weaving in the home, when the necessary electric power has become available.

It was also recommended that a permanent technical industrial advisory committee should be formed under the Administrator of Economic Co-ordination.

Trade Notes

BRAZIL

New Oil Well Discovered in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, July 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's National Petroleum Council's drillers are reported to have come across oil at a depth of 100 metres at Pedras, State of Bahia. The estimated daily production of the well is given as 300 drums.

Brazilian Crop of Carnaúba Wax Reduced

Rio de Janeiro, July 13, 1951.—(FTS)—In 1950, Brazil exported more than 12,000 tons of carnaúba wax. About 80 per cent of this total was shipped to United States buyers. The current year's crop is estimated at around 11,000 tons.

Cocoa Sales in Brazil Began Early

Rio de Janeiro, July 13, 1951.—(FTS)—There were no carry-over stocks from Brazil's 1950-51 cocoa crop. Sales abroad amounted to just over 1·7 million bags, in addition to which nearly 500,000 bags were purchased by industries in Bahia and other parts of Brazil. The 1951-52 crop season has already begun and small quantities of the new crop have already been received in Ilhéus, sales having begun in March, which is unusually early.

United States Paper Factory Purchased by Brazilian Firm

Rio de Janeiro, July 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Companhia T. Janér, of Rio de Janeiro, and the International Basic Economic Corporation, have purchased the Gould Paper Company of Lyons Falls, New York. A considerable portion of the output of the Gould Company, appraised at 150 tons daily, will be newsprint.

CUBA

New Bus Terminal Opened in Havana

Havana, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Cuba inaugurated the Havana Bus Terminal, claimed to be the largest in Latin America, and second only to the New York Terminal, on June 20. Built to handle 40,000 to 50,000 out-of-town passengers every 24 hours, this terminal offers the following services: a large air-conditioned waiting room; tracks to handle 40 buses at the same time; bar; cafeteria, drugstore; hotel; bank; barber shop; dry cleaning; a small department store; post office; grocery; booths for cigars; periodicals; small wares. Passengers will be assured of 24-hour service, fixed time schedules and co-ordinated services among the various interurban lines. The terminal, built at a reported cost of $3 million, is expected to eventually take care of all buses entering and leaving the capital, now some 624 a day. It is centrally located.

Cuba Attempting to Locate New Fishing Banks

Havana, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The Cuban Government is carrying on investigations to locate new fishing banks. Two Cuban vessels, which were escorted by Cuban navy ships, have carried out preliminary investigations, with promising results. The area so far explored are the banks off Key Gracias a Dios near the coasts of Honduras and Nicaragua. The coast guard accompanying the fishing vessels has been equipped with the necessary technical equipment and carries the experts in charge of the studies.

GREAT BRITAIN

British Exports of Atomic By-Products Increased

London, July 12, 1951.—(FTS)—At present the cost of producing electricity by atomic energy in Great Britain is likely to exceed that by other established means, but it may not always remain so. The sale of by-products of an atomic energy plant might help to reduce the cost of electricity to competitive levels. At the present time, the United Kingdom is supplying fair quantities of radio-active isotopes for export and the trade seems destined to expand. Consignments abroad jumped from 23 in 1948 to 1,291 in 1950 and the United Kingdom is now the sole supplier to the Continent and the Commonwealth (except Canada). Twenty-four countries imported from the United Kingdom in 1950, France and Sweden being the largest customers. Exports which amounted to about 25 per cent of total production in 1950 were valued at roughly $60,000. The new uses which are being regularly developed for isotopes suggest this trade is only in its infancy.

Imports Into Great Britain Increased

London, July 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Imports into the United Kingdom increased in June by £22 million to £360 million as compared with May. United Kingdom exports fell by £30 million to £200 million and re-exports by £3 million to £9 million. The excess of imports over total exports went up, therefore, by £55 million to £151 million.

For the first half-year, total exports amounted to £1,304·5 million. Imports, which are estimated to be now running at a rate 43 per cent above the 1950 average, were valued in the first six months at £1,859·2 million. The surplus of imports over exports for the half-year was £554·8 million, compared with £347·9 million for the whole year 1950.

An encouraging feature of the returns is a recovery in exports to dollar countries. This serves to restore the total value of exports to North America in the first six months (£140·3 million) to the level of the second half of 1950 (£140·6 million).

GREECE

Greek Industrial Output Shows No Increase

Athens, June 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Greek industrial production during the months of January, February, March and April, 1951, showed little fluctuation, production for all industries being 119, 117, 117·5 and 119 respectively, with 100 for the base year 1939. The index of production during these four months, excluding electricity production, was 106, 104, 106 and 107 respectively. Industrial production reached its peak in Greece, since the end of the war, during October and November, 1950, when the index was 127 for all industries, dropping to 123 the following month. Industries still below prewar levels (April, 1951) are metal-working 92, leather tanning 70, wearing apparel 45 and woodworking 75. At present industrial production in Greece is hampered by decreased purchasing power and by the shortage of funds.

Greek Telecommunication System Improved

Athens, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The Hellenic Telecommunications Organization, the exclusive organization for the telecommunication system in Greece, has placed orders abroad amounting to more than $4 million for equipment to restore telecommunications all over Greece. Equipment recently received includes twenty-six trucks to be used as earth-boring, pole-setting, line construction, utility, and instrument trucks. When the program is completed, Greece will have communications with all the major Greek islands, and telephone circuits to New York and London. The number of telephone lines will be increased by 16,000 in the capital area (Athens-Piraeus and surroundings) and 3,600 in the provinces. The number of automatic telephone lines at the end of 1950 were 47,500 in the capital area and 19,080 in the provinces.

Greek Mineral Production Increased

Athens, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The postwar mineral production in Greece, which has been very small as compared with the prewar period, showed a substantial increase during the year 1950.

Development in the production of the chief minerals and the production of lignite is as follows:

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
			('000 of tons)			
Iron Pyrites	244	64	58	15	16	88
Barytine	35	...	...	19	16	21
Bauxite	180	1	22	44	49	77
Magnesite	168	1	22	12	25	26
Chrome	43	9	3	2	3	13
Lignite	108	129	133	120	176	160

Land Reclamation and Conservation Program Underway in Greece

Athens, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—A recent review has been made by the Food and Agriculture Division of the United States Economic Cooperation Administration Mission to Greece, and covers the land and water resources development program in Greece. Over a hundred million dollars were spent by the Greek Government between 1926 and 1936, prior to the second world war, in the construction of flood control, drainage and irrigation projects in Greece. This work was arrested during the war, but has since been taken up and expanded, and a number of projects have been completed since the end of the hostilities in Greece. Reviewing the program briefly, the total number of flood control projects amount to 101, covering an area of nearly 600,000 acres. Of these 69 have been completed. Drainage of lakes, swamps and wet lands, numbering 160 projects, covers an area of over 600,000 acres, of which 84 have been completed. Projects for irrigation by gravity and by wells cover an area of nearly 700,000 acres, and, of the 129 projects by gravity, 50 have been completed; of the 1,735 projects by wells, 360 have been completed. This brief survey may give the measure of the amount of work which has been done, and which is programmed for the immediate future in land reclamation and conservation in Greece.

An example of the work accomplished is the 250,000 acres of alkali land which it is said can be reclaimed. Of this, some 7,700 acres form part of the alkali land reclamation program, and an equal acreage is being planted to rice by private growers. As a result, rice production, which averaged some 4,000 tons in the prewar period 1935-38, is expected to reach 40,000 tons this year, with substantial increases in coming years, thus helping to stabilize food production and requirements, as well as the Greek economy.

INDIA

Indian Steel Production Expected to Increase

Bombay, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Indian Tariff Board has completed an investigation of the working of India's two main producers of iron and steel and has estimated that annual production for the next three years will exceed present output by 100,000 tons. Tara Iron and Steel Company's estimated production is set at 780,000 tons and that of the Steel Corporation of Bengal, which includes the Indian Iron and Steel Company's works, at 311,450 tons or a total of 1,091,450 tons.

Permanent Tariff Commission Proposed for India

Bombay, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—A bill to establish a permanent Tariff Commission, in place of the semi-permanent Tariff Board which has functioned since 1945, has been introduced by the Government of India and is expected to be adopted in the near future. The Fiscal Commission appointed by the Government of India which reported in 1950, recommended, in view of the experience of protection in India, the institution of a permanent tariff commission which would view the problem, not in the narrow perspective of the terms of reference for each industry, as in the past, but in the broader perspective of the economic development of the country as a whole. Accordingly, the new conditions of protection are: (1) sound management, and (2) natural advantages which would eventually enable the industry to do without protection. This condition may be waived if the development of the industry seeking protection is necessary in the national interest.

The tariff commission bill provides that the commission will have the powers of a civil court to examine witnesses and take documentary evidence under oath, and will be a permanent body of a minimum of three and maximum of four members. Members are to be appointed by the government, in the first instance, for three years and for another term of three years at the government's discretion. Provision is made that an additional two members may be appointed for any special purpose, and for a period of three years after vacating office no member of the commission may join a commercial establishment without prior approval of the Central Government.

A new feature of the bill is that it allows the grant of protection in advance of the establishment of an industry, to encourage investment in hitherto undeveloped or underdeveloped sections of industry. All recommendations of the tariff commission are to be placed before the House of Representatives within a month of issue, but the government is not obliged to carry out the recommendations of the tariff commission, nor under this act, to explain reasons for their decisions to parliament.

MIDDLE EAST

Two Anglo-Egyptian Financial Agreements Signed

Cairo, July 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Two Anglo-Egyptian financial agreements were signed yesterday, following negotiations which started in November last. One agreement covers releases of sterling balances and the other the system of payments. The former stipulates immediate payment by Great Britain of £25 million including about $40 million. Total releases up to expiry date of the agreements, i.e., 1960, amount to a maximum of £150 million.

Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields Management Transferred to Cairo

Cairo, July 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Following discussions between the Egyptian Government and the Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields Ltd., concerning revision of the Egyptian Mining Laws and other matters, it has been decided to transfer the central management and control of the company from London to Cairo. The registered office of the company remains in London.

Iraq to Build New Roads and Bridges

Cairo, June 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The Iraqi Development Board's five-year plan expenditure estimates have been increased. The increase is mainly for two new projects, i.e., (a) the construction of new bridges and (b) road building. The bridge building schedule will be started this year, and includes two permanent bridges across the Tigris at Bagdad.

Iraq to Produce Oil from Cotton Seed

Cairo, June 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Iraqi-grown cotton seed is to be used to produce hard oils, although it is estimated that actual production will not commence under two years' time. The scheme will cost 100,000 Iraqi dinars and it is estimated that sufficient oil will be produced to supply Iraq's soap making industry.

New Pipeline Being Built Between Syria and Iraq

Cairo, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The new 560 mile I.P.C. pipeline between Homs in Syria and the Iraqi oil wells, is expected to reach the Iraqi frontier by the end of this year and the complete line will be ready by the end of 1952. Work commenced at the Syrian end and the Homs-Banyas area has 26-inch pipes. Over the rest of the route 32-inch pipes will be used. No new pumping stations are to be erected but the present ones will be suitably enlarged.

NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Places Substantial Orders for Shoes and Textiles

The Hague, July 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The Netherlands Government has decided to place substantial defence orders for all types of clothing, textile equipment and shoes needed for the forces. This action is being taken to relieve the slack time being experienced by the shoe and textile industries.

Dutch Export Bank Organized

The Hague, July 7, 1951.—(FTS)—With an authorized capital of 25 million guilders, prominent Dutch banks, including the Netherlands Recovery Bank, have founded an export financing bank with its head office at The Hague. The purpose of the new organization is to finance and promote export trade, which is in the interests of the national economy. Members of the board are managers of the participating banks.

Netherlands Have New Artillery Tractor

The Hague, July 3, 1951.—(FTS)—A new artillery tractor with six-wheel drive and motivated by a 26 cylinder American "Hercules" engine has been designed by Van Doorne's Automobile and Carrier Factory, Eindhoven.

The tractor is equipped with a patented wheel drive and a winch with an automatic tow-hook, which enables the driver to couple or uncouple the trailer without moving from his seat. The tow can, on difficult ground, be disconnected automatically but still remain connected to the tractor by a 50 metre cable. It has a loading capacity of about 2½ tons and can tow about 3 tons. It is claimed that the tractor is capable of moving a 105 mm. howitzer with a full complement of 11 men and 1½ tons of ammunition and equipment. The tractor with trailer has a road speed of 60 to 70 kilometres per hour and a field speed of 25 kilometres.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Consumer Price Index Increased

Wellington, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The all groups consumer price index for the first quarter of 1951 showed an increase of 1·4 per cent over the fourth quarter of 1950. All groups in the index showed increases with the exception of the sub-group for fruit, vegetables and eggs which showed a small seasonable decrease. The greatest increase was in the household durable goods sub-group which increased by 4·6 per cent, while substantial increases were shown in housing, clothing, miscellaneous items and food.

Timber Production in New Zealand Set Record

Wellington, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Timber production for the year ended March 31st, reached the record figure of 525 million board feet of rough sawn timber. Production of exotic timber increased by 40 per cent and that of indigenous timber by 4 per cent. Of the total production, insignis pine made up 183 million board feet and rimu 229 million board feet.

New Zealand Expects Surplus in Foreign Exchange Transactions

Wellington, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—A surplus in New Zealand's overseas exchange transactions of £65 million is estimated for the current year, as a result of record receipts for wool which is the main factor in the favourable position. Wool receipts are expected to be £85 million higher than last year, while butter and cheese should return £5 million more. The surplus with the dollar area will be about one-quarter of the total surplus and is estimated at $45 million. As a result of larger imports, and higher import prices, the value of imports for 1951 will probably be about 20 per cent above the 1950 level.

New Zealand Has Large Number of Employment Vacancies

Wellington, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—At March 31, 1951, there were 23,931 employment vacancies in New Zealand, while listed unemployed totalled 12. A total of 1,169 vacancies were in primary industry, 2,085 in the building and construction trades, 9,535 in other secondary industries and 5,218 in transportation and communication industries. Present plans of the government are to bring 7,500 immigrants a year for the next two years, and to increase the number to 10,000 annually thereafter. Immigration plans are hampered by transportation difficulties and housing shortages in New Zealand.

SOUTH AFRICA

Maize Crop Prospects Favourable

Cape Town, June 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The mid-June forecast by the Department of Agriculture anticipates a 1951 maize crop of 26,263,000 bags of 200 lbs. With favourable conditions of moisture and temperature crop development has been more than satisfactory. The second estimate exceeds that earlier released by 823,000 bags.

Upward Movement in Money Volume of Economic Activity Continued

Cape Town, June 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The upward movement in the money volume of economic activity in South Africa which was in evidence in the last eight months of 1950, according to the South African Reserve Bank, has continued although at a slower tempo during the first quarter of 1951. As in the previous quarters, the advance has been reflected principally by further increases in the country's general level of prices.

Net inflow of capital to the Union was reduced to about £5 million during the first quarter of the year from £24 million in the last quarter of 1950 and £27 million in the first quarter of that year.

A net current deficit in trade balance in the sum of £5 million appeared in the first quarter of this year, after passing through a state of equilibrium in the last quarter of 1950 and a favourable balance of £9 million in the first quarter of 1950.

Imports of merchandise amounted to £ 98 million in the first quarter of 1951 due, in part, to increasing prices but particularly to more liberal issue of import licences, while the value of imports in the similar quarter of 1950 was £ 58 million. Exports of merchandise, excluding gold, amounted to £ 76 million in the first quarter of 1951, as against £ 45 million in the first quarter of 1950.

South African Port Congested

Johannesburg, July 11, 1951.—(FTS)—Largely resulting from a "go-slow" strike on the part of railway artisans that has been in force for about a fortnight and a serious shortage of coal in the main centres of the Union, which has caused a diversion of railway trucks from other duties to the carriage of coal, there are now nearly 50,000 tons of cargo lying in sheds on the wharves at Durban. This is by far the largest amount of cargo that the port has ever had on hand and the situation is becoming more serious daily.

Ships are reported as having to wait up to a week before discharging and their cargoes are being unloaded at the rate of about 500 tons a day, instead of the customary 1,000 tons a day. Outward bound cargo is being dispatched at the rate of approximately 2,000 tons a day, which is about half the normal rate. With fewer trucks arriving, dispatch of outward cargo during the last few days has dropped to around 1,500 tons a day.

It will be appreciated how this delay in discharging of cargo in Durban is affecting industry and commerce throughout the Transvaal and other territories served by the port. Delays in the transport of cargo from Durban to Johannesburg during recent weeks have been as long as ten days. Serious shortages in raw materials for industry and goods for merchants are now commonplace.

VENEZUELA

Automobile and Truck Tires to be Made in Venezuela

Caracas, July 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Firestone Tire and Rubber Company has purchased 180,000 square metres of land in Valencia where a factory will be built to produce automobile and truck tires. The plant will employ approximately 275 people and it is planned to produce 40,000 tires per year. The land purchased is more than initial requirements, but it will constitute the first step in a planned production for other articles of rubber, such as shoes, clothing, etc. Modern equipment has already been ordered from the United States, and the plant should be in operation in 1952.

Venezuelan Production of Asbestos Not Increased

Caracas, June 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Venezuela produced 190,150 kgs. of asbestos in 1950 as compared with 191,000 kgs. in 1949 and the peak production of 220,000 kgs. in 1948. No increased production is planned for this year because of high operating costs. Venezuela, therefore, will be dependent on imports for two-thirds of requirements.

Canadian Toy Fair Scheduled for March

The 12th Annual Canadian Toy Fair will be held in the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, from March 3 to 7, 1952.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, since May, 1945, has returned home and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on June 11.

London—July 30
Windsor—August 1-2
Sarnia—August 3
Winnipeg—August 9
Calgary—August 14
Edmonton—August 16-17
Vancouver—August 21-24
Victoria—August 27

First Delegates from Asiatic Countries Arrive

Abdul Ghafoor Butt and Ata-Mohamed, of Pakistan arrived in Ottawa on July 23 as the first of more than sixty delegates from Asiatic countries who are scheduled to sutdy various aspects of Canadian technical and scholastic developments as guests of the Canadian government under the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan.

Foreign Trade Service Directories

The list of Canadian Government Trade Commissioners, formerly reproduced in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be published henceforth once a month, appearing in the last issue of every month.

The Head Office Directory and the list of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, which formerly appeared once a month, will be published henceforth once a quarter, in the last issues of September, December, March and June.

Foreign Exchange Quotations, which were formerly published in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be reproduced henceforth in the last issue of each month.

Lille International Textile Exhibition Drew Exhibitors from Many Lands

Large-scale opportunity offered to twenty countries to compare techniques, processes and creations, as well as to increase the range of business connections—Canadian exhibit attracted many visitors.

By L. A. Campeau, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

PARIS.—During the Lille International Textile Exhibition, the great textile manufacturing centre of France cornered all fashion news. For three weeks, the International Textile Exhibition offered to more than twenty countries a large-scale opportunity to compare techniques, processes and creations and to increase the range of business connections.

The exhibition grounds, covering 60,000 square metres, united almost the whole of the textile world. In fact, with the participation of Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, South Africa and the United States, 63 per cent of the world wool production was represented. Cotton was represented by the United States, Egypt, India and Pakistan; more than 80 per cent of the world silk production by Japan and Italy; and 75 per cent of the world's jute production by Pakistan.

All France's leading textile industries and different branches of the clothing industry organized a special day of festivities. Wool day attracted visitors from all other wool centres in France and many from abroad. Cotton day, for example, saw a display of new cotton dresses designed by the leading 24 designers in Paris.

The International Textile Exhibition indicated the high degree of skill reached by the wool industry. Regional manufacturers and connected trades exhibited their products on many stands whose organization was due to collective or to private initiative. The wool industry, leading French exporting industry, was supported by diagrams and illustrations.

French Clothing Trades Mainly Use Cotton

The creation in France of the cotton industry actually brought fashion and elegance within reach of the people. Nowadays, more than two-thirds of the articles produced by French clothing trades are made of cotton. At the Textile Exhibition, the French cotton industry not only described but also suggested the multifarious uses of cotton yarns and fabrics.

The French cotton industry has to struggle for raw material, in order to maintain normal activity, and the French cotton industry must export 40 per cent of its production to overseas territories and foreign countries. Strenuous efforts are being made to develop cotton plantations overseas and to extend more widely the use of synthetic textiles.

Contrary to custom, silk goods were not presented as a separate exhibit, but were part of a display arranged on architectural lines and featuring interior decoration. The silk industry of Lyon exhibited its best products, and manufactures of St. Etienne were represented by multi-coloured interlaced ribbons and by a great variety of silk threads, silk or silk staple sewing threads, rayon staple yarns, etc.

In the rayon staple and synthetic fibres section, visitors were met by considerations of a technical character, including the viscose and acetate manufacturing operations.

The best products of the flax industry were displayed, including table linen, house linen, fine damasks, clothes and underwear.

Lille International Textile Exhibition

and below—Display of
and fur garments, of
ian origin and manu-
e, at the Lille Interna-
Exhibition, held from
28 to May 10. These
ed considerable atten-
nong fur dealers from
Britain and the
Continent.

CANADA ✦ CANADA

NADA ✦ CANADA ✦ CANADA

—Display of Canadian
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ational Textile Exhibi-
The fabrics were made
ble by various Cana-
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gh the Primary Textiles
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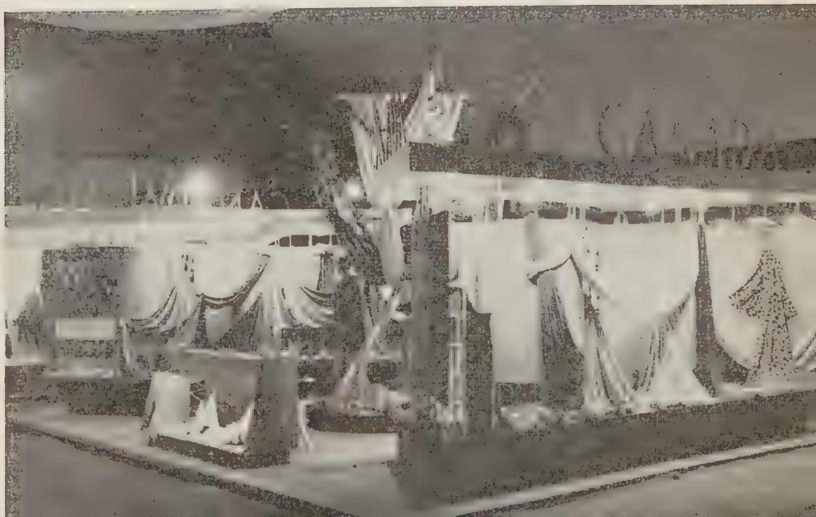

In the lace, tulle, embroidery, point-lace and passementerie industry, the traditional characteristics for which its productions have won worldwide celebrity were emphasized. It was demonstrated that the mechanization of that industry had not superseded hand-production, and the fact that companies are numerous in that line is not inconsistent with a survival of handicrafts whose skill and excellence remain, on the other hand, the basis of industrial production. It was a production of high quality and good taste that was exhibited there.

On a large stand, the federation of dyers and finishers grouped all the manufactures concerned with the finishing of textile goods, with an attempt to direct the visitor's attention to what characterizes the art of dyeing, printing and finishing.

Five Centuries of Knitted Goods Displayed

"Five Centuries of Knitted Goods" was the theme for a large section, to evidence the permanence of this old branch of the French textile industry. To illustrate the fact that a powerfully developed industry may derive from the past, besides old pieces of fine craftmanship lent by museums or borrowed from private collections, a whole range of classical and fancy articles were displayed.

In the nylon pavilion were diaphanous draperies of pure nylon organdie, which is now called Nylonganza.

Among all these very elaborate showings, the Canadian display aroused considerable interest, introducing the general public to many aspects of the textile industry in Canada, which were hitherto unknown.

The Canadian fur exhibit attracted many visitors, not only by its quality but also because of the high standard of skill reached by the fur industry in Canada.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problem are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Tranportation and Communications Division, Deparment of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Traffic Surcharge at Cuban Ports Increased

Havana, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—An increase of 5 cents per 100 pounds in the "traffic" surcharge at Cuban ports was announced June 18 by the Havana Steamship Conference. The old rate of 10 cents per 100 pounds to Havana, Mariel, and Matanzas will be raised to 15 cents, and that to Santiago de Cuba goes from 6 cents to 11 cents, effective July 16. The recent increases granted in the wages of Cuban port workers is blamed for increased traffic rates.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Pakistan Extends Validation of Import Permits

Karachi, July 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports has notified the public that all import licences issued during the shipping period January 1 to June 30, 1951, are revalidated for shipment up to December 31, 1951.

Paraguay Introduces Exchange Budget System

Buenos Aires, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bank of Paraguay has announced that foreign exchange will be granted henceforth on the basis of a budget prepared with the technical assistance of the International Monetary Fund. The exchange budget for 1951 is based on estimated foreign exchange earnings from exports ($38,310,000) and services ($1,035,000) amounting to U.S.$39,345,000. From this amount payment for imports are allocated $29,620,000 in various foreign currencies, while $6,050,000 is provided for government services and $3,500,000 is left for addition to reserves.

Applications for exchange permits—the granting of which makes the necessary import permit automatically available—must be submitted when called for periodically by the Monetary Board which will announce the type of products to be imported and the amount of various foreign currencies which they are prepared to make available.

Preference will be given, as far as possible, to imports of raw materials for industries established in the country. Also, applications to import repair and replacement parts and other items necessary for the maintenance of the industry and transport system may be presented where required.

United States Suspends Duties On Metal Scrap

Washington, July 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap and relaying and rerolling rails which was due to expire on June 30, 1951, has been extended until June 30, 1952, under Public Law 66 signed on June 30 by the President.

Can Factory Established in Singapore

Singapore, June 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Metal Box Company of Malaya Limited, a subsidiary of the Metal Box Group of the United Kingdom has recently opened a factory at a cost of Malayan $2·5 million. The factory has 45,000 square feet of space with separate air-conditioned offices and employs 500 workers, mostly Chinese with some Malays and Indians.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—C. S. Bissett, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy Bartolomé Mitré 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCullough, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitré 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Melbourne—R. W. Blake, Agricultural Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

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Caracas—Acting Canadian Government Agricultural Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.

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Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

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Wm. Frederick BULL
Deputy Minister

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COVER SUBJECT—Consignment of high grade Canadian flour being unloaded from the S.S. City of Lucknow in April, 1951, at Colombo, Ceylon. Australia and the United States offer keen competition to Canada in her bid for this market. Shipments of Canadian flour to Ceylon in 1950 totalled 476,413 barrels, valued at $3,476,511, while shipments to the end of May of this year totalled 57,144 barrels, valued at $485,392. There were no exports of flour from Canada to Ceylon in 1949.

Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.

Brazil—Bank of State of São Paulo, one of the tallest in South America.

Bank of Brazil foreign exchange assets, which stood at US$402 million in December, 1949, had fallen to US$270 million by June, 1950, and have been rising to $391 million by March, 1951. Gold assets have similarly risen from a low point of US$586 million in June, 1950, to US$708 million in March, 1951.

Country Developing Rapidly

Brazil, with a population of over 52 million, is already the most highly industrialized and one of the most rapidly developing countries in Latin America. São Paulo, for example, is today the world's fastest growing city.

Present restrictive policies, coupled with high world prices for coffee and other Brazilian products, have contributed to a substantial improvement in Brazil's balance of payments position. A more fundamental long-term factor in strengthening Brazil's economy is the growth of new industries in Brazil and the exploitation of as yet undeveloped mineral resources.

In the long run, Brazil could well become a most important expanding market in Latin America, and one based on an increasingly stable and diversified economy. The increased industrialization of Brazil may cause some shift in the traditional composition of Canadian exports to that market, but it is possible that future exports will be at even higher levels than in the past.

Canadian-Brazilian trade relations are governed by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), to which both countries subscribe. Canada and Brazil exchange most-favoured-nation treatment in all tariff and trade matters under the trade agreement between the two countries effective October 17, 1951. Canada and Brazil are both bound under the GATT to the non-discriminatory application of import restrictions.

Brazil's import restrictions are directed against all hard-currency countries and not specifically against Canadian products as such. There are no Canadian import restrictions against Brazilian goods.

Private compensation or barter transactions have been undertaken by Canadian firms in an effort to adapt themselves to conditions in Brazil. Such private barter transactions have been carried out by Canadian codfish exporters, for example. The difficulties inherent in such complicated dealings have been made even greater by the Brazilian Government's limitations on the range of products available for barter. Only "surplus products," that have been found difficult to sell in the normal way in the dollar markets, have been permitted for barter by Brazil. Under new Brazilian regulations, with few exceptions only those barter transactions approved before the end of February, 1951, are now permitted, thus practically eliminating any possibility of arranging further private barter deals for the present.

Codfish Exports to Brazil Severely Affected

Brazil (in particular Northern Brazil) has long been one of the most important traditional markets for Canadian salt codfish. Prewar exports of Newfoundland cod to Brazil ranged in volume between 25 and 31 million pounds. In 1948 exports amounted to about 13 million pounds (valued at almost $2 million), representing 33 per cent of Brazil's total imports of cod in that year.

In 1949, as part of its stringent import restrictions, Brazil imposed a complete ban on dollar imports of codfish. This ban is still in effect, and since that time only small quantities of Canadian fish have been exported on a private barter basis. In 1950, only about 250 thousand pounds of codfish were permitted entry into Brazil from Newfoundland, roughly 0·5 per cent of all Brazilian imports of cod in that year.

Norway has now become by far Brazil's chief supplier of codfish, providing nearly three-quarters of the total quantity imported in 1950. Exports of Norwegian codfish to Brazil rose from 16 million pounds in 1947 to 30 million pounds in 1949. Norwegian supplies are entering under a long-term barter arrangement which provides for the direct exchange of codfish for Brazilian coffee.

Egypt Has Huge Cotton Holding

Cairo, July 2, 1951.—(FTS)—On July 1 the Egyptian Government received 153,750 cantars of Karnak cotton, and 1,000 cantars for August contract, the total amounts delivered on the Alexandria Cotton Exchange. The government has now received 937,500 cantars of cotton, valued at nearly £E30 million. Purchases were made at fixed minimum prices.

Business Conditions in Midwestern States Being Influenced by Deflationary Trends

Prices are easing and inventories uncomfortably large—Area has paradox of recession in midst of a boom in first half of year—Bank loans reach record level.

By Douglas S. Cole, Consul General of Canada.

CHICAGO.—Midwestern economists are busily engaged in ascertaining if the forces of United States deflation have replaced those of inflation as economic problem number one. Undoubtedly, at the moment, deflationary influences are running a swifter race than inflationary ones and prices not only have been easing but inventories are most uncomfortably large.

Of the many reasons advanced for this present situation are obviously the armistice discussions in Korea, coupled with the fact that civilian goods production hit new highs early in 1951 without being crippled by the defence program. Considering these circumstances, it may be foreseen what could happen in the near future were it not for the fact that long awaited sharp cutbacks in civilian production actually are going into effect in the July-September period. Federal Reserve Board economists believe that consumer resistance to high prices is making the task of controlling inflation less difficult than it would otherwise be. This is particularly true in view of the fact that a recent Chicago survey shows that retail consumers are not very optimistic concerning their income prospects in relation to present and expected price levels. As one Western economist has recently expressed it "the caution sign on prices is out for labour, business, and agriculture to see".

Area Has Business Recession in Midst of a Boom

Have you ever seen waves rushing in on a receding tide? This just about describes the position in the American Midwest, where there is at present a paradox of a business recession in the midst of a boom. In the markets for consumers' goods, sales are definitely down from recent rates. In certain important lines, sales are lower than in corresponding periods before Korean operations commenced a year ago, especially after allowance for the influence of higher prices on dollar totals. In capital goods industries, on the other hand, business has been very good. Here the problem is shortage of necessary materials or labor and slow deliveries.

The relative weakness in United States consumer markets would be significant to Canadian businessmen under normal conditions. Despite rising farm income and confidence in the present high employment situation with high rates of pay, the public is definitely spending less freely than at the close of the year. The explanation is that the purchasing public loaded up when great shortages were anticipated, as in World War II. Instead of predicted shortages, the Chicago public sees a plentiful supply of goods and bargains being offered by departmental stores in certain lines. Possibly, another reason is the burden of installment and mortgage debt, which seems to accompany the average American family and which requires a considerable share of its income to be absorbed in the payment of such debts. Finally, higher income taxes mean lower net incomes for many people.

Suffice it to say that, in the eighteen states of the American Midwest, there are mixed and contradictory tendencies in the business picture. Total production is at the highest level since the last World War and

Chicago—Canadian newsprint being unloaded by a Canadian lake steamer at the Chicago Daily News Building, in which the office of the Canadian Consul General is located. This newspaper obtains practically all its supplies of newsprint from Canada.

employment is at a record peak. While personal incomes are the highest in history, the general price tendency is downward and there is a certain recession of consumer purchasing. Finally, these factors would normally result in continued inventory rises and possibly heavier bank deposits from public saving were it not for past very heavy installment buying and present increased taxes. A good economic yardstick is production of passenger automobiles in the United States during the first half of 1951, which totalled just over 3 million vehicles. For the second half of the year, reports in Chicago show the maximum possible output under present conditions will be in the vicinity of 2·4 million vehicles, which is sharply under the 3·6 million vehicles produced in the second half of 1950.

Bank loans in 1951 are well in excess of the previous all-time high, reached in October, 1929, when the banks were lending slightly more than $2·2 billion. The highest level reached in World War I was $1·5 billion. Loans rose faster in the first quarter this year than in the second quarter, the slow-down reflected the invoking of voluntary credit controls by the banks. In the first three months of the year, loans registered an increase of $95 million and in the next three months a further expansion of $62 million occurred.

The rise of bank loans in the Chicago area during the past year has paralleled the national trend. Loans of commercial banks in leading cities were slightly more than $13 billion a few weeks before the Korean outbreak. They mounted rapidly after military action began, and by the end of 1950 were near $18 billion. Total commercial and agricultural loans of reporting federal reserve system member banks have now risen to $19·4 billion.

Indian Production of Foodgrains Reduced by Floods and Drought

Crops damaged by untimely rains in a number of areas—Scarcity of water affected rice, maize and groundnut crops—Loss in foodgrains estimated at about six million tons, nearly 14 per cent of the total annual production—Eight-point program formulated for increased output of foodgrains, jute, cotton and sugar.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

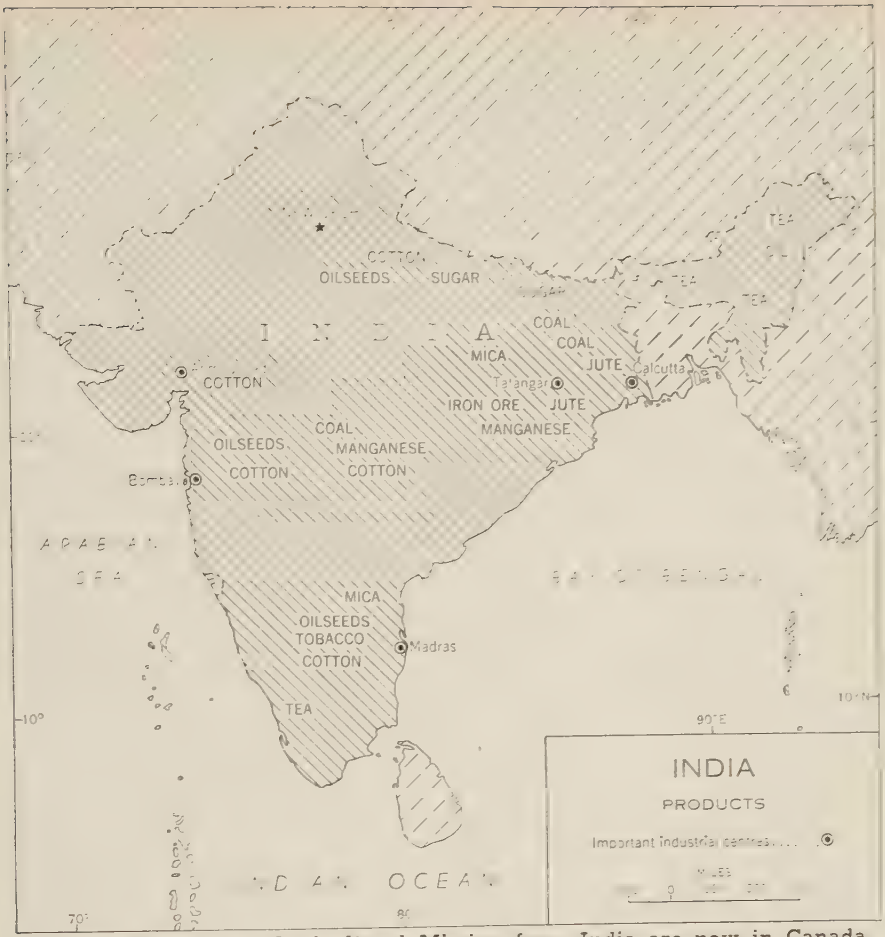
(One rupee equals about 22 cents Canadian.)

NEW DELHI.—The past year opened with a very reassuring position with regard to foodgrains. India's food stocks on January 1, 1950, amounted to about 1·5 million tons, against 900,000 tons at the beginning of 1949, the larger stocks being mainly the result of the government's compulsory procurement campaign in many states. On this basis, the Government of India decided to continue the same food policy that was laid down at the beginning of 1949—namely, to achieve maximum procurement and to increase production by irrigation, reclamation of jungle land, and improvements in methods of irrigation. The food ministry estimated an increase of two million tons in the total yield of foodgrains in 1950, as compared with the preceding year, despite adverse seasonal conditions in places. Procurement in the states during the year was expected to amount to 5·4 million tons, representing an increase of about one million tons over the final figure for 1949. Government requirements to meet rationing and other commitments were expected to amount to 9·4 million tons. The overall deficit in 1950 was estimated at 3·5 million tons, which the Ministry thought could be reduced by further intensifying local procurement and strictly enforcing food laws.

Accordingly, the 1950 basic plan provided 2,057,000 tons of foodgrains for distribution to deficit states, of which amount 675,000 tons was to be procured from surplus states, and the remaining 1,382,000 tons to be supplied from imported foodgrains. A conference of states food ministers, held in January, laid down an import target of 1·3 million tons for 1950, and allocated quotas of minimum procurement and of central aid for every state. The quotas for the deficit states were reduced from 2,696,000 tons in 1949 to 1,465,000 tons in 1950. The export quotas for the surplus states were increased from 340,000 tons to 675,000 tons.

Crops Damaged by Untimely Rains

By the middle of March, damage to crops due to untimely rains was reported from a number of areas including Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, Uttar Pradesh, PEPSU and the Punjab. The condition of standing crops elsewhere was reported to be satisfactory, and harvesting remained in full swing in most parts of the country. (India has two sowing seasons, the rabi season which takes place in October and November and whose crop is harvested in March, and the kharif crop which is sown just before the monsoon rains and is gathered in September). At the beginning of the new financial year, the food ministry asked state governments to formulate their food production plans for the year, assuring them that necessary financial and other assistance in formulating and executing such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Two members of an Agricultural Mission from India are now in Canada, under provisions of the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan, to investigate agricultural facilities, farming methods and to inspect factories producing agricultural equipment. They are: Dr. J. K. Dubey, Director of Agriculture in the State of Bhopal, and Mr. M. Kanti Raj, Deputy Director of Agriculture in the State of Madras.

plans would be forthcoming, and laying special emphasis on increasing yields by better and more intensive cultivation methods. It was declared in Parliament that the government was working towards gradual decontrol of foodgrains and less and less dependence on food imports.

During April, water scarcity was reported in Madras, Bombay and some parts of Bihar, with detrimental effects on rice, maize and groundnut crops in these areas. Sowing of kharif crops was started in many parts of the country. Up to the end of April, procurement of all grains amounted to about 3 million tons against a target of 5·4 million tons, compared with 2 million tons for the corresponding period last year. As a result of the partial failure of the monsoon in some parts, the Indian food imports for 1950, fixed at 1·3 million tons in January, was first raised to 1·5 million tons in March and then to 2 million tons in June. The first rise was explained by the insistence of Madras for an increase of 250,000 tons to its original quotas of 300,000 tons, and the further rise by the successful bargaining of Rajasthan, Hyderabad, Bombay and other deficit states which had been adversely affected by the failure of the monsoon, and whose demands at the beginning of the year had been depreciated.

Eight-Point Program to Increase Production

In May a new food minister was appointed, and his first step on taking office was to call a conference of central government officials, states representatives and agricultural experts, as a result of which an eight-point program for the simultaneous increase of foodgrains, jute, cotton and sugar production was formulated. The program visualized the establishment of emergency food committees in the states, harnessing of the services of existing village representative institutions, intensification of efforts to increase production of jute, cotton, sugar and foodgrains wherever suitable, and extension of forest areas throughout the country.

June and July brought premature rains and then floods in the Kosi river district, ruining 60 per cent of the rice and maize crops in North Bihar. Over 3 million people were affected by the scarcity and consequent high prices of foodgrains, and a number of deaths from starvation were reported. The monsoon failed in many districts of Madras, where near-famine conditions existed in many parts and the state government maintained a grain ration of 7 ounces a day only with difficulty. There were floods in Saurashtra and drought in three important districts of Bombay. Locust damage was reported from Rajasthan, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, and serious floods also occurred in the two latter states, causing extensive crop damage and some loss of life. Last of all, in August, one of the most severe earthquakes in history occurred in Assam, dislocating the entire economic life of the province, and causing floods and devastation over an area of 30,000 square miles. Added to these natural calamities, the hostilities in Korea led many unscrupulous persons to hoard foodgrains and to raise prices.

The difficult food situation that was obtaining in many states during these months led to the convening of a chief ministers of states' conference in mid-August in New Delhi, when the government's intention to achieve self-sufficiency was again reiterated, although circumstances had compelled the waiving of the original import target. It was estimated that the overall deficit of foodgrains in India would be 4·4 million tons at the end of 1951, against which the targets of production increase were 2·73 million tons in 1950-51 and 3·37 million tons in 1951-52. A seven-point plan for ensuring a uniform food policy throughout India was announced at the end of the conference. The decisions related to the unified policy direction from the centre to all states, energetic pursuit of the self-sufficiency program by intensification of procurement of all controlled grains in every state whether surplus or deficit, rigorous steps to put an end to hoarding, and co-ordination in the matter of price levels in different states.

Situation Deteriorated in Fall Months

The next three months, September, October and November, brought fresh news of crop destruction, poor yields, growing demand from deficit areas, reduction in procurement quantities and increasing imports. The deficit states continued to beg grain from the centre, but without success in many cases, obliging some of them to reduce the quantity of their basic ration. The growing dissatisfaction in the country forced the government to hold a special debate on food, in which the food minister explained that the estimated loss in foodgrains due to the natural calamities was about 6 million tons (the loss in Bihar alone was 2·4 million tons), which represented nearly 14 per cent of total annual production and could have fed more than 46 million people for a year on the normal rationing basis. To meet this deficit, the government during the last three months of the year made desperate efforts to secure the utmost quantities of foodgrains from abroad, especially from Canada and the United States. In August, September and October, imports of foodgrains amounted to 719,000 tons, and over 518,000 were received during November and December. The import target which at the beginning of the year had been 1·5 million tons, had been raised by stages until it reached 3·1 million tons by the close of the year.

The food minister's integrated program for self-sufficiency in jute, foodgrains, cotton and sugar, announced a few weeks after his assumption of office, laid great emphasis on the necessity of India's being independent of any other country in the matter of raw jute and many kinds of raw cotton, in spite of having to put more acreage under food cultivation. By the diversion of land from foodgrains to cotton in 1950-51, it was admitted that India lost 300,000 tons of foodgrains to the value of Rs.98 million, but the increased production of cotton gave it Rs.507 million, leaving a net gain of Rs.409 million. In 1951-52, it is expected that there will be an additional loss of 400,000 tons of foodgrains to the value of Rs.130 million, but the net gain to the country due to the increase in cotton production is estimated to be Rs.787 million. The foodgrains lost by diversion to jute in 1950-51 is said to be 69,000 tons, as against the total production of 4·5 million tons of foodgrains. The 1951-52 jute production program is expected to involve an additional loss of 145,000 tons of foodgrains. There has been a certain amount of criticism of this policy of reducing the acreage of foodgrains in the country. Nevertheless, while political and trade relations between India and Pakistan remain strained, there appears no alternative for India but to obtain her requirements of raw cotton and jute from abroad in order to maintain production in her two largest industries, while at the same time aiming to make herself as self-sufficient as possible in these raw materials.

In spite of the desperately difficult situation in which India found herself at the end of the year, the government still reiterates its intention to cease imports of foodgrains by the beginning of the financial year 1952, except to meet any grave calamity, to replace deficits due to diversion of crops in the national interest, and to build up a minimum central reserve.

Canadian Fur Farm Revenues Increased

Fur farm revenues were moderately higher in 1949 than in the preceding year, despite a substantial decline in the number of farms in operation. Revenues for the year totalled $9,515,000 as compared with $8,760,000, and the farms numbered 4,049 as against 5,040. There were declines in the number of fox and mink farms, but a rise in those raising chinchilla.

Revenues from the sale of pelts rose in the year to $8,795,600 from $7,970,600, and pelt sales increased to 720,600 from 634,900. Sales of live animals were valued at $719,700, down from $789,500 the year before.

Sales of all types of fox pelts declined 46 per cent from the preceding year, while sales of all types of mink pelts rose 30 per cent. The 1949 sales of fitch and nutria pelts were considerably lower than in 1948. The average selling price of all pelts, except mink, was lower in 1949 than in the preceding year.

Average values per pelt in 1949, with 1948 figures in brackets, were as follows: standard mink, $11.59 ($10.94); silverblu mink, $13.43 ($17.77); other mutation mink, $13.68 ($11.15); standard silver fox, $12.09 ($12.90); platinum fox, $16.12 ($21.34); and blue fox, $10.68 ($17.06).

British Trade Week Being Observed in Manitoba and Saskatchewan

From August 20-25, all merchants and traders in the provinces will make special efforts to feature and further the sale of British goods —"Buy British to Sell British" is campaign slogan.

(Editor's Note.—The following article on the forthcoming British Trade Weeks in Manitoba and Saskatchewan is reproduced from the July 14, 1951, issue of the *Board of Trade Journal,* London, England.)

"FOR THE past two years, the Canadian Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan have jointly celebrated a British Trade Week in the early autumn, during which all merchants and traders in the Provinces make special efforts to feature and further the sale of British goods. It has been announced that this year a further Week will be held from August 20-25. The reason for choosing earlier dates this year is that in August there are numerous American tourists in these two Provinces who are likely to be attracted by the many high-quality British consumer goods which will be on view in the various department and other stores which co-operate so fully in this promotion.

"Last year the two largest department stores in Manitoba featured British goods on their counters, in window displays and in daily newspaper advertisements. Many other stores devoted their entire window space to British goods within their own spheres of activity. The Canadian Pacific Railway displayed a diorama showing the interdependence of Canada and the United Kingdom. In Saskatchewan, British Trade Week was opened by the broadcast of an address given to the Rotary Club of Regina by the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner. In this Province, too, many stores featured British goods during the Week. Newspapers carried "unit pages", in which were grouped together various merchants' advertisements of British goods. Both the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the editors of newspapers in both Provinces gave valuable publicity to the Week.

"Each year it has been the practice for the Legislatures of the Provinces to pass resolutions requesting the Lieutenant-Governor to proclaim a "British Trade Week" by Order-in-Council. As these public statements of policy are of great importance in cementing the trading relations between the two countries, the resolution passed this year by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba is given below.

> Whereas this House recognizes that Prairie Agriculture from its very beginning has produced for a market many times larger than the Canadian domestic market;
>
> And whereas it is recognized that the great bulk of the large surplus of agricultural products has always found markets in the United Kingdom;
>
> And whereas the prosperity of the farmers of Manitoba and the other Prairie Provinces is dependent to a large extent upon the continuation of this market in the United Kingdom;
>
> And whereas it is recognized that if we expect to continue to export in large volume, we must, in our own self-interest, increase our imports of British merchandise;
>
> Be it therefore resolved that this House urges the Federal Government to continue to take the necessary measures to encourage an increase of imports from the United Kingdom; and
>
> Be it further resolved that, in order to bring to the attention of the people of this Province the importance of purchasing British goods it would be desirable for the ministry to request His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to issue a proclamation designating the week of August 20 to August 25, 1951, as British Trade Week and requesting all merchants and traders in the Province to feature and further the sale of British goods during the said Week.

British Manufacturers Urged to Co-operate

"It will be seen that the success of the Week depends to a large extent on the goodwill and voluntary efforts of the individual shopkeepers and merchants in the Provinces. It would therefore be desirable for all United Kingdom manufacturers whose goods are being sold in Manitoba and Saskatchewan to encourage and assist the local retailers in every possible way, through their agents or even directly, to stage effective window displays and other advertisement for British goods during the Trade Week.

"The organization of these events is in the hands of the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Winnipeg, the Provincial Governments, the Chambers of Commerce and Junior Chambers of Commerce and the Retail Merchants' Associations throughout the Province. The slogan of the campaign is "Buy British to Sell British". The United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 403 Royal Bank Buildings, Winnipeg, will be very glad to assist any one who is doubtful of the best way to take advantage of this opportunity."

Indian Specialists to Study Canadian Agriculture

Two agricultural specialists from India arrived in Ottawa on July 27 under provisions of the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan for the Economic Development of South and South-East Asia to study farming methods in Canada. During the next three months, they will discuss various problems with officials of the Department of Agriculture, visit experimental farms and factories manufacturing agricultural equipment.

These officials, who form part of an agricultural mission now in this country, are the first from India to come here under the Co-operative Program that aims to raise the standard of living in the countries of South and South-East Asia. They are: Dr. J. K. Dubey, Director of Agriculture in the State of Bhopal, and Mr. M. Kanti Raj, Deputy Director of Agriculture in the State of Madras. Dr. Dubey was formerly Professor of Agriculture at the Agricultural College, Cawnpore (Kanpur), and lecturer on soils at the Southeastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent, England. He obtained B.Sc. and M.Sc. degrees from the University of Illinois, U.S.A., and his Ph.D. degree from London University. Dr. Dubey is particularly interested in soils and crops, especially wheat, the extension services of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, research, mechanization of farms, agricultural equipment and irrigation.

Mr. Kanti Raj has spent 25 years in the Department of Agriculture of Madras, and was technical assistant to the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India from 1926-28. He obtained his M.A. and B.Sc. degrees from Edinburgh University and did postgraduate work in agronomy.

Foreign Trade Service Directories

The list of Canadian Government Trade Commissioners, formerly reproduced in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be published henceforth once a month, appearing in the last issue of every month.

The Head Office Directory and the list of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, which formerly appeared once a month, will be published henceforth once a quarter, in the last issues of September, December, March and June.

Foreign Exchange Quotations, which were formerly published in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be reproduced henceforth in the last issue of each month.

Trade Notes

BRAZIL

Brazilian Steel Production Figures Announced

São Paulo, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's steel production, during the first quarter of 1951, totalled 187,967 tons, valued at Cr.$332,063,060.

Brazilian Consumption of Petroleum Increasing

São Paulo, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The consumption of petroleum in Brazil is increasing at a more rapid tempo than that of the whole world considered globally. If consumption in 1929 is considered equal to 100, it has increased in 1949 to approximately 239 for the whole world and to 382 for Brazil. In the next year, this index will probably reach 271 for the world and 538 for Brazil. Consumption in this country was 17,000 barrels daily in 1929, 65,000 barrels daily in 1949, and is estimated at 100,000 barrels daily for 1952.

Brazil Buying Diesel-Electric Locomotives

Rio de Janeiro, July 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The Central do Brazil Railway is reported to have placed orders for 72 diesel-electric locomotives of 1,600 h.p. with two United States companies.

Brazilian Aluminum Factory to Commence Production

Rio de Janeiro, July 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The new aluminum factory at Ouro Preto, in the State of Minas Gerais, will begin production in August, 1951. Founded by Mr. Americo Giannetti and now incorporated by Aluminum Limited, this factory is apparently the first in South America to enter into production. The output for the first year of operation is estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000 metric tons. This, however, is not sufficient for domestic needs.

Output of Brazilian Basic Industries Increased

São Paulo, July 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The output of Brazil's basic industries during the first quarter of the current year, compared with the same period in 1950, is shown in the table below:

	Volume (Tons)		Value (Cr.$1,000)	
	1951	1950	1951	1950
Coal	439,370	462,897	82,524	87,141
Cement	319,112	331,797	192,090	183,234
Steel	187,967	183,234	332,063	294,941
Rolled Steel	153,275	144,142	542,059	not available
Pig iron	170,215	163,334	228,743	not available
Arsenic	194	232	1,066	1,277
Gold	1,008*	931*	37,944	35,215
Silver	154*	154*	115	100

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* kilos.

Penicillin to be Manufactured in Brazil

São Paulo, June 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil is to begin the manufacture of penicillin when Bristol Labor Terapeutica, a branch of Bristol Laboratories, Syracuse, open up shortly in São Paulo.

Substantial Increases in Brazilian Coffee Exports

São Paulo, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Substantial increases in Brazil's coffee exports during the first five months of the current year are shown in the comparative figures below.

	1950 (bags)	1951 (bags)
January	1,043,840	1,241,156
February	720,666	1,598,385
March	1,189,805	1,489,071
April	756,129	1,012,218
May	843,622	1,193,327
Total	4,554,062	6,534,157

Brazil's Meat Production Increased

São Paulo, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's production of meat during the period 1944 to 1949, latest year available, is shown in the table below:

Number of Cattle Slaughtered

	Oxen	Cows	Calves	Total
1944	2,819,046	999,937	216,832	4,035,815
1945	3,056,657	910,974	235,331	4,202,782
1946	3,419,664	1,192,003	263,016	4,874,683
1947	3,544,160	1,368,997	290,952	5,204,109
1948	3,880,894	1,688,420	259,254	5,828,518
1949	3,952,633	1,813,394	256,494	6,022,521

CENTRAL AMERICA

United States Firm to Exploit Minerals in Costa Rica

Guatemala City, June 9, 1951.—(FTS)—A United States company is being established in Costa Rica for the exploitation of manganese, sulphur and other minerals to be found on the Atlantic seaboard of the country.

Panama Railroad Company Reorganized

Guatemala City, June 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Panama Railroad Company has been reorganized, absorbing the Canal Company completely. Effective July 1 it will go under the name of the Panama Canal Co. Both companies, estimated at some $500 million, have produced for the United States Treasury's profits of $700 million, since the original French company which built the canal went bankrupt in 1904.

Plants Useful for Cortisone Preparation Found in Guatemala

Guatemala City, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—A United States agricultural authority visiting Honduras has declared that the republic produces various plants which could be utilized in the preparation of the recently discovered drug, cortisone. Many of these plants, which belong to the dioscoreaca species, grow in abundance in some parts of the country.

New Highway to be Constructed in Guatemala

Guatemala City, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The Guatemalan budget for the fiscal year, July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952, will provide a sum of $5 million for the construction of a highway between the capital city and Puerto Barrios, a distance of 360 kms. This is a three-year job at an estimated cost of $16 million, and the work will be done by the government itself. When completed, the highway will solve to a great extent the transport difficulties between the port and the capital.

Metric Decimal System Adopted by El Salvador

Guatemala City, June 27, 1951.—(FTS)—A resolution was passed at a meeting of the Cabinet of El Salvador ordering that all transactions be effected according to the metric decimal system. It was officially reported that government offices will not attend to documents not complying with this requirement.

CHILE

Improvement Noted in Hemp Seed and Fibre Harvests

Santiago, July 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The General Board of Agriculture has given a definite estimate as to the hemp yield of seed and also of fibre for the agricultural period 1950-51. Although for some years there has been a diminished interest in this cultivation and harvests have been smaller than those of 10 years ago, the year 1949-50 showed a favourable reaction in volume. Figures for the past 10 years are as follows:—

	Cultivated Area	Harvests	
		Seed	Fibre
	(hectares)	(quintals)	(quintals)
1941	14,402	....	....
1942	20,340	133,636	146,353
1943	5,157	181,854	204,904
1944	4,542	55,820	60,117
1945	5,271	48,576	60,495
1946	4,178	49,401	53,689
1947	5,030	41,694	39,040
1948	4,624	46,809	52,812
1949	3,163	43,156	49,574
1950	3,492	30,120	34,159
1951	....	32,648	36,512

In 1950 the principle areas of cultivation were in the Provinces of Aconcagua and Valparaiso, the region which has always been favoured for this cultivation.

Machinery for Optical Industry Arrives in Chile

Santiago, July 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Machinery for the installation of an optical industry in Chile, in connection with the Army Manufacturing Company, has just arrived in Chile for installation, it is reported.

Second Fleet of German Fishing Vessels Arrives

Santiago, July 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The second fleet of German fishing vessels has arrived at Valparaiso, and consists of four ships. They will be used by the fishing industry in the vicinity of San Antonio for the Cía. Pesquera Arauco. These vessels each have a displacement of something over 60 tons, are fitted with diesel motors and have a speed of seven knots.

Chile Preparing New Import List Under Gold Law

Santiago, July 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Economy and Commerce is preparing a new list of goods which may be imported under the Gold Law, as the previous list was only in force until July 12. The Minister has conferred with the president of the National Mining Society in regard to the articles to be included in the new list, which will remain in force for six months.

Chile May Receive German Immigrants

Santiago, July 18, 1951.—(FTS)—A plan for the immigration of German colonists is being discussed with the Minister of Lands and Colonization. The Minister received the German representative, and it was agreed to appoint a joint committee of Chilean experts and representatives of the German Government to prepare a development plan.

FRANCE

French Automobile Production Continues to Rise

Paris, July 17, 1951.—(FTS)—If French automobile makers continue their present record rate of production, almost 450,000 commercial and private vehicles will roll off production lines this year. Preliminary figures for the first half of 1951 indicate that 160,000 cars (122,800 last year during the same period) and 61,000 commercial vehicles (45,720 last year) were turned out, an increase of 29 per cent and 33 per cent respectively. The French automobile "stock" is estimated to include over a million prewar vehicles, and the results of the lack of any production during the war are still being felt. Three out of four private cars in France are over 12 years old.

French National Railways Had Deficit Last Year

Paris, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The French National Railways had a deficit of almost $270 million in 1950. Operations resulted in a net loss of approximately $112 million, while investment in equipment and installations paid for by a transfer from the public treasury, amounted to $177·5 million.

The loss on operations was accounted for by a 10 per cent drop in passenger receipts, while freight receipts fell by 6 per cent over the previous year. At the same time expenditures rose by almost 7 per cent; salary payments were up 4 per cent, while medical care, pensions and similar payments increased by 20 per cent.

French Cost-of-Living Index Showed No Rise in June

Paris, July 17, 1951.—(FTS)—For the first time this year, the French cost of living index showed no rise in June from the previous month, and even fell one tenth of one point, from 129·3 to 129·2 (average for 1949

=100). This was a result of the seasonal drop in fresh food prices, the index of which dropped from 129·4 to 127·3. All other components of the index either were constant or rose.

The wholesale price index also fell, from 140·7 in May to 138·4 in June. The drop was more general here, with all groups (food products, fuel and energy, and manufactured and industrial products) registering decreases.

ISRAEL

Vegetable Area in Israel Tripled in Three Years

(One dunam equals 1,000 square metres. 4·047 dunams equal one acre.)

Athens, June 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Israel's vegetable area has been tripled in the past three years, from 60,000 dunams to 175,000 dunams, on which 140,000 tons of produce were grown this year, it is reported by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. P. Lavon.

The country almost attained self-sufficiency in vegetables this year, as a result of this increase in cultivation.

Diamond Allocation to Israel Doubled

Athens, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The world diamond syndicate has informed the local syndicate that the allocation of raw diamonds for Israel in June will be double the usual amount. There was also a double allocation for Israel in May, when two normal allocations were made at different times. The usual allocation is between I£220,000 and I£230,000. During 1950, polished diamonds were second in order of value in Israel's export trade, earning the equivalent of I£3 millions, mainly in the United States.

Official Price of Gold Reduced in Israel

Athens, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The official price of gold sovereigns in Israel was reduced from I£14·300 to I£12·870 on June 2, 1951. This decrease follows a reduction in the price of the non-payment import dollar about two weeks ago, from I£1·100 to I£0·990. Further reductions in the price of the import dollar are expected shortly, when gold prices will again be reduced.

Gold on the black market, which dropped from a peak of I£28 per sovereign in March to the comparatively low level of I£15 during the middle of May, following the institution of government restrictions and the closure of the Lilienblum bourse several weeks ago, has now risen again to I£18/19.

Cost of Living in Israel Rises Three Points

Athens, June 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The cost of living index in Israel rose three points in May, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics. The index was 357 in May, as compared with 319 in May, 1950 (base year 1936=100).

The main increases in the cost of living since April, 1951, were in food which rose six points, largely due to the doubling of the price of potatoes, furniture and kitchen utensils, which rose 34 points, or 3·5 per cent.

While food rose only 15 points during the year, clothing went up by 209 points, and furniture 276. The only item which showed no increase during the year was "taxes and donations".

Israel Maintains Five Cargo Lines

Athens, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—During the past year 9,000 tons of old ships in Israel's merchant fleet have been replaced by new ships. Israel now maintains five cargo lines, servicing North America, the Baltic and North Seas, the Adriatic, the Thyrrhenian Sea, and a coastal service embracing Israel-Cyprus-Turkey. During 1950, over 200,000 tons of cargo were carried, while an estimate for 1951 is put at 300,000 tons. "Zim," which is at present the only company owning passenger vessels, maintains a passenger service to Venice and Tripoli, mainly for immigrants (55,000 were carried in 1950), and a regular weekly service to Marseilles, Genoa and Naples.

Israeli Imports Decreased, Exports Increased

(I£1 equals US$2·8 (official))

Athens, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—A decrease in imports and an increase in exports were the main features in Israel's foreign trade during the first quarter of 1951, as compared with the same period in 1950.

Total imports were I£24,990,000 in the period January-March, 1951, as compared with I£25,687,000 for the first three months of 1950. During the same period, exports increased from I£5,973,000 to I£6,806,000. The gap between imports and exports has thus been reduced by 7·8 per cent —from I£19,714,000 in the first quarter of 1950, to I£18,183,000 in the first quarter of 1951.

At the same time there was an increase of 32 per cent in "imports without currency allocation," from I£4,312,000 to I£5,688,000. This form of imports constituted, in the first quarter of 1951, nearly a quarter (23 per cent), of total imports.

NORWAY

Shipping Earnings Greatly Increased

Oslo, July 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The net earnings of Norwegian shipping showed a very large increase for the first quarter of 1951, amounting to 380 million kroner, as compared with 251 million kroner for the same period in 1950. The gross earnings for the same periods totalled 830 and 501 million kroner respectively. The expenses abroad increased, during the first quarter of the year, from 250 to 450 million kroner.

Expansion of Metal Refining Industry Underway

Oslo, July 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Kristiansand Nickel Refinery has been engaged during the last two years in enlarging its plant, as a result of which the production of nickel by this company is expected to be increased by 40 per cent. The building operations will be completed some time during the autumn, and the company also intends to take up the refining of cobalt. The Norwegian Government is also considering the building of a copper refinery in the north of Norway. An annual production of 20,000 to 25,000 tons of copper is expected, which is twice the amount of Norway's present consumption of refined copper.

Herring Catch Sets New Record

Oslo, July 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The net result of the Norwegian winter herring fisheries this year amounted to 9,548,000 hectolitres, which is the highest figure ever reached. The previous record, made in 1948, was 8,809,000 hectolitres. (1 hectolitre equals approximately 3·3 bushels).

New Aluminum Works Planned

Oslo, July 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The Norwegian Government has submitted a report to the Storting (Parliament) regarding the building of new aluminum works at Sunndalsøra, and an extension of the Aura Power Plant which is to supply the required electric power. The Ministry of Industries estimates the annual capacity of the works at 40,000 tons of aluminum. The building of the works is expected to take four to five years, and the capital expenditure is calculated at 250 million kroner. It has been suggested that ECA should grant a loan for the purchase of machines and general equipment, and that repayment should be effected by means of deliveries of aluminum.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Ministry of Works Invites Tenders for Equipment

Wellington, July 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand Ministry of Works invites tenders for the following equipment:

Quotation S.M.2235—Sand plant equipment for Whakamaru Power Project. Closing date, September 18, 1951.

One screen cleaner for Whakamaru Power Project. Closing date, September 25, 1951.

Tenders close with the Secretary, Tenders Board, Ministry of Works, Government Buildings, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4 p.m. on the dates mentioned.

(Editor's Note.—Copies of specifications for these contracts are available from the office of the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, 609 Sun Life Building, Montreal, Quebec.)

New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department Seeks Equipment

Wellington, July 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department invites tenders for the following electrical equipment:

Contract No. 185—11 kv. switchgear for Southbrook Substation.

Tenders close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4 p.m. on November 6, 1951.

(Editor's Note.—Copies of specifications for equipment under this contract are available from the office of the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, 609 Sun Life Building, Montreal, Quebec.)

PERU

German Locomotives Arrive in Peru

Lima, July 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Two Henschell locomotives, of the Mikado type, arrived in Callao last week for service on the Huancayo-Huancavelica railroad. These locomotives weigh 95 tons each and were purchased from Ferrostaal A. G., Essen, Western Germany.

New Concentrator Operating at Peruvian Mine

Lima, July 11, 1951.—(FTS)—A new concentrator, with a 40-ton per day capacity, has recently been completed at the Minaragra mine of the Vanadium Corporation of America, located on the continental divide, southwest of Cerro de Pasco.

PORTUGAL

Highway Bridge Being Constructed in Portugal

Lisbon, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The nearest direct highway communication between Lisbon and other towns north of the Tagus with the centres on the other side of the river has been at Santarem, some 55 miles up the river. Now there is being constructed a new bridge at Vila Franca de Xira, about 20 miles from Lisbon which should be completed by the end of this year.

Olive Trees Shipped from Portugal to Mexico

Lisbon, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—More than 6,000,000 olive tree shoots destined for planting in Mexico were shipped recently from Portugal. During the three years that a Portuguese expert has been in Mexico, more than 19 million trees of Portuguese origin have been planted. It is believed that within a few years, Mexico will be one of the world's most important producers of olive oil.

First Portuguese Ammonium Sulphate Plant Established

Lisbon, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Two ammonium sulphate plants are now under construction, and the first, that of the Companhia Amoniaco Portugues, was expected to be inaugurated in July. This plant will begin by producing 25,000 tons of sulphate, and later will increase its output to 50,000 tons annually, by physical extraction. The second plant, that of the União Fabril de Azote, is expected to be in production by the end of the year, and will produce 110 tons of sulphate per day, by chemical extraction from Portuguese coal.

Portuguese Codfishing Fleet to have New Hospital Ship

Lisbon, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—A new hospital ship for the codfishing fleet is to be constructed in Portugal at a cost of approximately $1·5 million, to replace the *S.S. Gil Eanes,* which is due for retirement.

The vessel will be of 4,800 tons, powered by two diesels of 1,200 hp. each. Its cruising range will be 7,000 miles at 12 knots and will have the most modern navigation and communication equipment available. The hospital will have 80 beds, operating theatre and other facilities. Ample refrigeration space for fresh food not only for consumption on board the hospital ship but also for the fleet will also be installed. A part of the cost of construction will be covered by credits under the Marshall Plan.

SCOTLAND

Crofting Conditions in Scotland to be Studied

London, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—A government commission of inquiry into crofting conditions has been appointed. Mr. Hector M'Neil, Secretary of State for Scotland, gave the terms of reference and membership of the commission in a written Parliamentary answer.

The commission's task will be "to review crofting conditions in the Highlands and Islands, with special reference to the secure establishment of a small holding population making full use of agricultural resources and deriving the maximum economic benefit therefrom, and to report".

Unemployment in Scotland Falls

London, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—For the first time since 1945, total unemployment in Scotland has fallen below 50,000, according to an announcement by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Since April 16, the number of unemployed persons, including 2,062 temporarily stopped, has fallen by 8,307 to 46,360. Of the total, 7,374 are married women.

Shipments of Cargo and Bunker Coal from Glasgow Reduced

London, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Shipments of cargo and bunker coal from Glasgow in the year ended April, 1951, totalled 398,163 tons, compared with 430,493 tons in the year ended April, 1950, 1,708,761 tons in the year ended June, 1939, and 4,016,070 tons in the year ended June, 1913.

Launching Totals from Scottish Shipyards Lower

London, June 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Launching totals from the Scottish shipbuilding centres for the five months to the end of May show reductions of nine vessels and nearly 14,000 tons compared with the same months of 1950. A fall in the number of ships was to be expected in view of the larger types now on order. Reductions in tonnages, however, may be more marked as the year advances because of the greater naval activity on the one hand and a growing shortage of materials on the other.

Radiation Tubular Heating Units to be Produced in Scotland

London, June 27, 1951.—(FTS)—A new light industry for Greenock, the manufacture of radiation tubular heating units for supply to the United States and other countries, is to be set up this year. Initially the enterprise will be expected to earn about $150,000 annually and there are prospects of great expansion.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	62·8	70·3	189·1	208·6	235·4	237·0	221·2	285·1
February	57·4	59·6	153·1	179·5	208·3	205·0	199·5	233·9
March	71·1	73·3	178·4	209·0	228·4	216·8	228·2	290·2
April	48·5	50·9	178·5	190·9	212·3	237·8	205·5	295·2
May	75·6	67·0	197·0	267·8	282·3	272·9	287·0	323·4
June	73·3	66·0	166·7	272·7	233·5	255·1	289·2	
July	74·4	66·2	188·7	236·6	250·9	241·3	253·7	
August	77·1	69·1	242·7	221·3	224·1	251·7	257·1	
September	76·8	72·2	169·8	218·6	283·0	228·4	279·1	
October	91·3	88·2	204·2	250·8	307·0	269·1	315·2	
November	95·0	86·0	232·2	253·1	293·9	292·3	292·7	
December	81·3	68·9	211·9	266·2	316·4	285·5	289·9	
Total	884·5	837·6	2,312.2	2,774·9	3,075·4	2,993·0	3,118·4	1,427·7

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	44·6	49·7	140·3	173·8	206·1	223·8	211·9	327·2
February	42·9	47·0	117·0	177·1	182·2	206·0	200·2	274·2
March	59·1	65·1	139·9	208·9	197·1	235·9	237·4	342·5
April	45·3	48·9	160·8	225·6	226·7	242·7	230·9	393·0
May	66·1	67·1	164·2	240·3	225·1	250·5	290·2	405·1
June	60·5	58·9	157·7	231·1	233·0	250·5	282·5	
July	57·6	55·8	161·6	226·8	225·1	230·9	259·5	
August	57·9	57·0	163·2	204·6	206·5	212·1	267·3	
September	59·6	56·4	156·1	208·1	221·7	221·6	279·7	
October	68·6	63·9	186·4	254·5	243·4	234·3	320·6	
November	70·1	63·3	198·2	229·1	238·2	239·6	327·9	
December	52·2	44·3	181·9	194·2	232·0	213·4	266·3	
Total	684·6	677·5	1,927·3	2,573·9	2,636·9	2,761·2	3,174·3	1,742·0

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 19·0	+ 21·8	+ 51·0	+ 36·7	+ 33·0	+ 15·2	+ 11·8	− 38·4
February	+ 15·3	+ 13·5	+ 37·7	+ 4·7	+ 28·1	+ 1·2	+ 1·4	− 37·3
March	+ 13·0	+ 9·2	+ 40·0	+ 3·0	+ 33·9	− 16·9	− 5·7	− 48·5
April	+ 4·0	+ 2·6	+ 19·5	− 32·2	− 11·6	− 2·4	− 21·2	− 92·9
May	+ 10·6	+ 0·8	+ 34·6	+ 30·9	+ 62·4	+ 25·1	− 0·6	− 78·1
June	+ 13·8	+ 7·9	+ 11·1	+ 45·3	+ 3·0	+ 6·9	+ 9·3	
July	+ 17·9	+ 11·4	+ 29·6	+ 12·8	+ 28·4	+ 12·8	− 2·7	
August	+ 20·3	+ 12·9	+ 82·8	+ 20·3	+ 20·0	+ 41·9	− 6·6	
September	+ 18·3	+ 16·7	+ 15·8	+ 13·4	+ 64·4	+ 9·4	+ 3·1	
October	+ 23·8	+ 25·3	+ 20·2	− 0·8	+ 66·0	+ 37·4	− 1·7	
November	+ 26·2	+ 23·5	+ 37·0	+ 26·9	+ 58·2	+ 55·9	− 31·5	
December	+ 30·3	+ 25·6	+ 32·4	+ 76·7	+ 87·3	+ 74·9	+ 27·2	
Total	+ 212·5	+ 171·2	+ 411·9	+ 237·8	+ 473·1	+ 261·2	− 17·2	− 295·2

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	25·5	33·6	51·1	50·5	64·9	55·8	48·6	40·1
February	23·6	27·3	37·9	44·9	51·7	44·1	30·4	33·6
March	26·4	27·8	50·5	47·6	59·2	39·5	30·1	39·7
April	16·4	18·8	41·0	43·1	44·4	63·0	25·8	41·7
May	30·5	27·9	54·9	90·5	85·1	72·4	48·5	47·2
June	28·9	25·6	30·6	76·2	54·2	60·7	52·5	
July	30·5	25·8	40·4	69·4	56·3	70·6	35·2	
August	31·3	26·7	71·9	66·0	52·5	62·9	42·5	
September	30·8	28·9	54·3	54·5	47·9	56·9	30·4	
October	38·4	36·0	47·7	66·8	65·6	72·3	47·7	
November	41·4	35·8	57·9	69·3	56·7	56·8	38·6	
December	30·0	25·5	59·4	72·5	48·5	49·9	39·6	
Total	353·6	339·7	597·5	751·2	686·9	705·0	469·9	202·3

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	8·0	8·9	20·1	14·3	21·6	25·4	26·1	33·9
February	8·1	8·8	13·0	10·5	17·9	22·9	25·4	27·8
March	10·9	11·5	14·4	13·8	21·6	28·3	32·7	30·4
April	8·4	9·2	21·2	12·7	24·6	30·1	29·5	48·9
May	12·7	11·9	18·8	15·2	27·4	29·5	36·3	43·6
June	10·8	9·2	23·4	18·1	26·0	27·0	37·1	
July	11·3	9·7	21·9	17·7	29·4	29·4	32·7	
August	11·4	10·4	14·5	15·1	24·7	26·2	34·3	
September	10·5	10·0	12·0	15·6	24·1	21·9	36·2	
October	11·0	11·6	15·6	18·3	29·3	19·4	41·7	
November	13·0	11·0	14·9	17·8	28·3	26·5	40·2	
December	8·0	7·0	11·7	20·3	24·6	20·8	32·0	
Total	124·0	119·3	201·4	189·4	299·5	307·4	404·2	184·7

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 17·7	+ 24·8	+ 31·2	+ 36·3	+ 43·4	+ 30·5	+ 22·8	+ 6·2
February	+ 14·6	+ 18·7	+ 24·9	+ 34·5	+ 33·9	+ 21·4	+ 5·3	+ 5·9
March	+ 15·6	+ 16·4	+ 36·2	+ 33·9	+ 37·7	+ 11·3	− 2·4	+ 9·3
April	+ 9·1	+ 9·6	+ 19·8	+ 30·4	+ 19·8	+ 33·4	− 3·6	− 7·1
May	+ 17·7	+ 16·2	+ 36·2	+ 75·6	+ 57·8	+ 43·4	+ 12·4	+ 3·8
June	+ 18·3	+ 16·6	+ 7·3	+ 58·2	+ 28·3	+ 34·1	+ 15·5	
July	+ 19·4	+ 16·3	+ 18·6	+ 52·0	+ 27·1	+ 41·7	+ 2·6	
August	+ 20·0	+ 16·5	+ 57·5	+ 51·1	+ 27·9	+ 37·1	+ 8·5	
September	+ 20·3	+ 19·0	+ 42·4	+ 39·4	+ 24·1	+ 35·5	− 5·6	
October	+ 27·5	+ 24·6	+ 32·1	+ 48·7	+ 36·5	+ 53·4	+ 6·3	
November	+ 28·4	+ 24·8	+ 43·3	+ 51·6	+ 28·6	+ 30·7	− 1·4	
December	+ 22·1	+ 18·6	+ 47·8	+ 52·5	+ 24·0	+ 29·4	+ 7·9	
Total	+ 230·8	+ 222·1	+ 397·4	+ 564·3	+ 389·1	+ 401·8	+ 68·3	+ 18·1

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	22·1	20·0	62·3	79·5	105·0	116·0	130·9	186·9
February	19·7	16·8	57·6	69·4	94·8	106·7	128·8	152·4
March	25·9	22·7	66·5	83·1	112·5	122·4	154·3	190·2
April	20·1	18·0	71·4	88·3	109·2	110·7	137·8	183·2
May	26·1	20·4	72·2	79·8	114·7	121·2	175·4	208·7
June	25·1	20·0	66·5	82·0	109·8	113·9	177·7	
July	25·9	21·0	74·8	82·1	118·9	104·4	168·2	
August	28·3	25·3	75·0	81·4	114·0	115·4	167·1	
September	29·4	25·1	69·6	87·5	162·0	113·7	192·8	
October	33·5	28·0	99·1	102·4	148·9	148·1	204·4	
November	31·9	28·4	89·2	92·9	163·3	171·3	192·0	
December	33·3	24·7	83·9	106·0	147·8	159·8	191·5	
Total	321·3	270·5	887·9	1,034·2	1,501·0	1,503·5	2,021·0	921·4

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	28·7	32·3	97·4	136·4	150·0	164·8	154·5	233·3
February	27·9	31·2	86·0	138·4	136·8	148·8	143·1	199·0
March	38·0	42·9	100·1	165·1	138·3	169·0	160·9	245·7
April	29·2	31·4	114·8	181·6	159·5	177·3	162·2	278·3
May	38·3	40·5	113·4	184·7	145·0	172·1	195·5	273·2
June	36·4	37·1	106·6	174·7	154·9	176·9	188·3	
July	33·4	34·1	112·5	168·9	149·5	160·3	170·6	
August	33·7	35·3	123·1	155·3	136·1	143·6	172·6	
September	36·2	34·7	115·8	163·0	152·7	158·0	177·4	
October	42·5	38·5	140·4	190·4	160·2	167·6	208·3	
November	40·8	37·6	149·5	174·4	163·4	162·7	214·8	
December	33·6	29·2	145·6	141·7	159·4	151·0	182·3	
Total	418·7	424·7	1,405·3	1,974·7	1,804·8	1,951·9	2,130·5	1,229·5

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	− 5·9	− 11·3	− 33·2	− 55·8	− 43·2	− 47·3	− 21·5	− 43·0
February	− 7·5	− 13·8	− 27·1	− 67·1	− 40·4	− 40·6	− 12·8	− 44·1
March	− 10·3	− 19·5	− 32·4	− 80·2	− 24·2	− 44·9	− 3·7	− 52·4
April	− 8·4	− 12·8	− 41·9	− 91·6	− 48·0	− 65·1	− 22·9	− 92·3
May	− 11·0	− 19·5	− 39·9	− 102·7	− 28·7	− 49·1	− 18·2	− 61·7
June	− 10·5	− 16·5	− 38·5	− 90·5	− 43·5	− 61·3	− 8·4	
July	− 6·6	− 12·4	− 35·9	− 84·9	− 28·6	− 54·2	+ 0·1	
August	− 4·5	− 9·4	− 45·6	− 71·6	− 20·3	− 26·6	− 2·5	
September	− 5·9	− 8·9	− 44·7	− 73·8	+ 11·4	− 42·6	+ 18·6	
October	− 8·0	− 9·7	− 39·4	− 86·2	− 9·7	− 17·8	− 0·9	
November	− 7·7	− 8·6	− 58·1	− 79·8	+ 1·5	+ 10·9	− 19·7	
December	− 0·7	− 3·7	− 60·1	− 33·9	− 9·9	+ 10·7	+ 12·0	
	− 87.0	− 146.0	− 496.7	− 918.1	− 283.6	− 427.8	− 80·0	− 293·5

Ceylon Makes Drastic Revision in Import Control Regulations

Large proportion of imports no longer subject to any restriction when purchased from sterling or soft-currency sources—Considerable range of goods from hard-currency areas may be purchased freely—Main obstacles to resumption of Canadian trade with Ceylon now removed.

COLOMBO, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Ceylon has recently made a drastic revision in import control regulations. In practice, a large proportion of this country's imports will no longer be subject to control in any form when purchased from sterling or soft-currency sources, but a few are to remain subject to licensing which will depend on the limit of quotas allocated to supplying countries, availabilities from countries in which the goods may be in short supply and a number of other conditions. In the case of dollar and other hard-currency countries a considerable range of goods may now be purchased freely, while others are subject to import licensing regulations which are based in the main on ceiling limits to import values over unstated periods. The regulations will provide for the issue of special licences for commodities which may be urgently required and when the quotations offered as between soft-currency and hard-currency sources of supply, are particularly favourable from the latter.

In intent the new regulations are designed to reduce the cost and to improve the standard of living in Ceylon and as a means towards this end to cut down the abnormally high overhead expenses of import and distributing firms. It is also the Ceylon Government's desire to extend its capacity for purchasing essential foodstuffs, raw materials and equipment so as to effect a general improvement in the country's ability to carry on efficiently and economically the various development projects initiated in postwar years.

The effect of the Ceylon Government's new import control regulations on trade from Canada is not expected to be a very marked one, but the situation would be considerably improved if numerous typical Canadian products were more readily available for export than at present. Various obstacles, which have persisted for some years, to the resumption of Canadian trade with Ceylon in goods which formed a substantial part of Canada's prewar business have now been removed. Most of the obstacles which remain are either insignificant or at least will permit the resumption of business on a token basis. It is expected that, depending on Canadian ability to supply, the new situation will be reflected in respective trade returns in the comparatively early future.

Relaxation of control was effected by the issue on June 28 of four Open General Licences, of which Nos. 2 and 3 permit imports from dollar currency countries.

Principal Commodities Under Open General Licence

The principal commodities under Open General Licence No. 2, which applies to dollar sources and Japan, are as follows:

Beans (grain), gram, oats, pulses; feeding stuffs for animals; tinned fish; malt for brewing; hops; preserved milks; milk foods;

Wood and timber including sleepers; gums and resins; waxes; gas and furnace oils; mineral oils, fats and greases; fertilizers; agricultural seeds;

Iron and steel hollow-ware; aluminum foil, hollow-ware and other manufactures; agricultural and other implements and tools and parts thereof; dental, surgical, medical, veterinary, and other instruments and appliances; electric lamp bulbs; electric lighting accessories; wireless goods and apparatus; electric telegraph and telephone instruments and apparatus; batteries and accumulators; other electric goods and apparatus;

Machinery: agricultural, boilers, boiler house plant, cranes, hoists, lifting, printing, bookbinding, pumping, refrigerating (including refrigerators), textiles, sewing, typewriters, weighing, foundry, workshop, oil pressing and refining, rubber, sugar, tea, prime movers, and other machinery and parts of machinery; electric control and switch gear, electric generators, alternators, dynamos, and exciters, electric motors, transformers and converters; magnetos; and other electric machinery and parts; machine belting; machine tools and parts;

Manufactures of cotton, wool, worsted, artificial silk and linen, with only minor exceptions; fishing nets; apparel;

Acids other than sulphuric; calcium carbide; disinfectants; insecticides and weedkillers; wood preservatives; specified chemicals; essential oils; dyes and dyestuffs; paints and colours; drugs and medicines; vitamin and vitamin preparations; pharmaceutical glands; penicillin; refined petroleum; lubricating oil; turpentine; varnish;

Paper: printing, writing, packing and wrapping, tissue, blotting and other types of paper; millboard, strawboard, cardboard, pasteboard;

Aircraft and parts thereof; mechanically propelled and other road vehicles and parts and accessories including tires and tubes; ships and other vessels;

Advertising matter; works of art; artificial dentures, limbs and eyes; books, periodicals, newspapers and magazines; cinematograph films; felt roofing; gas mantles; lamps and lanterns and parts thereof; oil and floor cloth; painters' materials; tooth paste; starch; umbrellas; spectacle frames; optical lenses.

Goods included under Open General Licence No. 3, accorded to all countries except Australia, are as follows: beef, frozen, tinned or preserved; mutton, frozen, tinned or preserved; ham and bacon; other meats; butter, tinned and frozen; cheese; refined edible animal oils and fats including dripping and lard.

Certain Goods Remain Under Individual Import Licence

Import Control Notice No. 40/51, issued concurrently with the Open General Licences, included two Annexes. Annex A lists goods remaining under individual import licence from all sources, and includes (as amended to July 10, 1951): Seeds for food; iron and steel, unwrought, and various manufactures and semi-manufactures; brass and alloys of copper; lead, pig, pipes, sheets and various manufactures; tin and manufactures; zinc and manufactures; white metal alloys; electric wire and cables; sulphuric acid; sulphur; medicated soap; newsprint in reels; manufactures of paper and cardboard; unspecified rubber manufactures; bonbons; silver bullion. Goods for which licences will not be issued include flour (other than corn flour), wooden furniture, soap (other than medicated), and wooden and rubber toys.

Goods in Annex B, which continue under individual licence from Canada, United States, other dollar sources and Japan, are mainly: Beer and other malt liquors; confectionery; fruit, fresh, dried and otherwise preserved; prepared cereal foods; jams, jellies and marmalades: vegetables, preserved or tinned; whisky; unspecified articles of food and drink;

unmanufactured tobaccos; chinaware, porcelain-ware and stoneware; earthenware; glass and glassware; unspecified manufactures of iron, steel, brass, and copper; cutlery including razor blades; clocks and watches and parts thereof; photographic instruments, appliances and apparatus; electric vacuum cleaners and dry shavers; manufactures of silk, artificial silk, wool or mixed materials; canvas rubber-soled boots and shoes; unspecified oils, fats and resins; shoe, furniture, car polishes, etc.; and manufactured goods not elsewhere specified in the import schedule.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Importers in Bermuda Require Written Permit to Place Orders

Hamilton, July 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bermuda Supplies Commission, in a notice of July 10, reminded importers that it is an offence to place any order or to enter into any contract with a supplier in the dollar area without first obtaining a written permit granted by or on behalf of the Bermuda Supplies Commission.

Exports Under B.W.I. Plan Must Not Exceed F.O.B. Value of Allocation

Canadian firms operating under the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan are requested to ensure that the value of goods exported does not exceed the *F.O.B. Value* of their allocation.

Reports have been received that certain Canadian firms are invoicing goods to their customers in excess of their f.o.b. allocation. As this term implies, the f.o.b. value should include all packing charges and other incidental costs necessary for preparation for export. It does not, however, include the shipping charges or marine insurance.

Technical Specialists from Pakistan to Study in Canada

Four technical specialists from Pakistan arrived by air in Ottawa on July 27, to undertake courses of study offered by Canada under the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan for Economic Development in South and South-East Asia.

Canadian railroad operation will be studied by Mr. M. Hasan Wasty and Mr. M. Abdul Aziz, who are officials of the Northwestern Railway, operated by the Government of Pakistan. Mr. Wasty, a traffic officer, is particularly interested in Canadian methods of compiling, analyzing and presenting railroad statistics. Mr. Aziz will study the maintenance and repair of steel coaches and Diesel electric locomotives.

Mr. Atlas Khan and Mr. Abdul Rehman Samalani are provincial agricultural officials from the Province of Baluchistan. Mr. Khan is a Mechanical Cultivation Officer and will devote his attention to the potentialities of Canadian agricultural machinery for adaptation to Pakistan farming methods. Mr. Samalani is the Inspector of Co-operative Societies in Baluchistan, and will be studying Canadian developments for the co-operative marketing of fruit and vegetables.

Prior to starting on their practical studies, the visiting specialists will attend the International Summer Seminar on the "Contributions and Needs of East and West", sponsored by the International Students Service of Canada at St. Alexanders College, near Ottawa.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade
Brampton—Chamber of Commerce
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Chamber of Commerce
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

A. P. BISSONNET, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Karachi, Pakistan, since June, 1950, has returned to Canada on leave and will visit Montreal from September 5 to 19 inclusive to discuss business conditions in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran with Canadian businessmen.

M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, since May, 1945, has returned home and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on June 11.

Winnipeg—August 9
Calgary—August 14
Edmonton—August 16-17
Vancouver—August 21-24
Victoria—August 27

JOHN A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Caracas, Venezuela, since February, 1948, has returned home on leave. He completed a tour of Eastern Canada in St. John's, Newfoundland, on June 29, and will commence a tour of Western Canada in Brampton, Ontario, on August 27.

Brampton—August 27
Guelph, Waterloo—August 28
Kitchener—August 29
Hamilton—August 30-31
St. Catharines—September 4
Welland—September 5
Brantford—September 6
London—September 7-8
Walkerville—September 10
Winnipeg—September 13
Edmonton—September 15-16
Calgary—September 18
Vancouver—September 20-27

Great Britain and Northern Ireland Have over Fifty Million Population

Totals 50,368,455, according to preliminary returns from the census taken last April, and represents an increase of over four millions, or 9 per cent—Density of population of England and Wales approached only by the Netherlands and Belgium—Females outnumber males—Immigrants exceed emigrants.

By J. E. Lancaster, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

LONDON, July 16, 1951.—Great Britain and Northern Ireland have a population of 50,368,455, according to preliminary returns from the census taken last April. This represents an increase of over four millions, or 9 per cent, since the last census in 1931, and the lowest rate of increase on a decennial basis since the first census was taken in 1801. The slackening in growth was expected for it continues along established trends. However, the census reveals other interesting findings. The density of the population of England and Wales is shown to be approached only by the Netherlands and Belgium. Females still outnumber males by 1,696,550, which figure is only negligibly greater than the corresponding figure for 1931. For the first time in more than a century, the rural districts have ceased to supply additional population to the towns and cities. About one-sixteenth of the increase in the population has been due, not to the natural increase, but to an excess of immigrants over emigrants. Scotland, however, in the 20 years, lost over one-half its natural increase by emigration.

According to the figures released, the population increment has been maintained; the total increase in the 20 years amounting to 4,187,585 persons. Nevertheless, the rate of increase on a decennial basis is only 4·65 per cent. However, the report states, "the population continues to grow and there has been little change in its successive rate of increase for the past 40 years and so far there is no sign of any tapering away of the successive increment such as would normally be expected to herald the early approach of the ultimate population maximum".

Newspapers Comment on Census Figures

Newspaper comments on the preliminary census figures see no advantage in the nation's increasing numbers if this is mainly caused by lengthening of people's lives past their working days. More pointedly, reference is made to France, with a considerably smaller population than the United Kingdom, enjoying a higher birthrate which is explained in part by the postwar economic policies followed by the French Government in favour of parentage. Also, with a population density of 750 per square mile in England and Wales, the pressure of population on useable land is raising complex problems. Not infrequently are heard complaints by agriculturists protesting against the devouring of tillable soil by spreading suburbs.

To appreciate the relative expansion of the United Kingdom population in the 20-year period, the total increase of over 4 million may be compared with the presumed increase in Canada of 3¾ million during the same period, if the Canadian 1951 census reveals a total figure of 14·1 million as expected. In Canada's case, besides the increment from the natural increase and excess of immigration over emigration, some 350,000 people were added by Newfoundland entering Confederation in 1949.

However, the rate of increase in population is in Canada's favour and if present trends are maintained, Canada's absolute increase may surpass that of the United Kingdom in the coming years.

Proportion of Females to Males Declined

Although the report indicates that there are more females than males in the United Kingdom, the figures being 24,126,549 males to 26,089,923 females, the proportion of females to males declined during the inter-war years, 1921 to 1939. The effect of the Second World War, although arresting this change, does not seem to have reversed it. However, with the population enjoying greater longevity with the well-known characteristic of females outliving males, the imbalance in the numerical numbers between the sexes may be retained. Unfortunately the report has little to say on the general aging of the population although later analyses will cover this point.

The preliminary figures reveal a movement of population away from the urban centres to the suburbs and the countryside, a trend that has been going on for some time. Although no one can fail to note the rapid urbanization of the English countryside, it is surprising to learn that Greater London, comprising the City and Metropolitan Police Districts with 8,346,137 persons, has some 382,000 fewer people than 1939. The prime reason for London's loss of population would seem to be the bombing of the working class residential districts during the war. Most of the larger boroughs including Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield and Bradford have lost population, although Birmingham, with 1,112,340 persons in the city proper, gained during the period and actually surpassed Glasgow in population to become the second largest city in the United Kingdom. Manchester which, with its suburban area, has the largest concentration of population in the nation outside of London, recorded a slight loss in population. This movement away from the built-up areas is presumably due to a number of factors such as the spreading network of motor bus transport facilities which enable the worker to live away from the congestion of the town, and dispersal of factories around the countryside.

Besides the shift from city to countryside, there has been a general movement of population to the areas surrounding the great Midland cities and London. Scotland, although gaining population, has not enjoyed a growth commensurate with its natural increase. Compared with the national average gain of less than one-tenth, the Southern and Eastern counties of England (outside Greater London) gained by nearly one-fourth, the Midlands advanced by one-fifth, while the North Midlands and South West, the former assisted by government development areas in their territory, added nearly one-seventh to their total.

Immigrants Outnumber Emigrants

Possibly the most interesting facet of this report is the inward migration balance of 505,000 people even after overseas war casualties of 240,000 in the late war are taken into account. This is the first census period since 1871 when more people immigrated into the United Kingdom than emigrated out. However, it should be remembered that the period in question covered the depression ridden '30's when recent emigrants from the United Kingdom were forced to return to their homeland from the economically hard hit raw material producing Commonwealth and colonies. Besides, the war years which followed prevented any large-scale movement of people outward from the islands. Only since 1946 has a sizeable flow of emigrants been resumed. The size of this flow has not only been affected by the change from wartime to peacetime economies in the newer countries, and their continuing housing problems, but also by such factors as currency restrictions which fell with particular severity on emigrants to Canada. The full employment policy followed by the present United Kingdom Government, and the dearth of unemployment resulting from pent-up consumer demand during the postwar years and the present re-armament needs have also played their part.

Population Figures for Various Areas

	1951	1931	Intercensal rate of increase per cent
England	41,147,938	37,359,045	10·1
Wales and Monmouthshire	2,596,986	2,593,332	0·1
Scotland	5,095,969	4,842,980	5·2
Great Britain	48,840,893	44,795,357	9·0
Northern Ireland	1,369,579	1,243,000 (estimate)	11·0
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	50,210,472	46,038,357	9·1
Isle of Man	55,213	49,308	12·0
Jersey	57,296	50,462	13·5
Guernsey and associated isles	45,474	42,743	6·4
Irish Republic	2,958,878	2,933,000 (estimate)	0·9

Canadian Production of Woollen Textiles Slightly Lower

Gross value of products manufactured by the woollen textile industries of Canada in 1949 was $139,566,000, down two per cent from the all-time peak value of $142,323,000 in the preceding year. There were 204 establishments in operation during the year, unchanged from 1948. These plants furnished employment for 17,892 persons who were paid $35,232,000 in salaries and wages against 18,590 employees earning $34,081,000. Cost of materials used totalled $76,615,000 against $79,088,000 in 1948.

Imports of raw wool, yarns and warps, piece goods, etc., exclusive of wearing apparel, declined from $109,571,000 in 1948 to $95,533,000. Raw and unmanufactured wool imported was valued at $37,404,000 compared with $47,744,000. Carpets, mats and rugs showed little change at $8,460,000 against $8,898,000.

Exports of raw wool, carpets, fabrics, etc., exclusive of wearing apparel, fell from $4,348,000 to $3,931,000 in 1948. Wool rags and waste were slightly higher at $1,625,000 compared with $1,559,000, while wool in the grease declined from $1,347,000 to $1,253,000.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problem are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Tranportation and Communications Division, Deparment of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Uruguayan Trade Controls Divide Imports Into Three Categories

Classified by order of their importance to economy—Importer allocated in advance an individual quota of each type of foreign exchange available in accordance with his trading history and turnover.

By C. S. Bissett, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES.—All goods allowed to be imported into Uruguay are classified in three categories "by order of their importance to the economy of the country". The first category consists chiefly of prime materials and machinery, the second of certain essential and all semi-essential products and the third of non-essentials and luxuries. The full list in each category is on file in the International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

The Uruguayan Banco de la República allocates all available exchange in advance. The exchange needs of the first category are fully met before exchange is allocated to the second category and similarly with the third. However, the supply of exchange in recent months has been large enough to permit the establishment of modest quotas for third category articles.

The "prior import permit" system was abolished in November, 1949, and replaced by the "individual quota" or "ficha" system under which each importer is allocated in advance an individual quota of each type of foreign exchange available, in accordance with his trading history and turnover. After due investigation each registered importer was allotted, on this basis, a "ficha" which entitles him to a set percentage of each sum of exchange allocated by the bank to each category of goods. Accordingly, once the exchange allotment has been made, each importer can determine immediately how much exchange is available to him for the category for which the bank has allocated the exchange. "Fichas" may, and usually do, differ for each category.

The bank allocates the exchange to the category, not to the individual products listed therein, so that the importer, once the exchange has been allocated, may distribute his "ficha", or percentage of it, at his own discretion, over any number of products within the category. He may proceed immediately to place firm orders up to the amount of his "ficha".

Imports of Essential Items Facilitated

To facilitate the importation of essential and scarce items, the "sworn declaration" system was superimposed in July, 1950, although on a strictly temporary basis only, upon the "individual quota" system. The latter, however, remains the basic system. The "sworn declaration" applies to all items without exception in Category I and to certain items in Category II. This system is tantamount to the complete liberation from the "prior foreign exchange permit" requirement of the stipulated items when imported from the permitted currency areas. Under it the importer may place firm orders for any of the stipulated items *before* the necessary exchange has been allotted to him. Upon receiving confirmation of his order from the foreign exporter he presents to the Export-Import Commission, a "sworn declaration" to that effect, containing all the required details of the transaction. The Commission then *automatically* allots him the necessary exchange to cover. An allotment under this system is not deducted from the allotment ordinarily accorded to the importer in the form of his "individual quota" for goods in Categories I and II but is in addition to it.

The currency areas to which the system of "sworn declarations" is applicable are those for which the bank holds exchange in excess of normal rationed needs. When surpluses disappear or appear, the areas involved are deleted or added. Originally the sterling area was included but was deleted in December, 1950. The dollar area, which includes Canada, was not originally included but was added in September, 1950.

The phrase "prior import permit" is still used in both commercial correspondence and in official correspondence and publications but what is now meant is the prior award of exchange under the "individual quota" system.

Canadian Foreign Trade Increased in June

The value of Canada's total domestic exports rose in June to $312,500,000 from $289,200,000 in June, 1950, and estimated total imports increased to $361,400,000 from $282,500,000.

Domestic exports to the United States rose in value to $188,400,000 as against $177,700,000, and declined to the United Kingdom to $51,300,000 compared with $52,500,000. Estimated imports from the United States amounted to $243,800,000 as compared with $188,300,000, and from the United Kingdom to $39,900,000 as against $37,100,000.

The preliminary figures on June's foreign trade are summarized in the following table:

	June, 1950		June, 1951	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
			('000,000) ('000,000)	
Exports—				
United Kingdom	52·5	0·1	51·3	0·1
Other Commonwealth countries	19·8	0·1	14·9	0·3
United States	177·7	2·2	188·4	2·5
Other foreign countries	39·2	0·2	57·9	0·4
Total, all countries	289·2	2·6	312·5	3·3
	June, 1950		June, 1951*	
Imports—				
United Kingdom	37·1		39·9	
Other Commonwealth countries	23·5		30·4	
United States	188·3		243·8	
Other foreign countries	33·6		47·3	
Total, all countries	282·5		361·4	

* Estimate only. Subject to revision.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Increased Foreign Capital Attracted By Turkish Industrial Development

Investment law guarantees foreign investors the right of transfer of profits and capital—Net production increase in most manufactured products in 1950, but cotton textile production was lower—Electric power production increased.

By G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

ISTANBUL.—An improved climate for the flow of foreign capital into Turkey has been created by the investment law of March 1, 1950, which guaranteed to foreign investors the right of transfer of profits and capital. The formation of the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey in June, 1950, which was granted a loan of $9 million by the International Bank, has paved the way for increased industrial production. Over 100 applications for funds have already been received and are now being studied. A number of enterprises have been started, or are in an advanced stage of planning, including:

(1) the Istanbul Light Bulb factory, which has already commenced production;

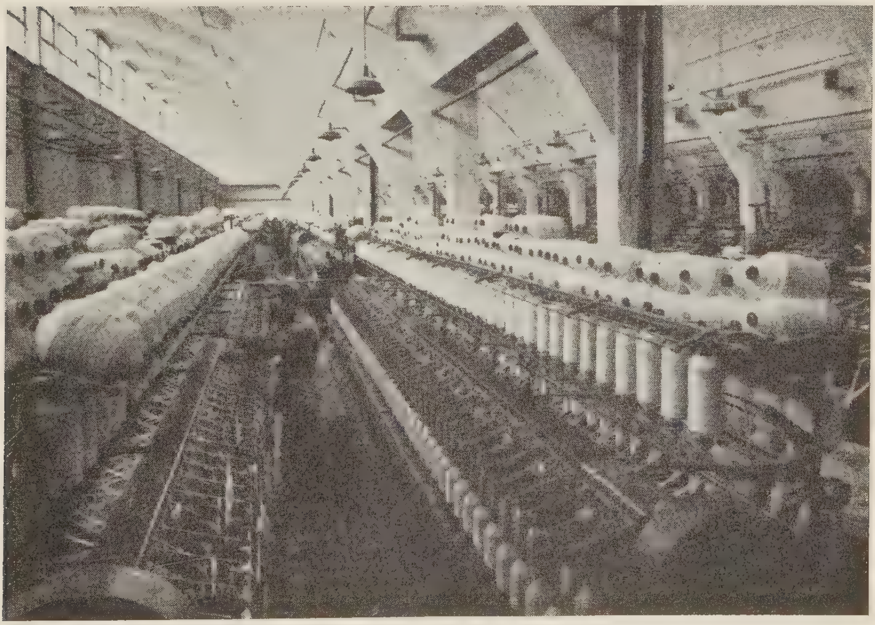
(2) a three-hundred-room hotel to be built in Istanbul, which will be managed by a prominent United States hotel group;

(3) negotiations are almost complete for the building of a margarine plant in Istanbul with British, Dutch and Turkish participation;

(4) negotiations are taking place on an United States-financed drug processing plant, and another project involving the use of counterpart funds for a modern pharmaceutical plant, and a new cotton spinning mill.

On the whole, there was a net production increase in most manufactured products, but a definite reduction in the production of cotton textiles took place, mainly because of high inventories and the rapid

Turkey—Kayseri spinning mill.



increase in the costs of raw cotton. During most of 1950, a certain instability could be noticed due to uncertainty about the effects of the new foreign trade regime, the liberalization of trading under OEEC and the application of the income tax law, which was passed in 1949.

Very little change occurred in the Sümerbank production of textiles, leather, shoes, paper, cement, bricks, roofing tile, pig iron and steel products. In the private section, the output of cotton textiles was about 20 per cent lower than in 1949. Cement production increased by 13 per cent, to 300,000 metric tons. Production of glass, leatherware and rubber goods carried on at about the same level of activity.

Total electric power production increased from 740,000,000 kwh. in 1949, to 800,000,000 in 1950. The increase was due to the installation of small units in thirty-three municipalities, and certain additions to industrial power stations, as well as the extension of municipal plants.

The ECA financed transmission line from the Çatalagzi power plant to Istanbul has been scheduled for completion in 1952. The engineering and planning of the 80,000 kw. hydro-electric plant at Sariyar on the Sakarya river has been completed. The consulting engineers were the United States firm, Charles T. Main, and it is understood that 18 foreign companies submitted tenders for the adjudication held in June. The Seyhan river project, providing flood control, irrigation and about 60,000 kw. of power, is still under consideration pending decision on the application to the International Bank for a loan to cover the foreign costs.

Three Engineers from Pakistan Arrive in Canada

Three leading engineers from Pakistan, members of a Highways and Bridge Erection Mission to Canada, arrived on July 27 under provisions of the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan for the Economic Development of South and South-East Asia. They left Karachi on July 24, flying to Canada via London.

Lieut.-Col. S. H. Khan is Commander of the Royal Pakistan Engineers, stationed at Rawalpindi, and is interested in road construction, hydroelectric development, dam construction and steps being taken by Canada to stop silting. His military training was obtained with the Royal Bombay Group of Sappers and Miners of the late Indian Engineers, and in 1947 he held a staff position in India, somewhat similar to the position he now fills in Pakistan.

Mr. D. M. Khanzada is Senior Executive Engineer of the Combined Public Works Department of the Northwest Frontier Province, combining responsibility for road construction and bridge erection. In addition to these subjects, he is interested in studying dam construction and hydroelectric development in Canada. After completing his tour of Canada, Mr. Khanzada has been instructed by his government to visit the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) project in the United States. He obtained a B.Sc. (Engineering) degree from Glasgow University, and has spent a number of years building roads in Peshawar.

Mr. M. A. Waheed is Superintending Engineer for Buildings and Roads in the Public Works Department of the Punjab, with headquarters in Lahore, and was previously Under-secretary in the Public Works Department of the Punjab. He attended the City and Guilds Engineering College, University of London, from which he obtained a B.Sc. degree. Mr. Waheed is also interested in studying road construction, bridge erection and design in this country.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, primarily pertaining to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade:* Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade,* have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

- Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
- Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
- European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
- Influence of Geography on Import Trade
- Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

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COVER SUBJECT—Jones Bridge, Manila, the Philippines. The office of the Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner is located in the Tuason Building, at the extreme left of the photograph. See article on trade with the Philippines on page 174 of this issue.

Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.

More Canadian Grain and Products Imported into the Philippines

Canada is second source of supply for Philippines grain imports—Imports of paper and manufactures from Canada declined last year, as did imports of Canadian fish and fish products, and fertilizers.

By **F. H. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.**

(One peso equals 50 cents Canadian.)

MANILA.—The Philippines are wholly dependent on the United States and Canada, and to a lesser extent on Australia, for wheat flour. Total imports of grains and products of grain for 1950 aggregated 50·8 million pesos, as compared with 88·8 million pesos in 1949. Imports from Canada, the second source of supply, increased from 18·2 million pesos in 1949 to 22·1 million pesos, while imports from the United States declined from 54·3 million pesos to 25·5 million. Imports from Australia for 1950, amounted to 531,864 pesos (107,580). Imports of rice from Siam decreased considerably from 10·2 million pesos in 1949, to 1·2 million pesos in 1950.

Although cotton could be grown in the Philippines, the Republic is far from being self-sufficient as far as the production of light weight textiles is concerned. Agricultural research, spread over many years has stressed the practicability of growing other natural fibres, and much attention has been given to the efficient and economical utilization of such fibres as ramie and cotine for the production of Philippines textiles. Imports of cotton and manufactures of cotton into the Philippines, during 1950, aggregated 74·5 million pesos, almost half of all the imports during 1949 which totalled 133·8 million pesos. The bulk of these imports originated in the United States, and amounted to 60·7 million pesos in 1950, as compared with 118·2 million in 1949. Other countries shipping cotton goods to the Philippines included, Japan, 4·7 million pesos (5·5 million in 1949); Hong Kong, 4·7 million pesos (723,300); Great Britain, 1·5 million pesos (1·2 million); China, 943,422 pesos (4·5 million); Switzerland, 548,520 pesos (2·8 million); India, 708,962 pesos (83,758) and France, 409,378 pesos (221,078).

Petroleum Imports Increased Last Year

The Philippines has not developed oil fields or oil refining capacity, yet she is largely dependent on automotive highway transport services or small boats operating on liquid fuel, and is an important consumer of petroleum products. During 1950, imports were valued at 69 million pesos a slight, but noteworthy increase, despite import and foreign exchange controls, over the 65·2 million peso imports in 1949. Despite the economic ties which bind the Philippines to the United States, the bulk of the oil imports were from Indonesia and increased slightly during 1950 to 31·4 million pesos, as compared with 31·3 million in 1949. Imports from the United States declined impressively to 8·6 million pesos as compared with 13·9 million in 1949. Other imports were as follows: British East Indies, 18·5 million pesos (11·8 million); Arabia, 8·5 million pesos (7·5 million); Iran, 1·8 million pesos (675,132); Canada, 31,796 pesos (7,948); Great Britain, nil in 1950, as against 18,928 pesos in 1949.

Although the Philippines possesses deposits of iron ore, coal, limestone, etc., in usable quantities, no serious attempt has been made to develop an iron and steel industry. Consequently, the Republic is dependent on imports of these essential materials which, during 1950, amounted to 55·1 million pesos, markedly below the total for 1949 of 79·5 million. The United States continued to be the principal supplier, being credited with 29·2 million pesos, a great reduction from the 50·3 million pesos in 1949. Japan retained second position with 14 million pesos, (14·8 million); Belgium was third, 4·3 million pesos (7·7 million); while imports from Great Britain and Germany showed surprising increases to 3·3 million pesos (2 million), and 2·2 million pesos (1 million), respectively. Other supplying countries included Hong Kong, 999,170 pesos (577,048 pesos); China, 378,312 pesos (1,333,320); and Sweden, 155,096 pesos (247,746).

Imports of Canadian Dairy Products Very Small

Imports of dairy products declined in 1950. Total imports of this commodity in 1949 reached 46·8 million pesos, while imports for 1950 amounted to only 36·8 million pesos. The United States, as usual, was the principal supplier in an amount of 34·4 million pesos (43·9 million), followed by Australia at 1 million pesos (1·4 million pesos). Imports of dairy products from Canada amounted to only 50,108 pesos, as against no imports for 1949.

The 1950 imports of paper and manufactures totalled 35·5 million pesos, as against 47·9 million pesos in 1949. The United States supplied 32·1 million pesos (43·6 million) of this total, while imports from Canada declined from 1·5 million pesos in 1949, to 517,698 pesos in 1950. Surprising increases in imports of paper and manufactures during 1950 included Hong Kong, 512,132 pesos (33,556); Japan, 425,792 pesos (160,978); and Netherlands, 290,556 pesos (61,754).

Total imports of machinery and parts, other than agricultural and electrical, for 1950, totalled 34·5 million pesos, as compared with 47·9 million pesos in 1949. Imports from the United States amounted to 25·5 million pesos, as compared with 1949 imports of 41·2 million pesos. Canadian imports for 1950 dropped to 796,760 pesos, as compared with 1·4 million pesos in 1949. From Italy, however, imports show a marked increase from 18,462 pesos in 1949 to 2·6 million pesos in 1950. Other countries showing increases during 1950 are Germany, 669,376 pesos (130,720); Hong Kong, 590,468 pesos (20,268) and Hawaii 191,854 pesos (60,626).

Total imports of automobiles, parts and tires decreased by almost 50 per cent. Total imports in 1949 were 62·3 million pesos, and in 1950 amounted to only 33·4 million pesos. Of this 1950 total, imports of United States origin totalled 33·2 million pesos (62·1 million).

Total imports of chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines in 1950 amounted to 33·3 million pesos, as compared with 36·5 million pesos in 1949. Again the United States accounted for the largest percentage, 31·1 million pesos (35·2 million) of these import figures. Surprising gains were recorded in imports from Hong Kong which totalled 213,874 pesos in 1950 (18,294), and from Germany, 134,696 pesos (19,252).

Greatest Import Reduction Recorded in Textiles

Although there is an overall reduction in total imports of all goods into the Philippines, the greatest reduction is recorded in imports of rayon and other synthetic textiles. Total imports of rayon for 1950 amounted to only 32 million pesos, as compared with 96·1 million pesos in 1949. Of the 1950 total, the imports of rayon from United States aggregated 31·8 million pesos.

Total imports of electrical machinery and apparatus into the Philippines totalled 26·2 million pesos in 1950, as compared with 38·5 million pesos in 1949, of which the United States imports accounted for 25·5 million pesos (37·3 million). The only increase noted was in imports from Hong Kong, which amounted to 201,224 pesos in 1950 (52,172).

Notwithstanding the economic importance of tobacco as a profitable product of Philippine agriculture, total imports of tobacco and manufactures into the Republic amounted to 23·1 million pesos in 1950 (35·5 million), of which 23·1 million pesos were of United States importation.

As in the case of rayon and synthetic textiles, great decreases were recorded in total imports of fish and fish products during 1950, despite the need for this imported food. Total imports in 1950 totalled only 15 million pesos, as compared with 32·7 million pesos in 1949. Of the total 1950 imports, the United States is credited with an amount of 14·1 million pesos. Imports of Canadian fish and fish products decreased from 749,146 pesos in 1949 to 256,596 pesos in 1950. Strangely enough, Indonesia which did not figure at all in imports of fish and fish products in 1949, sold 13,030 pesos worth to the Philippines in 1950.

Total imports of non-ferrous metals and manufactures were valued at 14·5 million pesos in 1950, and 25·6 million pesos in 1949. United States imports during 1950 totalled 12·1 million pesos (23 million). Notable increases were recorded in imports from Germany with 452,192 pesos in 1950 (38,922); from Malaya, 190,976 pesos (220); and from Hong Kong, 133,354 pesos (38,030).

Marked Increase in Fertilizer Imports

As in the case of petroleum products, total overall imports of fertilizers showed a very marked increase, reflecting the desire of the Philippines Government to increase agricultural production. Imports of fertilizers for 1949 totalled 6·8 million pesos, whereas 1950 imports amounted to 13·7 million pesos. Of the 13·7 million pesos total, United States exports accounted for 11·9 million pesos (2·3 million). Imports of Canadian fertilizers and fertilizing materials declined from 2·8 million pesos in 1949 to 1·6 million pesos in 1950. Germany and Hong Kong entered the import records for fertilizers in the amounts of 94,278 pesos and 11,126 pesos respectively, as against no imports in 1949. Imports from Belgium, on the other hand, fell from 1·6 million pesos in 1949, to 2,010 pesos in 1950.

Total imports of vehicles show a 30 per cent overall decrease, as a direct result of import control. Imports in 1949 totalled 18·7 million pesos, and in 1950 only 12·3 million pesos. Of the 1950 figure, United States imports totalled 9·8 million pesos (16·9 million). The most notable increase is in the case of Japan, for which the total import in 1950 is recorded at 2·1 million pesos (332,618 pesos). From Belgium, on the other hand, imports show a marked decrease from 1·1 million pesos in 1949, to 123,772 pesos in 1950. From Great Britain imports, in 1950, totalled only 28,020 pesos, as compared with 152,138 pesos in 1949.

Total leather imports into the Philippines for 1950 amounted to 11·7 million pesos, as compared with 18·3 million in 1949. Australian imports showed an increase to 1·4 million pesos in 1950, as compared with 615,160 pesos in 1949, a 50 per cent rise. Canadian imports also show an increase from 8,428 pesos in 1949, to 24,530 pesos in 1950.

Import figures for jute and other fibres are very interesting. There was a slight total overall increase of imports from 10·6 million pesos in 1949, to 11·2 million pesos in 1950. Imports from India, which accounted for 10·3 million pesos in 1949, dropped to 3·5 million pesos in 1950. From Italy, imports showed a tremendous increase from 14,244 pesos in 1949, to 3·4 million pesos in 1950, as did imports from the United States, which totalled 2·1 million pesos in 1950 (201,106 pesos). Japanese exports to the Philippines, which were negligible in 1949, rose to 1·7 million pesos in 1950.

Total imports of glass and glass products totalled 9·6 million pesos in 1950 (16·2 million). Imports from the United States declined enormously from 14·3 million pesos in 1949, to 7·1 million pesos in 1950. Imports from most other countries showed moderate increases for 1950, with the exception of imports from Japan and China.

Import controls also seriously affected imports into the Philippines of vegetables and preparations. Total imports of vegetables and vegetable products in 1950, totalled 7·2 million pesos, as compared with 18·7 million pesos in 1949. Imports from the United States show the largest decrease, the total decline being from 15 million pesos in 1949 to 4·8 million pesos in 1950. Imports from Egypt and Japan showed small increases, while imports of Canadian vegetables declined from 85,062 pesos in 1949, to 6,618 pesos in 1950.

Revived German Cosmetic Industry Finds Its Well-Known Products Still Popular

In spite of years without advertising, buyers still favour old well-known brands—Raw and subsidiary materials supplies adequate, but costs are rising—Exports still very small compared with prewar volume.

By L. H. Ausman, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

FRANKFURT.—The German hygienic cosmetic industry has always occupied a position of great importance. Products like toothpaste, mouth washes, eau de cologne, scents, dusting powders, skin creams, face and shaving lotions and preparations for hair-dressing and pedicure bulk very large in comparison with the purely luxury cosmetic line. Like pharmaceutical goods, with which they are often linked, these products may be regarded as a special branch of the chemical industry. For the last prewar year the domestic sales of the German cosmetic industry, as a whole, amounted in round figures to 180 million reichmarks, representing some 800 to 1,000 firms. Today, this branch comprises some 25 to 30 large firms, about 80 medium-sized firms and some 250 smaller and very small enterprises. The products of many of them enjoyed a world-wide reputation between the wars.

The main centres of the industry are in North-Rhine Westphalia, Hamburg, Hesse, Wuerttemberg, Baden and Bavaria. In North Rhine-Westphalia, which accounts for more than one-third of the total West German production, the cosmetic industry is centred in Cologne.

Industry Damaged Extensively During War

Extensive war damage seriously affected the industry and, with the dislocation of sources of raw materials and markets, it was found necessary to set up a special working body representing the manufacturers. This body drew up an emergency program based on the assumption that the raw materials required for its production would continue to be in short supply for some time to come. Though the individual firms were still unable to obtain all the raw materials they needed, the emergency program did enable production to get started. The currency reform also made it much easier to obtain raw materials, so that by the middle of 1948 the production of cosmetics rose considerably. It became obvious that, in spite of years without any advertising, the buyers still favoured the old well-known brands. For the firms which manufactured cosmetics containing alcohol, things were made much easier because after the conversion of the currency they received regular monthly allocations of alcohol, even though these quantities were much smaller than the monthly averages they had used before the war. Sales nevertheless developed satisfactorily, and the industry was able to compete successfully—because of their relatively cheap, high-quality products—with the illegal imports from Western Europe, which at that time were arriving in large quantities. The flooding of the market with often inferior preparations from the East Zone ended with the currency reform. In 1949, the total production amounted to 132,597,000 deutschemarks, and in 1950 to 147,869,000 deutschemarks. Of the total production for 1950, 35·46 per cent came from North Rhine-Westphalia, 25·05 per cent from Hamburg, and 17·11 per cent from Hesse.

West German Cosmetic Production

Articles	1949	1950
	(Deutschemarks)	
Dentifrices	17,120	12,967
Preparations for the hair	21,803	35,657
Preparations for the skin	31,103	42,171
Other hygienic cosmetics	62,571	57,074
Total	132,597	147,869

Supplies of Raw and Subsidiary Materials Adequate

Apart from a few bottlenecks, the cosmetic industry may be said to be adequately supplied with raw materials at the present time. In the past few months these imports have been coming in without serious interruption, although lately there have been delays in imports from some countries such as Switzerland and Holland. Delays have arisen in the past few months in supplies of essential oils and scents, prices of which have risen consideraby on the world market. The shortage of foreign exchange has often led to long delays in the granting of import licences for the foreign raw materials needed by the industry. This has resulted, in many cases, in higher prices than the German buyer originally estimated. Shortages and delays have also been experienced in obtaining bottles and cartons, prices for which have also risen.

It is reported that the profit calculations of the cosmetic industry are likely to be considerably affected by the steep rise in recent months in the prices of these raw materials. Quite often quotations have risen to many times their prewar level. For example, geranium oil, valued at 25 to 30 reichmarks before the war, and at 200 deutschemarks per kilogram at the beginning of February, 1951, has continued to rise. Patchouli oil, the prewar price of which was 30 to 40 reichmarks, costs 240 deutschemarks per kilogram now. Before the war lavender oil was bought at 25 reichemarks per kilogram whereas today it costs 60 to 70 deutschemarks.

Exports Still Very Small

Exports are still very small when compared with the volume done before the war. Imports, on the other hand, are considerably larger.

Last year the chief suppliers were France, Holland, Switzerland, and Belgium-Luxembourg. Exports were consigned to many countries in Europe, America, Africa and Asia.

West German Cosmetic Imports

Article	1938[1]		1949[2]		1950[3]	
	kg.	'000 RM	kg.	'000 DM	kg.	'000 DM
Scented greases and pomades, non-medicinal salves, greases and mineral oil	6,300	44	2,100	18	25,700	457
Eau de cologne, other scents and beauty preparations containing ether or alcohol, scented essences and lotions, aromatic vinegar, hair, mouth and tooth lotions containing ether or alcohol	11,600	271	7,600	165	108,400	270
Scented lotions not containing ether or alcohol	....	....	100	4	3,500	29
Powder, rouge, toothpowder, scented, tooth soap, scent and beauty preparations	30,400	306	....	...	72,900	978

West German Cosmetic Exports

Article	1938[1]		1949[2]		1950[3]	
	kg.	'000 RM	kg.	'000 DM	kg.	'000 DM
Scented greases and pomades, non-medicinal salves, greases and mineral oils	185,500	272	1,100	17	88,900	929
Eau de cologne	236,300	796	9,100	91	63,700	372
Other scents and beauty preparations containing ether or alcohol, scented essences and lotions, aromatic vinegar ...	296,700	896	11,100	133	87,800	636
Hair, mouth, and tooth lotions containing ether or alcohol ..	58,100	167	10,900	53	33,700	157
Scented lotions not containing ether or alcohol, powder, rouge, toothpowder, scented tooth soap, scent and beauty preparations	894,600	3,490	20,600	144	399,900	592

[1] Whole of Germany [2] Bizone [3] Federal Germany

Machine Tool Exhibition to be Held in Paris

The First European Machine Tool Exhibition, sponsored by the European Committee of Co-operation of Machine Tool Industries, will be held in Paris, France, from September 1 to 10, 1951. Further information may be obtained by writing to the First European Machine Tool Exhibition, 2 bis, rue de La Baume, Paris 8, France.

Foreign Trade Service Directories

The list of Canadian Government Trade Commissioners, formerly reproduced in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be published henceforth once a month, appearing in the last issue of every month.

The Head Office Directory and the list of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, which formerly appeared once a month, will be published henceforth once a quarter, in the last issues of September, December, March and June.

Foreign Exchange Quotations, which were formerly published in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be reproduced henceforth in the last issue of each month.

Value of Fijian Trade Reached New High During Past Year

Canada and United States buy much more from Fiji than they sell to her—United Kingdom has agreement to purchase entire exportable surplus of copra, from 1949-1957—Development fund created for increased coconut planting, road development, etc.

By P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Wellington.

WELLINGTON.—The trade of Fiji in 1950 totalled £14,772,507, made up of £6,960,628 worth of imports and £7,811,828 worth of exports, a new high for the colony. Exports were up by £968,013 over 1949. No details are yet available showing the trade by countries. However, United Kingdom trade nearly balances at about £2 million. New Zealand usually buys three to four times as much as she sells to Fiji. Australia buys very little but sells a great deal, over £2 million in 1949, as against purchases of a little more than £100,000. Both Canada and the United States buy much more than they sell. This factor was discussed at some length by the Fiji Chamber of Commerce when it was pointed out that exports to dollar countries in 1950 were valued at £F.4,123,619 and imports at £F.592,955. Details of the imports and exports to the United States and Canada for 1950 were as follows:

	Imports	Exports
Canada	£F154,802	£F2,612,150
United States	438,153	1,503,045
Total	592,955	4,115,195

Over the last six years, Fiji has contributed a net amount of over $29·5 million to the sterling pool.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce unanimously resolved that representations should be made to the government requesting that the import restrictions on imports from dollar countries should be relaxed in the future, so that articles now prohibited might be imported for the general use of the community. It was realized of course that the question would have to be referred to London and the decision made there.

Economy Based on Sugar, Coconut and Gold-Mining Industries

The Fiji economy is based to a large extent on sugar and coconut growing and gold mining. Sugar exports in 1950 amounted to 114,254 tons, valued at £3·7 million, as compared to 110,968 tons valued at £3·2 million in 1949. Production in 1950 was adversely affected by exceptionally heavy rains followed by long spells of dry weather. While the planting season for 1951 was also affected by the heavy wet season, the standing crop is now showing signs of recovery and may yield a higher output than last season. Sugar was Canada's principal import from Fiji, purchases in 1949 being valued at £1,968,552. The United Kingdom Government at present undertakes to buy all the sugar which Fiji can export. This arrangement will continue until 1952.

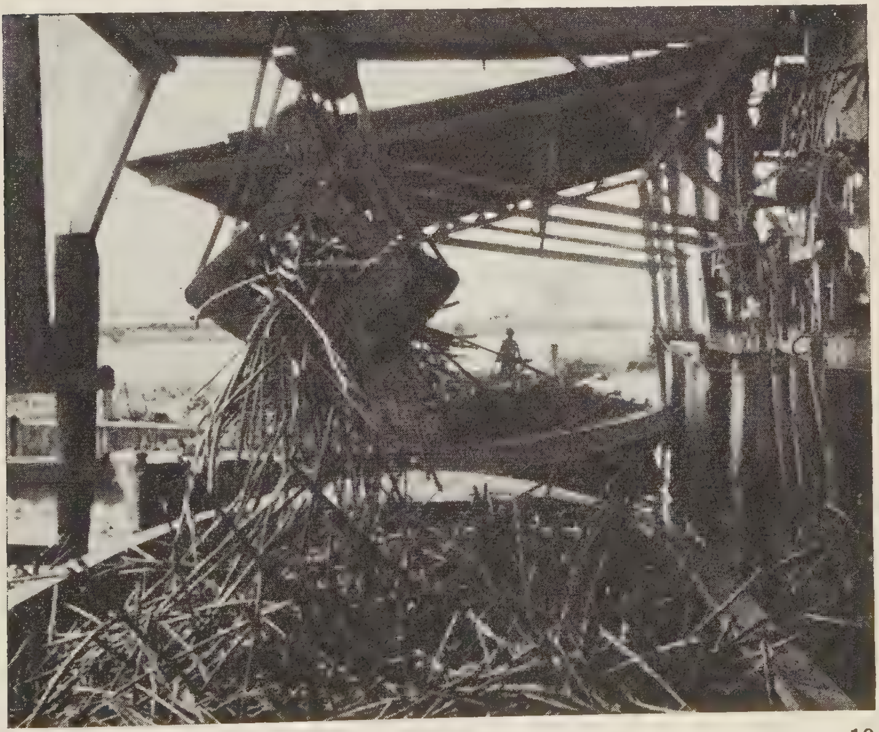
Purchases by the Copra Board totalled 28,197 tons in 1950, as compared with 32,723 tons in 1949. During the year, 10,158 tons were shipped to London and the balance crushed locally. Prices paid by the Copra Board for plantation copra were £48·15·6d. per ton on January 1, 1950, but were raised to £54·10·0d. on January 1, 1951. Prices are to be reviewed yearly within limits of 10 per cent, up or down.

Gold was exported to the value of £1·4 million in 1950, as compared with £1·1 million in 1949—all going to the United States. Silver exports were valued at £8,529 in 1950. All bananas exported from Fiji are shipped to New Zealand. In 1950, 260,588 bunches, valued at £101,369, were shipped, as compared with 332,358 bunches valued at £119,029 in the previous year. The pineapple plantations are gradually recovering, although unfavourable weather reduced the quantity harvested from 2,800 tons in 1949, to 1,450 tons in 1950. Exports were valued at £54,140 in 1950, as against £62,000 in 1949. This product is shipped mainly to New Zealand and Canada.

United Kingdom Receives Entire Exportable Copra Surplus

The export of copra and copra products from Fiji is controlled exclusively by a statutory Copra Board, members of which are appointed by the governor. In 1948, the British Ministry of Food agreed to purchase the whole of Fiji's exportable surplus of copra for nine years, from 1949 to 1957 inclusive. The price for each year is to be negotiated before the end of the preceding year, and is not to be 10 per cent higher or lower than the price in the preceding year. The prices paid by the Ministry for 1951 are £54·0·0d. for plantation grade, and £53·15·0d. for fair merchantable sundried grade. These prices are f.o.b. at Fiji ports. The world price of copra has risen sharply to more than £100 per ton. This

Fiji Islands—Unloading sugar cane from punts into a sugar mill in Fiji with a mechanical "grab", which picks up one tone at a time.



has raised a great deal of resentment amongst the planters, who also consider that the devaluation of sterling has reacted against them. Canada could use some of the Fiji output and could pay world prices, but because of the contract is unable to do so. The local millers of copra are able to buy at approximately the same price as is paid under the Ministry of Food agreement. This is a valuable consideration to the millers, but it is also felt that the industry is an economic benefit to the colony.

Recently the Legislative Council debated a copra tax bill, proposing an export tax of £2·0·0d. per ton. The governor announced that if the bill was passed, the government would reduce the import duty on cotton piece goods of all kinds as a contribution to the lowering of the cost of living. There has been considerable agitation in Fiji to secure a reduction of duties on piece goods. Formerly cheap low grade cotton goods were readily available in the United Kingdom and were dutiable at 25 per cent as against a general rate of 50 per cent. Sufficient quantities of these cheap lines are no longer available in the United Kingdom, so that the Fiji consumer must pay higher prices from the United Kingdom and is penalized if he buys foreign made piece goods. The motion was carried, but as it had been opposed by all the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, it has been dropped for the present.

Fijian Development Fund Created

Copra is to be taxed to help native development. A bill was recently passed to create a Fijian Development Fund. A Fijian Development Fund Board, consisting of members of the Fijian Affairs Board with four other members appointed by the governor, will administer the fund. The bill authorizes the deduction from moneys paid for native grown copra, of a sum not exceeding £10 per ton. Growers will be credited with the full amount deducted, and will receive interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum during the full period it is withheld from them. The Fiji Copra Board will be responsible for deducting the sums from the native growers and turning them over to the board.

Amongst other things it is proposed that every able bodied Fijian belonging to a land owning unit which has suitable vacant land should plant 50 coconut trees a year on that land, and afterwards be responsible for keeping the new plantation clean. The fund will also be used for road and other developments. The development plan calls for an expenditure of £4·5 million by the end of 1958.

The Tourist and Publicity Board, on which the Chamber of Commerce has a representative, have been working on the problem of enticing money-spending tourists to Fiji. The colony has many natural scenic attractions as yet unspoiled, and with some improvement in transportation and hotel accommodation these attractions would be made more accessible. It is estimated that some £100,429 was expended by tourists in the colony and that at least £60,000 remained as a net gain to the colony's funds. Air passengers accounted for £73,019 and sea passengers, £27,460. As outside transportation services improve, more tourists could readily be attracted. Sea passengers arrived by the *Aorangi*, the *Lekemba* and by the island steamer *Matua* which makes a monthly trip between Auckland, Fiji, Samoa and Tonga. At present the air services provide the best opportunity to reach Fiji. There are regular services to Nandi (135 miles by road from Suva) by Pan American Airways, British Commonwealth Airways and Canadian Pacific Airlines. The National Airways maintains a service between Auckland and Laucala Bay, Suva. Quantas Empire Airways also fly from Sydney to Laucala Bay. Irregular calls from Australia to Laucala Bay are made by Trans Oceanic Airways. A new service is to be started between Tahiti and Cook Islands where it will link up with New Zealand National Airways' plane route via Fiji and Western Samoa.

The Tourist and Publicity Board has produced some tourist literature and posters for circulation and exhibition abroad, but the amount of funds available is small and it is reported that it will have to be substantially increased if the job of attracting tourists is to be done properly.

Population Growing Too Rapidly

The population of Fiji was estimated to be 293,764 on December 31, 1950.

Population of Fiji, December 31, 1950

Europeans	6,501
Persons of mixed European native descent	6,902
Fijians	129,896
Polynesians, Melanesians and Micronesians	4,340
Indians	138,425
Chinese	3,379
Rotumans	3,669
Others	652
Total	293,764

The increasing population is becoming a threat to living standards and food supply. The danger line is estimated to be a population of 400,000. Warnings of disaster unless the birth rate is lowered have been given, but there is no record of a workable solution being offered. Because the Indians, who now outnumber the Fijians, are increasing their numbers at a faster rate, a serious political situation has been created. At present Fiji is administered by the Colonial Office, London, through a governor who is assisted by an executive council and legislative council. There are sufficient government officials, and appointed members to ensure that government policies are adopted. While the Fijians appear to be content under British rule, the Indians are pressing for increased political representation. The Fijians are at present protected under a land reservation system, but there is bound to be a steadily increasing Indian demand for more land.

Pakistan to Hold International Industries Fair

Canadian manufacturers and producers have been invited to participate in the Second Pakistan International Industries Fair, to be held in Karachi from March 1 to April 6, 1952. Further information may be obtained by writing the Secretary, Pakistan International Industries Fair, Karachi, Pakistan.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problem are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thercon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Tranportation and Communications Division, Deparment of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Great Britain Adopting Measures to Ease Difficult Economic Situation

Country being told about dangers of uncontrolled inflation to the defence program, the balance of payments and the stability of the economy—Dollar import program to be limited—Further price control measures to be taken.

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

LONDON.—The United Kingdom Government has taken steps to draw the attention of the country to the dangers of uncontrolled inflation to the defence program, the balance of payments and the stability of the economy. It has urged that every effort be made, both through international action and internal measures, to check the rise in costs and prices and limit the pressure of excessive demand.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer forecasts a deficit in the balance of payments in the third quarter, possibly quite a substantial one. The fourth quarter's result is expected to be less unfavourable, though it is unlikely to show a surplus.

In the circumstances, the government proposes to review the dollar import program, which is larger than last year, and to reduce expenditure wherever that can be done without damage to the nation's long-term interests.

The dollar export drive is to be pressed more energetically than ever. Invisible earnings from shipping, interests on overseas investments, tourist revenue and similar services are, according to official estimates, unlikely to exceed a net amount of £400 million in 1951. Income from exports of merchandise, therefore, will have to be considerably above the targets set at the beginning of the year to keep the overseas account in balance. Export earnings in the first half-year were just over £1,300 million. This figure will have to be increased by nearly 25 per cent to £1,600 million in the second half of the year if the bill for current imports is to be met in full, excluding stockpiling.

The government is already discussing ways and means of increasing exports with different industries. It has been decided that if, in any particular case, exports are being held up because too much is going to the home market, physical controls will be introduced to divert goods to export.

Further Price Control Measures to be Taken

On the domestic front, rising prices and the cost of living are causing anxiety. To deal with this problem, the government has had under review the present scope and machinery of price control and has come to the conclusion that further action must be taken. Price control already exists for many classes of goods, including all those covered by the Utility Schemes.

The Central Price Regulation Committee has recently completed a review of goods which have been decontrolled and has recommended the reimposition of control, either by statutory or voluntary means, over a considerable range of goods. The most suitable form of control is now under consideration.

For many goods, the present control is by cash maximum prices only. The authorities, in consultation with the industries concerned, have now reached the conclusion that this method of control should be supplemented by the cost-plus method, as was done during the war.

To meet the objection that the cost-plus principle penalizes efficiency and encourages inflation of costs, it is possible the government may provide for two price ceilings, below the lower of which cost-plus would not operate, manufacturers being free to choose which ceiling they would use.

Control of Dividends Planned

As part of their plan to counteract the present inflationary movement, the government proposes to control dividends by legislation. A bill for this purpose will be introduced in the fall. Such a limitation, it is considered, will reduce the pressure of demand, not only because it will limit the amount of money to be distributed, but also because it will check inflation in share values following on higher dividends. The government also regards dividend control as an essential prerequisite if increases on the costs side, through higher wages and salaries, are to be checked effectively.

It is proposed that dividend control shall apply to all companies, public and private, during the rearmament period, which will be defined as three years for each company. It will impose a limit on the gross amount of dividends which may be distributed other than fixed-rate dividends. In normal cases, the limit will be the average of the dividends distributed in respect of the last two accounting periods of the company for which before July 27, 1951, a final dividend has been paid or declared or announced. For existing companies which have paid no dividend or an abnormally low dividend, there will be an alternative standard, equivalent to 5 per cent of the relevant capital, which means, broadly speaking, the paid-up share capital. The control will not apply to companies distributing less than £10,000 gross. In the case of new companies which may need to raise more capital, the standard will be 7 per cent of the relevant capital. There will also be provision for the Treasury to approve increases in dividends, but this power will be exercised only in very exceptional cases.

The recent rapid advance in wage rates is also causing concern. The total increase in wages in the last nine months has been as great as the increase in the previous three years. Recently, increases in wages have outdistanced any increase in productivity and, therefore, have contributed to the rises in costs and prices. Very serious consequences to the balance of payments position are foreseen if the rise in wages in the export trades continues.

New Zealand Invites Tenders for Electrical Equipment

Wellington, July 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department invites tenders for the supply of the following electrical equipment:

Contract No. 186—One 20,000 kva. 66/11 T.C.O.L. transformer bank for Islington Substation.

Tenders close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4 p.m. on November 13, 1951.

(Editor's Note.—Copies of the specifications for the above equipment are available from the office of the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, 609 Sun Life Building, Montreal, Quebec.)

Upswing in Prices and Wages Affected Economic Developments in Finland

General wage increases occurred four times in past year, which resulted in price rises—Production developed satisfactorily—Foreign trade reached new high—Trade with Canada improved.

By B. J. Bachand, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM.—Economic developments in Finland during 1950 met serious obstacles caused by an abnormal upswing in prices and wages. General wage increases occurred four times and, in the majority of cases, were obtained through serious labour struggles or at least at the threat of conflict. These wage advances in turn resulted in price increases which, as the rising tendency was supported by similar price movements abroad, caused a corresponding fall in the value of the Finnish mark. The reactions of the public to the increased risk of inflation were reflected on the money market in a considerable decrease of deposits and greater demand for credit.

Production, however, developed quite satisfactorily. Last year's harvest results were approximately the same as for 1949, while dairy and livestock production continued to rise.

The bread grain crop was about 15 per cent smaller than in the previous growing season, whereas the oats crop almost reached the 1949 level. The potato crop surpassed the yield of 1949 by approximately 5 per cent. The total crop production has been estimated at 3,574 million fodder units, as compared with 3,464 million units in 1949. The production data for 1949 and 1950 are given below:

Crop Production in Finland

	1949	1950
	('000,000 kilos)	
Bread grain—Total	723	712
wheat	323	291
rye	219	234
barley	181	187
Oats	723	722
Potatoes	1,157	1,210

Cattle-farming was very favourable last year, just as in the preceding years, owing partly to the large crops of fodder and partly to the extensive use of concentrated feeds and improvement of livestock. The milk production was 2,450 million kilos, 93 per cent of the average output in 1937-39 and 17 per cent over the figure for 1949. Butter production increased by 13 per cent over 1949 and cheese production by 23 per cent. The output of meat was practically unchanged. The following table gives comparative production figures for 1949 and 1950:

Output of Finnish Cattle-Farming Industry

	1949	1950
	('000,000 kilos)	
Milk	2,100·0	2,450·0
Butter	40·0	45·0
Dairy butter	29·0	34·0
Cheese	11·0	13·5
Meat	121·1	121·6
Pork	65·0	60·0

Industrial Production Slightly Increased

As a whole, the volume of industrial production in 1950 has slightly exceeded the 1949 level. The greater demand for timber and woodworking products, as well as the rise in world commodity prices gave Finnish woodworking industries an incentive to increase production. The volume of domestic industrial output was similar to that of the previous year. Production within the engineering industry, which was mostly affected by strikes, was reduced by 17 per cent as compared with 1949. On the other hand, production within the other home market industries increased on an average by 10 to 12 per cent.

Favourable export conditions were reflected in the production record (an average of 7 per cent over that of 1949) for the different spheres of the woodworking industry. The output of sawn goods in 1950 was 875,000 standards, or 25,000 standards more than in the preceding year. Chemical pulp production increased to 1,194,000 tons from 1,015,000 tons in 1949. The increase applied to both sulphite and sulphate pulp. The paper output also increased, from 566,000 tons in 1949 to 635,000 tons in 1950. Mechanical pulp increased from 598,000 tons to 719,000 tons. The plywood market, on the other hand, has been comparatively weak and production was reduced. It is the only branch of the woodworking industries to record a lower output figure for 1950 than for 1949.

By the end of 1950, the total amount of timber cut for commercial purposes totalled 6·3 million cubic metres, or 65 to 70 per cent more than during 1949. A total of 115,000 men was employed in forest work at the end of last year compared with only 67,000 twelve months earlier.

Output of the Forest Industry

	Sawnwood (1,000 stds.)		Cellulose (1,000 tons)		Paper (1,000 tons)		Cardboard (1,000 tons)		Plywood (1,000 cu. m.)	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
Total production	850	875	1,015	1,194	566	635	104	136	231	217
Exports	608	683	760	879	455	506	91	139	208	195
Home consumption and stored	242	192	255	315	111	129	13	3	23	22

Price Equalization Fund Established

In view of the inflationary effect of the relatively high export prices, the question of introducing export taxes and forming a price equalization fund arose last autumn. After prolonged negotiations, a voluntary agreement was reached this year. Exporters of cellulose, mechanical pulp, paper, and cardboard and pasteboard undertake to pay an excess profits contribution to a special fund. The payments will be made according to a sliding scale in such proportions that the fund will amount to at least 6,000 million marks by the end of 1951, unless a force majeure, such as a very heavy fall in prices, occurs. Of these payments, 80 per cent will be earmarked for promoting forestry. This amount will be paid back from 1958 to 1960 without compensation for any increase in the price index. The remaining 20 per cent will be transferred to the extra-budgetary price equalization fund formed in 1944, to be used for levelling import prices.

Foreign Trade Reached Record High

Both the value and volume of foreign trade was higher in 1950 than in the previous year and also than in any postwar year. At the exclusion of war indemnities, the total foreign trade amounted to 170,197 million marks, a rise of 29 per cent from 131,884 million marks in 1949. During the year, imports aggregated 88,776 million marks and exports, 81,421 million marks. The trade balance deficit was consequently 7,355 million marks. Further, war reparation goods were exported to the U.S.S.R. to the value of 7,846 million marks, whereas their value in 1949 had been 12,226 million marks. The corresponding figures for 1949 were 66,278 million marks in regard to imports, 65,606 million marks for exports and 672 million marks for the trade balance deficit. Although the value of imports increased by 34 per cent from the 1949 figures, their volume did not increase by more than 4 or 5 per cent. The value of exports rose in the same period by 24 per cent and their volume by 9 to 10 per cent.

As regards the structure of foreign trade, there were some important changes last year, especially in the composition of imports. The most important was the change in favour of consumer goods, which accounted for 31 per cent of the total imports in 1949 and rose to 36 per cent in 1950, while producer goods declined correspondingly from 69 per cent to 64 per cent. Imports of postwar years have been characterized by a shift of emphasis from consumer goods to producer goods, but last year was an exception in this respect and meant a return to the prewar relation between these two groups.

Principal Imports into Finland

	1949	1950
	('000 kgs.)	
Wheat, grain	151,621	203,244
Rye, grain	6,000	34,500
Raw coffee	11,328	14,919
Sugar	90,403	110,898
Raw tobacco	2,129	4,270
Nitrogenous fertilizers	51,228	72,863
Phosphatic fertilizers	244,649	208,255
Potassic fertilizers	93,467	55,883
Oil cakes and groats	67,656	41,867
Raw cotton	12,340	8,546
Wool	4,948	6,265
Cotton fabrics	2,775	3,952
Woollen fabrics	1,283	1,191
Coal	944,788	1,458,309
Coke	250,526	469,053
Iron and steel bars	84,171	75,575
Iron and steel sheets and plates	77,185	82,031
Petrol	216,498	243,602
Generators, motors and other electric machinery	4,629	4,657
	(number)	
Motor vehicles and chassis	4,899	5,332

The structure of free exports—i.e., excluding war reparations—on the other hand, did not change essentially from 1949. The proportion of timber and wood goods in the total exports, amounting to 47 per cent in 1949, fell to 44 per cent, but products of the paper industry rose from 41 to 43 per cent. The chief export articles, woodworking products, represented 86·7 per cent of total exports as compared with 88·3 per cent in

Principal Free Exports from Finland

	1949	1950
	('000)	
Roundwood—cu. m.	2,251	3,266
Sawn timber—stds.	607	683
Prefabricated houses and huts—sq. m.	990	477
Plywood—cu. m.	208	195
Mechanical pulp—kgs.	160,336	177,305
Sulphite cellulose—kgs.	449,467	513,340
Sulphate cellulose—kgs.	310,737	365,408
Board and cardboard—kgs.	60,890	88,563
Wallboard—kgs.	30,555	50,308
Newsprint—kgs.	347,976	378,751
Printing paper, other qualities—kgs.	38,602	53,272
Wrapping paper—kgs.	60,451	67,971
Pig iron—kgs.	13,843	22,896
Copper, raw—kgs.	3,502	4,325
Machinery, electric and other—kgs.	2,316	6,832
Ceramics—kgs.	3,413	3,716

1949, the slight decline being due to increased exports partly of cattle-farming produce, partly of machinery, electrical machines and rayon. Cheese exports increased to 7·8 million kilos, which is a record for one year. The previous record was registered in 1938, when 6·8 million kilos of cheese were exported.

War reparations differed entirely from free exports. They consisted mainly of shipbuilding products (tug-boats, sailing vessels and barges), and machinery and transport (steam engines, machinery for paper and woodworking factories, electric generators and motors and other electric machinery, narrow-gauge locomotives, lorries for timber and transport).

Among Finland's trading partners, Great Britain retained her first place with about 29 per cent of the total turnover. Trade with the U.S.S.R. was below 1949, from 13·3 per cent to 7·8 per cent. Trade with Denmark, the United States and the Netherlands was about the same as with the U.S.S.R., and totalled 12,000 to 13,000 million marks in value. Trade with Western Germany increased considerably from 2·3 per cent in 1949 to 5·2 per cent last year.

The following list gives the distribution of imports from and free exports to the most important countries arranged in the order of total trade in 1950:—

Foreign Trade of Finland, by Main Countries

	Imports	Exports
	('000,000	marks)
Great Britain	20,745	19,033
U.S.S.R.	7,070	6,239
Denmark	7,072	5,992
United States	5,323	7,639
Netherlands	6,169	6,552
France	5,424	4,411
Sweden	5,881	3,396
Western Germany	3,936	4,460
Poland	6,222	2,020
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,996	3,331
Argentina	3,391	2,417
Italy	2,737	2,002
Norway	1,461	1,204
Czechoslovakia	1,793	601
Egypt	334	1,911
Brazil	995	1,156

Trade with Canada Improved

Canada's total trade with Finland in 1950 improved slightly over 1949. Canadian exports to Finland amounted to $601,000 (1949—$607,000) while imports totalled $217,000 (1949—$44,800). Principal exports were wheat, iron and steel products, machinery, chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Imports consisted principally of grass seed (timothy) and granite.

The money market was very tight during the past year and showed a tendency to tighten still further towards the end of the year. The fear of a new depreciation of the currency hindered the accumulation of savings to such an extent that the total increase of deposits in the country by the end of December was only approximately 50 per cent of the rise of deposits in 1949. Other causes were a boom in the building industry as well as the extensive electrification of rural communities undertaken last year.

The unfavourable development on the money market was responsible for an increase in the rates of interest. Interest on deposits was increased by 2 per cent to 7-7½ per cent from October 1. Interest on loans was also raised by 2 per cent, and the Bank of Finland increased its lowest discount rate from 5¾ per cent to 7¾ per cent on November 3.

Prices and Wages Increased

Prices moved unfavourably during 1950. Devaluation in the summer and autumn of 1949, which caused an immediate increase in prices of imports, and thus indirectly affected the domestic price level, caused a rising trend in prices, which continued in 1950. The rise in world market prices further accentuated this trend. The wholesale price index increased by 26 per cent last year. The cost-of-living index rose by 21 per cent, from 826 in December, 1949 (August, 1938 - July, 1939, = 100), to 998 in December, 1950.

This rise brought about activity on the labour market. In the beginning of the year, a 7½ per cent increase of wages was accorded and the government, at the same time, decided to abolish wage controls from February 15. Later in May, there was a general increase of 15 per cent. The cost of living continued to rise and fresh wage demands in the autumn led to extensive stoppages in industry and to the threat of a general strike. In October, government measures resulted in a new general agreement between the workers' and the employers' organizations. and there was another general increase in wages. It is calculated that the wage level rose during the year, on an average, by 50 per cent.

The scramble of prices and wages greatly stimulated inflation, causing financial instability and a great fall in the value of the mark. This negative aspect of the economic development in 1950 partially overshadows the positive results attained in many spheres, especially in that of production.

Syria Exports Cotton Plantings

Cairo, July 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Statistics recently issued by the Syrian Ministry of Agriculture show that some 83,000 hectares have been sown to cotton in Syria this season, as compared with 66,000 in 1950. In 1950, the yield of cotton was 45,000 tons, of which 30,000 tons were exported. Cotton has been grown on a small scale in Syria for some years, but last year marked the beginning of considerable expansion in this crop, and of export of cotton which helped considerably in balancing Syria's foreign trade. The quantity for export this year will probably amount to 40,000 tons.

Increased Building in United Kingdom Shipyards

London, July 25, 1951.—(FTS)—According to Lloyd's Register, 345 ships of 2,114,319 tons gross were under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of June. This was an increase of 41,516 tons as compared with the first quarter. During the second quarter, work was commenced on 79 ships (382,478 tons), while 79 ships of 414,138 tons were launched, and 70 ships of 346,211 tons were completed.

The tonnage under construction for registration outside the United Kingdom, or for sale, amounted to 105 ships of 729,313 tons. This was 10,753 tons less than at the end of March, and represents 34·5 per cent of the total being built in the United Kingdom. The number of vessels under construction in countries outside the United Kingdom, at the end of June, was 869 of 3,216,895 tons gross, an increase of 192,534 tons as compared with the March figure.

Trade Notes

AUSTRALIA

New Food Manufacturing Plant to be Established in Australia

Melbourne, July 26, 1951.—(FTS)—H. J. Heinz Company Pty. Ltd., Melbourne, announces the design and erection of a new food manufacturing establishment at Dandenong, about 20 miles south-east of Melbourne. The new plant will have an initial floor area of 300,000 square feet, and will employ about 800 persons. Investment on land, buildings, machinery and equipment is estimated at £A2 million. It is expected that the new plant will go into production in late 1953. Meanwhile, steps are being taken, in conjunction with federal and state governments, to extend areas devoted to vegetable production, and to improve the quality and yield per acre.

Australian Output of Sawn Timber Increased

Melbourne, July 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The quantity of local timber sawn or hewn in Australia during the twelve-month period ended June 30, 1949, was 1,184,088,000 super feet, as compared with 913,675,000 super feet in 1941-42 and 236,707,000 super feet in 1931-32, according to figures recently released by the Commonwealth Statistician.

New Zealand to Increase Exports of Timber to Australia

Melbourne, July 26, 1951.—(FTS)—An immense increase in the export of New Zealand timber to Australia will shortly take place, according to the New Zealand Prime Minister, speaking in Adelaide recently. Supplies, he stated, are soon to be made available to Australia from 800,000 acres of mature pine forests.

Civil Aviation in Australia Has Expanded Rapidly

Melbourne, July 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Civil aviation in Australia has expanded rapidly during the past decade. The number of registered aircraft at June 30, 1950, was 779 as compared with 296 in 1939. Figures relating to the operation of regular internal services disclose an increase in the number of hours flown from 39,312 for the year ended June 30, 1939, to 225,841 for a similar period ended June 30, 1950, while the number of paying passengers rose from 41,429 to 1,499,816. Freight carried increased during the same period from 391 tons to 44,144 tons, and mail from 64 tons to 2,594 tons. Impressive increases are also recorded in oversea operations, e.g., the number of paying passengers on oversea lines jumped from 5,350 in 1939, to 58,002 in 1950.

CHILE

Capital of the Chilean Reconstruction Corporation Increased

Santiago, July 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The President of Chile signed the Bill which was sent on July 11 to Congress to increase the capital of the Reconstruction Corporation from Ch.$120 million to Ch.$200 million, as fiscal contribution. It is explained that, as the passing of this bill will be delayed from some time and cannot be applied financially until 1952, a supplementary amount of Ch.$60 million is being obtained so that the corporation may attend to its obligations during the present year. As the corporation has not been able to develop important plans to fulfil the necessities of the provinces concerned, it is proposed in the bill to give the corporation a permanent character, as experience has shown that the frequent catastrophes which occur in the country render necessary a stable organization to take charge of restoring their effects. The corporation was originally founded to take charge of the reconstruction in the zone destroyed by the earthquake in 1939. Other provinces, affected by later earthquakes, have been added.

Chile to Solicit Foreign Loan for Highway Construction

Santiago, July 27, 1951.—(FTS)—A new Chilean law dealing with highway construction was signed by the President on July 19. In accordance with this law, a foreign loan will be solicited from the International Bank and the Export-Import Bank for US$30 million for road construction, principally for the continuation of the Pan-American Highway. Funds forthcoming from the extra gasoline tax will also be utilized as authorized by the law, that is, 95 per cent for construction and improvements of bridges, highways and level crossings, and the remaining 5 per cent for the purchase of land for the construction of aerodromes.

Budget of Chilean National Airlines Increased

Santiago, July 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The budget of the Chilean National Airlines has increased from Ch.$220,920,000 in 1948, to Ch.$300,000,000 at the end of June, 1951. Among the increases mentioned are: 75 per cent in the price of aircraft material, spares and fuel, and also 90 per cent increase for salaries and wages. Since 1948 to the end of 1950, a total of 13,000,000 kilometres was flown, of which 40 per cent correspond to routes which show a loss. In order to avoid the increase of tariffs, compensation is being proposed by congress by which the proceeds of certain taxation should be granted to the company.

JAMAICA

United States Interests to Mine Non-Ferrous Metals in Jamaica

Kingston, July 24, 1951.—(FTS)—United States interests plan to mine copper, lead and zinc in Jamaica in the near future. Copper mining is said to have been started in this Colony by the Spaniards centuries ago, and within the past fifty or sixty years, attempts have been made from time to time to mine this metal here, but without success. The present high price of copper and the more efficient machinery now available appear to give some ground for a more favourable outlook.

Jamaican Calico Mill Now Working

Kingston, July 24, 1951.—(FTS)—After being held up for many weeks by a strike of its manual operatives, the textile mill lately built near Spanish Town, Jamaica, has now begun to produce calico for the domestic market. Costing about £1·25 million and owned by British, American and Jamaican investors, the mill is well equipped and of the latest design. It can turn out annually 14 million yards of bleached and dyed calico, or just under one-half of local requirements. In full production it will employ about 450 manual operatives.

Jamaica to Boost Pineapple Output

Kingston, July 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Well considered efforts are being made to increase Jamaica's output of pineapples. One company has an experimental farm and plans to extend the growing of the Red Spanish species of this fruit, which is deemed the most suitable. The building of a cannery is being considered for the future.

Cocoa-Processing Plant Planned for Jamaica

Kingston, July 24, 1951.—(FTS)—British interests plan to build a cocoa-processing plant in Kingston and to begin production some months hence. The plant will have an annual capacity of 500 tons, which would be sold in Britain, Europe and the United States. There is already a similar plant in Kingston, producing cocoa butter and cocoa powder and shipping to Canada.

Jamaica to Export Canned, Refined Molasses

Kingston, July 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Refined molasses for table use is now being produced and canned in Jamaica, and shipments to the United Kingdom are due to begin shortly. Such molasses has not hitherto been made in this colony.

Jamaican Bauxite Industry to Receive ECA Aid

Kingston, July 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The Reynolds Bauxite Mining Company in Jamaica has recently been allotted $3,284,000 from ECA funds, to extend its operations. Extra plant and equipment will be purchased, and it is expected that the company's output will be substantially increased. The loan will be repaid in aluminum over a period of 11½ years. It is the third to be made from ECA funds towards bauxite development in Jamaica, and brings the total from this source to $11,747,000. Additionally, £3,300,000 of British counterpart funds (i.e., the amounts provided by the British Government to match Marshall Aid dollar grants to Britain) will have been made available for the assistance of this important local industry. Jamaica Bauxites Ltd., an affiliate of the Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd., obtained last year a share of these advances.

SOUTH AFRICA

South African Export and Import Trade Has Risen

Johannesburg, July 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Figures of South Africa's export and import trade for the five months ended May, 1951, show very substantial rises over the corresponding period of 1950. Exports totalled £152,504,737 compared with £78,796,752 in the same period last year, an increase of £73,907,985. Exports for the month of May totalled £28,023,625 as compared with £14,141,959 in May last year, an increase of £13,881,656. Imports for the five months totalled £180,767,394, as compared with £98,998,900 in the same period the previous year, an increase of £81,768,494. In May, imports totalled £42,592,158 as compared with £22,543,529 in May last year, an increase of £20,048,629.

Barbed Wire Fencing to be Produced in South Africa

Johannesburg, July 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Barbed wire for fencing is now being manufactured in South Africa at Mobeni near Durban by a recently established firm which is a subsidiary of an old established Dutch manufacturer of wire and allied products. At present the firm is being supplied with drawn wire by the parent company. As soon as more South African steel becomes available, the firm hopes to become independent of imports, and to expand the factory gradually so that the whole process of wire manufacture can be carried out locally. The factory is stated to be equipped with the most modern plant.

Trade Between South Africa and Southern Rhodesia Increased

Johannesburg, July 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Trade between the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia increased by £8,888,500 between 1948 and 1950, a rise of 76 per cent. During the two years that the customs union agreement has been in force between the two countries, combined trade has been stepped up by three-quarters of the 1948 figure, the increase in 1950 being nearly double that of 1949.

In two years, Southern Rhodesia has doubled her share of the total trade between the two countries—from one-tenth of the total in 1948 to one-fifth in 1950.

South Africa Receives More for Wool Sales

Johannesburg, July 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Final figures for the 1950-51 wool season released by the South African Wool Disposals Organization show that the total cheque for all wools sold amounted to £90,818,391. Last season the total value of the wool clip was £38,527,046.

A greater weight of wool was sold last season than in the previous one. The average price of all wools last season was 95·79d. a pound compared with 42·51d. for the previous season.

South African Secondary Industry Has Phenomenal Growth

Johannesburg, July 16, 1951.—(FTS)—During 1949-50, manufacturing industries in South Africa contributed the largest single amount to the country's national income. Industry and commerce jointly contributed £364 million, or about 38·5 per cent of the national income of £950,333,000. This is a complete reversal of the position two years ago when South Africa's economy depended on overseas sources for supplies of most commodities of daily consumption.

Shipments of South African Canned Fruits Increased

Johannesburg, July 16, 1951.—(FTS)—An appreciable increase in the export of South African canned fruits is reported, especially in the case of pineapples. The production of this fruit has materially risen in recent years and there are plans further to increase it in the next few years. Exports of canned and frozen crawfish are also being well maintained. The pilchard season is in full swing and good weather has permitted unrestricted fishing. Large orders are on hand, particularly from the Far East and factories are still unable to cope with the demand despite the expansion of the industry along the western coasts.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Jamaica to Import Cement

Kingston, July 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaica Government has decided to allow the importation, in the six months ending November 18, 1951, of up to 45,000 tons of cement. Importation of a like quantity in the six months ending May 18, had previously been sanctioned. The reason is that the Caribbean Cement Company Limited, Kingston, which was formed in 1949 for the purpose of supplying the entire local demand, is still not yet in operation. A 94-lb. bag of cement now retails at 11s. 3d., or roughly 33⅓ per cent more than the price about a year ago.

Turks and Caicos Islands Curtail Imports of Foodstuffs

Kingston, July 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Trade Controller of the Turks and Caicos Islands, which are a political dependency of Jamaica, has found it necessary to curtail imports of foodstuffs from North America, owing to recent increases in their costs. In particular, pork, lard, hominy grits and dried fruit have about doubled in price during the past year or so. Supplies of pork and cornmeal, however, have been ordered. Due to the high freight rate on hominy grits from North America, imports of this item have been suspended, and the Trade Controller has been trying to find an alternative source of supply.

Duties Removed on Certain Foodstuffs by Turks and Caicos Islands

Kingston, July 25, 1951.—(FTS)—On June 30, 1951, the Governor of Jamaica assented to an Ordinance passed on May 18, by the Legislative Board of the Turks and Caicos Islands, to provide for the duty-free entry into that Jamaican Dependency of rice, wheaten and rye flour, and milk (evaporated, condensed or powdered). Previously rice was dutiable at 1s. 6d. per 100 lbs. under the British Preferential Tariff and 2s. under the General Tariff; flour, per 196 lbs., at 3s. and 4s. 6d. respectively; and milk at, ad valorem, 10 per cent, and 15 per cent respectively. The resulting loss of customs revenue is offset by increases in the duties on cigars, cigarettes and rum. The reason for these tariff changes is that rice, flour and milk, have risen in price. The Turks Islands Government subsidizes foodstuffs and finds it advisable to make liquor and tobacco carry more essential items.

Pakistan Relaxes Import Control

Karachi, July 16, 1951.—(FTS)—In the Gazette of Pakistan of July 1, 1951, the Ministry of Commerce and Education announced the relaxation of import restrictions on a slightly broader range of goods from the American Account Area, which includes Canada, for the July-December shipping period.

The additions to the schedule of licensable goods from the American Account Area include the following:

> German silver, including nickel silver; zinc or spelter manufactures; lead in ingots or pig; antimonial lead in ingot and wrought form, including pipe, tube and sheet; tin, wrought including foil, and wire; white metal (antifriction metal), solders (including cored), and printing metals; antimony, antimony ingot, regulus and star metal; unspecified manufactures of metals other than iron and steel;

Single barrel shot guns (except rifles);

Wireless transmission instruments and component parts thereof; dry batteries excluding single torch cells; hurricane lamps and parts thereof (for East Bengal only); domestic refrigerators and parts thereof;

All sorts of hides and skins, tanned or dressed including unwrought leather; synthetic rubber (unwrought); gelatine capsules; fabrics made of plastic and other synthetic materials.

The following are removed from the schedule of licensable goods from the American Account Area and are, therefore, prohibited imports from that area:

Domestic hardware including kitchenware and stoves but excluding tools; linseed oil; hops; cotton twist and yarn; tooth paste; toilet brushes; boats, including sailing boats and mechanically propelled rivercraft and parts and accessories thereof.

(Earlier information regarding licensable goods was published in *Foreign Trade* of June 24, 1950, page 1168, and December 9, 1950, page 1039.)

Open General License No. XI of January 4, 1951, which provided for the importation of scheduled goods from specified countries without individual licence, is superseded by O.G.L. No. XIII effective July 1. The items admitted from the American Account Area under No. XIII are, however, the same as those under No. XI. (Details of O.G.L. No. XI were published in *Foreign Trade* of February 17, page 292.)

United States Tariff Concessions to Norway Now Effective

In a Trade Agreement Letter of July 26, 1951, the President of the United States authorized the bringing into effect, as of August 2, 1951, the provisions of the Torquay Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade with respect to the United States tariff items negotiated with Norway. The United States tariff concessions now brought in effect, which may be of interest to Canadian exporters, are:

		Former Rate of Duty	New Rate of Duty
66	Pearl essence	25 % ad val.	12½% ad val.
302(k)	Chrome or chromium metal	25 % ad val.	12½% ad val.
302(l)	Manganese copper	25 % ad val.	12½% ad val.
302(m)	Ferrozirconium and zirconium ferro-silicon	25 % ad val.	12½% ad val.
302(n)	Zirconium silicon	25 % ad val.	12½% ad val.
710	Cheese, not elsewhere provided for	5¢ lb. 25 % ad val. minimum	5¢ lb. 20 % ad val. minimum
718(a)	Sardines, not skinned or bonned, but smoked before canning, packed in oil, valued over 18¢ but not over 23¢ lb.	20 % ad val.	15 % ad val.
718(b)	Fish cakes, balls, and puddings, canned, not in oil	12½% ad val.	6¼% ad val.
718(b)	Sardines, canned, not in oil, weighing with containers not over 8 oz.	12½% ad val.	10 % ad val.
720(a)	Fish, smoked or kippered, not in oil, not canned, weighing not more than 15 lbs. each:		
	Herring (except hard dry smoked)	1¢ lb.	⅝¢ lb.
	Other (except salmon, herring and ground fish)	10 % ad val.	6¼% ad val.
721(d)	Caviar and other fish roe (except sturgeon), boiled and canned	15 % ad val.	7½% ad val.
1514	Artificial abrasives, in grains, or ground, refined or manufactured	1¢ lb.	½¢ lb.

(Editor's Note.—The items of interest to Canada on which Norway negotiated concessions at Torquay were published in *Foreign Trade* on May 12, 1951, page 773.)

Norwegian Firm Obtains Contract for Australian Hydro-Electric Plant

Oslo, July 27, 1951.—(FTS)—A Norwegian engineering firm has secured a contract for the building of a section of the enormous hydro-electric plant which is to be erected at Guthega in the Snowy River Valley in Australia. Tenders were submitted by 11 other foreign engineering firms—British, American, French, Italian and German—and the accepted tender from the Norwegian firm is stated to amount to between 3 and 4 million Australian pounds. The firm intends to send about 450 workmen and engineers from Norway, and building operations will commence when the Australian spring sets in towards the end of October. Building material, such as timber, cement, building steel and other equipment, of which there is a shortage in Australia, will also be shipped by the Norwegian firm. The building of the Snowy River Valley plant is expected to take 20 years to complete, of which the section to be erected by the Norwegian firm, a plant to produce 60,000 kw., should be completed by the end of 1954.

Engineer from Pakistan to Visit Canadian Hydro-Electric Plants

Yusuf Ali Zia, Executive Engineer of the Malakand Hydro-Electric scheme in the North West Frontier province of Pakistan arrived in Ottawa on July 30 from Karachi. He is the first member of a Hydro-Electric Mission to visit Canada under the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan for the Economic Development of South and South-East Asia.

First arrival from Ceylon under the plan is Mr. D. M. Fernando, plant pathologist with the Rubber Research Scheme at Agalawatte. He will study such phases of Canadian agriculture as the economics of fruit production, canning practices, cold storage facilities, the beet sugar industry, and insect control.

Mr. Zia is particularly interested in the maintenance of Canadian hydro-electric plants, with special reference to the control of silting, which is a problem in Pakistan. Following two months with the Mission, he will undertake a six-month course of practical studies on one of the scholarships provided by the Canadian Government under the Colombo Plan. He will study construction of electrical equipment with special emphasis on the erection of switch gears.

Great importance is attached to hydro-electric development in Pakistan, Mr. Zia stated. The Malakand Project, which is under his supervision, was started in 1938 with a capacity of 10,000 kilowatts. It has been recently doubled to 20,000 kilowatts. An additional 20,000 kilowatts will be available by 1952 from a satellite station being constructed four miles away at Durgai. A still larger development, now in the planning stage, will tap the Kabul River at Warsak for 100,000 kilowatts by 1955. The dam for this project will provide irrigation to bring 65,000 arid acres under cultivation. Most of the power now developed is for domestic purposes and small industries devoted mainly to defence production, he said.

Mr. Zia is a graduate of the College of Engineering and Technology of the Punjab University, Lahore.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade
Brampton—Chamber of Commerce
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Chamber of Commerce
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

A. P. BISSONNET, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Karachi, Pakistan, since June, 1950, has returned to Canada on leave and will visit Montreal from September 5 to 19 inclusive to discuss business conditions in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran with Canadian businessmen.

M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, since May, 1945, has returned home and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on June 11.

Calgary—August 14
Edmonton—August 16-17
Vancouver—August 21-24
Victoria—August 27

JOHN A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Caracas, Venezuela, since February, 1948, has returned home on leave. He completed a tour of Eastern Canada in St. John's, Newfoundland, on June 29, and will commence a tour of Western Canada in Brampton, Ontario, on August 27.

Brampton—August 27
Guelph, Waterloo—August 28
Kitchener—August 29
Hamilton—August 30-31
St. Catharines—September 4
Welland—September 5
Brantford—September 6
London—September 7-8
Walkerville—September 10
Winnipeg—September 13
Edmonton—September 15-16
Calgary—September 18
Vancouver—September 20-27

Canadian Imports by Areas

Country	May			January–May		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	11·9	36·3	43·6	50·3	150·1	184·7
America	3·6	11·2	9·8	6·7	16·2	22·2
Africa	0·8	2·7	2·2	2·2	10·8	8·9
Asia	2·1	6·7	13·6	8·9	33·1	61·6
Oceania	1·2	3·6	6·4	6·4	13·5	23·4
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	19·7	60·5	75·6	74·4	223·7	300·8
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	40·5	195·6	273·5	178·4	817·0	1,230·8
Latin America	2·3	18·8	27·1	5·6	74·9	110·8
Europe	3·6	8·6	18·6	15·2	33·5	63·6
Other Foreign Countries	1·0	6·6	10·2	4·1	21·6	36·0
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	47·4	229·7	329·4	203·3	946·9	1,441·2
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	67·1	290·2	405·1	277·7	1,170·6	1,742·0

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	May			January–May		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	11,930	36,296	43,599	50,269	150,069	184,678
Gibraltar	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta	....	2	2	....	3	16
TOTAL EUROPE	(a)11,931	36,298	43,601	(a)50,278	150,072	184,694
America:						
Newfoundland*	208	....	....	449	....	....
Bermuda	15	6	11	26	23	40
Barbados	215	1,388	1,968	344	1,784	4,202
Jamaica	835	3,036	2,979	1,766	4,049	6,859
Trinidad and Tobago	863	3,686	3,061	1,154	4,845	5,185
Bahamas	636	10	7	1,042	201	153
Leeward and Windward Islands		75	35		132	119
British Honduras	7	....	42	15	29	368
British Guiana	847	3,021	1,690	1,919	5,108	5,268
Falkland Islands	....	....	....	....	....	....
TOTAL AMERICA	3,626	11,222	9,793	6,715	16,171	22,194
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	210	7	1	508	28	4
Union of South Africa		616	807		1,919	2,479
Other British South Africa		....	....		....	....
Southern Rhodesia	....	3	119	1	98	382
Gambia	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast	192	800	31	199	2,530	809
Nigeria	5	609	....	357	881	3
Sierra Leone	1	14	....	7	14	3
Other British West Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	3	8	24	8	13	28
British East Africa	402	635	1,223	1,087	5,311	5,224
TOTAL AFRICA	813	2,692	2,205	2,167	10,794	8,932

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* The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian Statistics as from April 1, 1949.

(a) Includes Ireland.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	May			January–May		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Germany	847	718	3,120	3,304	2,832	8,747
Greece	3	10	43	15	77	99
Hungary	22	1	10	87	14	54
Iceland	....	....	....	....	11	3
Italy	244	821	1,796	985	3,036	5,809
Ireland*	1	10	11	9	51	384
Latvia	2	....	4	4	2	11
Lithuania	....	....	....	....	....	3
Netherlands	485	671	1,455	1,362	2,336	5,180
Norway	60	61	196	208	316	796
Poland	16	43	32	105	102	449
Portugal	51	139	191	101	529	630
Azores and Maderia	14	46	51	61	189	161
Roumania	10	....	2	16	....	7
Spain	93	396	1,053	364	1,355	4,049
Sweden	211	368	1,059	914	1,570	3,220
Switzerland	247	1,315	1,278	1,638	5,524	6,031
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	9	....	4	100	4	13
Yugoslavia	1	7	37	6	46	103
TOTAL EUROPE	3,636	8,645	18,638	15,228	33,525	63,586
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	....	....	1	....	16	30
Arabia	....	2,565	3,826	....	7,662	11,076
Belgian Congo	1	18	484	1	241	1,413
Burma*	58	....	2	87	....	2
China	251	664	280	1,068	2,339	1,262
Greenland	....	....	....	....	....	....
Egypt	130	148	251	310	152	456
Ethopia	....	1	1	2	12	21
French Africa	6	13	5	18	41	26
French East Indies	24	....	....	114	....	....
French Guiana	....	....	....	....	....	....
French Oceania	....	13	....	....	438	11
French West Indies	....	....	....	1	....	....
Madagascar	13	5	....	22	8	16
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1	....	1	7	5	4
Iran	....	10	56	15	70	295
Iraq	7	....	19	58	38	998
Israel*	2	50	93	118	254	472
Jordan	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tripoli	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Italian Africa	....	....	3	....	....	3
Japan	403	1,112	1,263	1,963	4,005	5,074
Korea	1	17	....	1	17	....
Liberia	11	....	....	11	....	....
Morocco	3	4	17	8	152	87
Indonesia	28	19	98	204	178	412
Surinam	....	....	132	....	....	181
Netherlands Antilles	....	1,189	846	....	2,492	4,107
Philippines	55	482	1,087	254	2,656	4,830
Portuguese Africa	....	16	....	....	108	10
Portuguese Asia	....	....	....	....	....	....
Siam (Thailand)	7	180	76	8	297	394
Canary Islands	1	....	3	4	3	6
Spanish Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Syria	1	4	1,518	8	25	3,893
Turkey	17	89	92	59	384	957
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	960	6,599	10,154	4,136	21,593	36,036
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	47,435	229,664	329,423	203,309	946,932	1,441,183
TOTAL IMPORTS	67,123	290,195	405,069	277,746	1,170,587	1,741,966

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*Included in the totals for "Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	May 1938	May 1950	May 1951	January-May 1938	January-May 1950	January-May 1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.						
Asia:						
India	658	3,541	3,527	3,264	16,905	17,178
Pakistan		101	172		863	1,025
Ceylon	370	1,369	1,446	1,394	6,388	9,684
Aden	3	....	....	7	....	21
Federation of Malaya	1,001	1,523	7,320	3,622	8,049	30,932
Other British East Indies	8	....	777	31	14	1,512
Hong Kong	49	153	382	379	855	1,255
TOTAL ASIA	(b)2,149	6,687	13,624	(b)8,902	33,074	61,607
Oceania:						
Australia	546	1,254	6,194	2,607	6,375	12,972
New Zealand	539	1,316	228	2,939	3,408	7,871
Fiji	83	1,061	2	816	3,762	2,515
Other British Oceania	....	....	....	16	....	....
TOTAL OCEANIA	1,168	3,631	6,424	6,378	13,545	23,358
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	19,688	60,531	75,647	74,437	223,655	300,782
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	40,520	195,522	273,171	178,301	816,226	1,229,544
Alaska	2	99	68	33	465	448
American Virgin Islands	....	1	154	....	8	164
Hawaii	16	5	110	50	174	508
Puerto Rico	1	18	10	1	90	126
United States Oceania	....	....	....	....	....	....
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	40,539	195,645	273,513	178,385	816,963	1,230,790
Latin America:						
Argentina	186	490	2,574	1,040	2,128	9,872
Bolivia	2	1	678	8	1,197	1,018
Brazil	36	2,486	4,546	233	9,559	17,233
Chile	2	29	76	72	133	1,109
Colombia	1,124	1,194	958	1,582	4,677	5,582
Costa Rica	3	354	802	25	1,046	3,394
Cuba	83	419	657	169	1,549	2,302
Dominican Republic	....	98	326	....	626	625
Ecuador	2	140	131	11	415	840
El Salvador	....	64	149	....	207	728
Guatemala	8	596	278	40	1,967	2,188
Haiti (Republic of)	....	226	333	....	680	1,342
Honduras	....	583	451	6	1,906	1,341
Mexico	91	2,009	1,771	408	12,192	10,005
Nicaragua	....	69	166	....	143	315
Panama	10	683	250	11	2,520	1,076
Paraguay	2	....	50	41	160	204
Peru	481	13	1,286	1,357	2,061	2,657
Uruguay	27	62	510	39	510	2,875
Venezuela	239	9,260	11,123	514	31,175	46,067
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	2,296	18,776	27,115	5,556	74,851	110,773
Europe:						
Albania	2	....	....	2	....	.
Austria	....	49	650	83	266	2,005
Belgium and Luxembourg	518	2,104	4,677	2,309	7,739	13,966
Bulgaria	....	....	....	....	....	1
Czechoslovakia	246	725	562	1,257	2,645	2,589
Denmark	12	103	347	68	358	800
Estonia	2	....	22	11	2	65
Finland	6	7	13	27	170	36
France	535	1,051	2,025	2,201	4,351	8,375

(b) Includes Burma and Israel.

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodities	May			January–May		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
MAIN GROUPS	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	14·4	47·0	57·9	49·6	166·0	239·3
Animals and Animal Products	2·0	7·3	10·5	11·6	32·6	59·5
Fibres, Textiles and Products	6·9	29·9	51·1	38·8	140·5	244·7
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2·7	8·5	12·0	13·1	39·1	57·6
Iron and Products	17·2	93·2	133·2	73·9	386·0	567·0
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3·6	16·8	28·2	16·5	80·3	123·3
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	12·7	58·2	64·4	42·2	201·6	252·5
Chemicals and Allied Products	3·3	15·1	18·5	13·1	61·8	86·3
Miscellaneous Commodities	4·5	14·1	29·3	18·9	62·7	111·7
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	67·1	290·2	405·1	277·7	1,170·6	1,742·0
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Seeds	199	301	420	1,083	3,568	4,108
Fruits	2,172	8,494	8,222	7,152	30,225	36,153
Nuts	278	2,455	2,085	1,168	10,430	11,399
Vegetables	1,038	4,108	4,589	3,828	13,420	15,576
Grains and products	2,262	3,726	6,152	7,917	8,329	18,504
Sugar and products	3,103	10,737	10,403	6,110	21,996	25,134
Cocoa and chocolate	264	2,063	584	737	6,488	4,978
Coffee and chicory	482	3,883	4,268	1,889	15,454	22,651
Tea	835	2,618	1,945	3,760	13,241	10,076
Beverages, alcoholic	501	1,015	1,035	2,112	5,679	6,912
Gums and resins	116	475	642	532	2,224	3,351
Oils, vegetable	1,326	2,337	6,418	5,875	11,694	25,492
Rubber and products	1,138	3,102	9,369	4,004	15,252	46,099
Tobacco	231	248	266	843	1,592	1,621
Vegetable products, other	418	1,446	1,480	2,637	6,397	7,214
TOTAL	14,363	47,007	57,877	49,649	165,990	239,267
Animals and Animal Products:						
Meats	97	619	1,907	403	1,908	7,872
Fish and fishery products	131	273	519	742	1,526	2,141
Furs and products	514	2,111	1,606	3,456	9,833	14,283
Hides and skins, raw	168	642	1,310	1,059	5,214	8,145
Leather, unmanufactured	201	669	888	1,016	3,296	4,930
Leather, manufactured	162	551	615	1,093	2,812	3,621
Animal oils, fats, greases	131	638	1,395	372	2,048	7,207
Animals and products, other	587	1,805	2,255	3,459	5,942	11,327
TOTAL	1,991	7,307	10,496	11,599	32,579	59,525
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton, raw and linters	1,185	6,944	12,545	5,474	30,650	54,228
Cotton products	1,227	5,762	8,175	7,322	28,928	48,100
Flax, hemp, jute and products	703	2,574	2,589	3,539	10,833	11,410
Silk and products	495	521	641	2,782	2,832	4,037
Wool, raw and unmanufactured	786	4,228	9,707	4,813	17,963	45,486
Wool products	1,034	4,239	6,630	7,246	21,833	33,449
Synthetic fibre	253	1,625	4,019	1,558	8,583	18,084
Textile products, other	1,200	4,025	6,786	6,086	18,861	29,859
TOTAL	6,883	29,917	51,092	38,821	140,482	244,653
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Wood, unmanufactured	494	1,238	2,707	2,241	6,728	12,823
Wood, manufactured	411	1,463	2,250	1,814	6,289	9,765
Paper	641	2,093	2,849	3,135	9,051	14,439
Books and printed matter	1,160	3,701	4,209	5,907	16,990	20,604
TOTAL	2,705	8,496	12,016	13,097	39,058	57,631
Iron and Its Products:						
Iron ore	137	770	1,315	270	832	1,746
Scrap	122	499	619	328	824	1,440
Castings and forgings	324	882	1,273	1,051	3,357	4,619
Rolling mill products	2,872	8,256	15,403	10,210	31,601	62,817
Pipes, tubes and fittings	315	2,022	4,931	1,018	11,336	16,886

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Continued

Commodities	May			January-May		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
Iron and Its Products—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Wire and chain	174	1,030	1,412	990	4,220	6,416
Farm implements and machinery	2,363	20,147	21,483	9,891	82,648	84,836
Hardware and cutlery	191	1,030	1,805	917	4,613	7,826
Household machinery	300	1,217	1,596	1,076	5,499	7,198
Mining, metallurgical machinery	511	2,537	4,872	2,151	9,993	19,349
Business, printing machinery	586	2,405	3,639	2,782	11,582	16,579
Other non-farm machinery	2,175	15,636	21,666	11,054	64,430	90,932
Tools	232	1,104	1,779	1,001	4,895	8,313
Autos, freight and passenger	1,919	6,366	11,371	7,197	31,226	46,158
Automobile parts	2,292	14,639	18,549	11,349	60,147	94,118
Other vehicles, chiefly iron	255	1,427	1,860	797	8,482	8,166
Engines and boilers	759	6,415	7,579	4,278	22,106	34,925
Cooking and heating apparatus	162	1,145	1,851	511	4,554	9,012
Iron products, other	1,479	5,695	10,153	7,031	23,683	45,704
Total	17,168	93,221	133,155	73,904	386,030	567,039
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminium and products	364	1,305	2,697	1,649	4,640	9,788
Brass, copper, and products	300	1,434	1,980	1,531	6,221	9,967
Tin	229	576	2,036	976	2,763	8,842
Precious metals (except gold)	216	2,335	3,584	1,331	12,237	14,265
Clocks and watches	158	1,253	806	837	5,081	4,223
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,148	7,215	11,019	5,529	33,578	50,102
Non-ferrous products, other	1,137	2,649	6,119	4,657	15,746	26,152
Total	3,553	16,769	28,241	16,510	80,267	123,340
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Clay and products	773	3,157	4,031	3,436	12,671	17,962
Coal	3,149	16,751	14,857	13,388	59,060	59,020
Coal products	340	1,335	1,902	1,384	5,058	8,120
Glass and glassware	629	2,679	3,076	2,643	11,195	14,307
Petroleum, crude	4,654	20,090	20,982	11,353	71,129	90,084
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	1,919	9,529	13,275	4,990	26,523	40,398
Stone and products	522	2,222	3,508	2,834	7,579	11,060
Non-metallic products, other	689	2,464	2,735	2,156	8,405	11,584
Total	12,674	58,228	64,367	42,183	201,620	252,534
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids	143	466	904	641	2,125	3,465
Cellulose products	144	630	647	754	2,623	3,262
Drugs and medicines	346	2,524	2,544	1,607	8,273	11,383
Dyeing and tanning materials	256	1,006	1,425	1,444	5,005	7,506
Fertilizers	464	871	916	983	3,523	3,867
Paints and varnishes	318	1,582	1,881	1,405	6,729	9,645
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	785	2,353	2,545	2,650	8,015	10,744
Synthetic resins and products	78	1,988	2,741	340	8,404	14,133
Chemical products, other	721	3,714	4,875	3,254	17,125	22,249
Total	3,256	15,135	18,478	13,079	61,823	86,253
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Films	140	392	498	645	1,867	2,479
Toys and sporting goods	234	640	1,040	831	2,426	4,693
Refrigerators and parts	200	1,354	4,699	764	4,731	18,693
Musical instruments	101	315	453	528	1,529	2,381
Scientific equipment	382	1,934	2,352	1,704	9,722	11,255
Aircraft and parts	359	760	2,386	1,260	4,749	11,930
Works of art	80	243	276	505	1,096	1,272
Canadian tourists' purchases	701	2,200	2,918	2,640	8,310	12,599
Parcels of small value	415	861	3,607	1,891	2,899	9,359
Wax, mineral and vegetable	32	164	211	181	1,102	1,415
Miscellaneous consumer goods	466	1,230	1,647	2,089	4,796	7,513
Miscellaneous, other	858	2,258	4,747	3,625	10,466	16,049
Canadian goods returned	163	462	2,205	875	3,200	3,893
Non-commercial articles	400	1,302	2,309	1,367	5,846	8,193
Total	4,530	14,115	29,348	18,904	62,739	111,725

Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

Commodities	May			January-May		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
All Countries						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	14,363	47,007	57,877	49,649	165,990	239,267
Animals and Animal Products	1,991	7,307	10,496	11,599	32,579	59,525
Fibres, Textiles and Products	6,883	29,917	51,092	38,821	140,482	244,653
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,705	8,496	12,016	13,097	39,058	57,631
Iron and Products	17,168	93,221	133,155	73,904	386,030	567,039
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3,553	16,769	28,241	16,510	80,267	123,340
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	12,674	58,228	64,367	42,183	201,620	252,534
Chemicals and Allied Products	3,256	15,135	18,478	13,079	61,823	86,253
Miscellaneous Commodities	4,530	14,115	29,348	18,904	62,739	111,725
TOTAL	67,123	290,195	405,069	277,746	1,170,587	1,741,966
United Kingdom						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	1,738	1,860	1,438	6,563	10,290	7,822
Animals and Animal Products	329	856	1,346	2,055	3,702	6,047
Fibres, Textiles and Products	2,959	9,295	13,591	18,004	44,592	68,857
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	280	361	355	1,220	1,355	1,504
Iron and Products	3,037	14,717	16,067	10,689	53,942	57,193
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	497	2,915	3,989	2,547	13,975	15,686
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	1,631	3,342	2,913	4,094	10,552	12,240
Chemicals and Allied Products	691	1,308	1,363	2,436	5,004	6,230
Miscellaneous Commodities	768	1,643	2,537	2,659	6,657	9,099
TOTAL	11,930	36,296	43,599	50,269	150,069	184,678
United States						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	5,494	17,552	21,869	21,688	65,953	93,683
Animals and Animal Products	916	5,016	6,667	4,838	23,214	41,292
Fibres, Textiles and Products	2,472	12,418	24,658	13,000	59,929	123,773
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,152	7,736	10,794	11,026	36,238	53,462
Iron and Products	13,471	77,097	110,865	60,792	327,529	494,027
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	2,090	11,879	18,178	11,036	55,393	89,373
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	8,664	39,544	40,478	32,930	144,255	165,564
Chemicals and Allied Products	2,015	13,353	15,556	8,935	53,804	75,234
Miscellaneous Commodities	3,247	10,926	24,105	14,057	49,911	93,136
TOTAL	40,520	195,522	273,171	178,301	816,226	1,229,544

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

Bumper Harvest Crops Predicted in Western Germany

Frankfurt, July 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Given continued favourable weather, bumper crops are predicted for 1951, and yields may equal or even exceed the 1950 harvests, which were a five-year postwar record.

Some of the crops predicted to excel those of 1950 are wheat, sugar-beets and fodder beets, and hay, while rye yields will be slightly lower.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, primarily pertaining to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade:* Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

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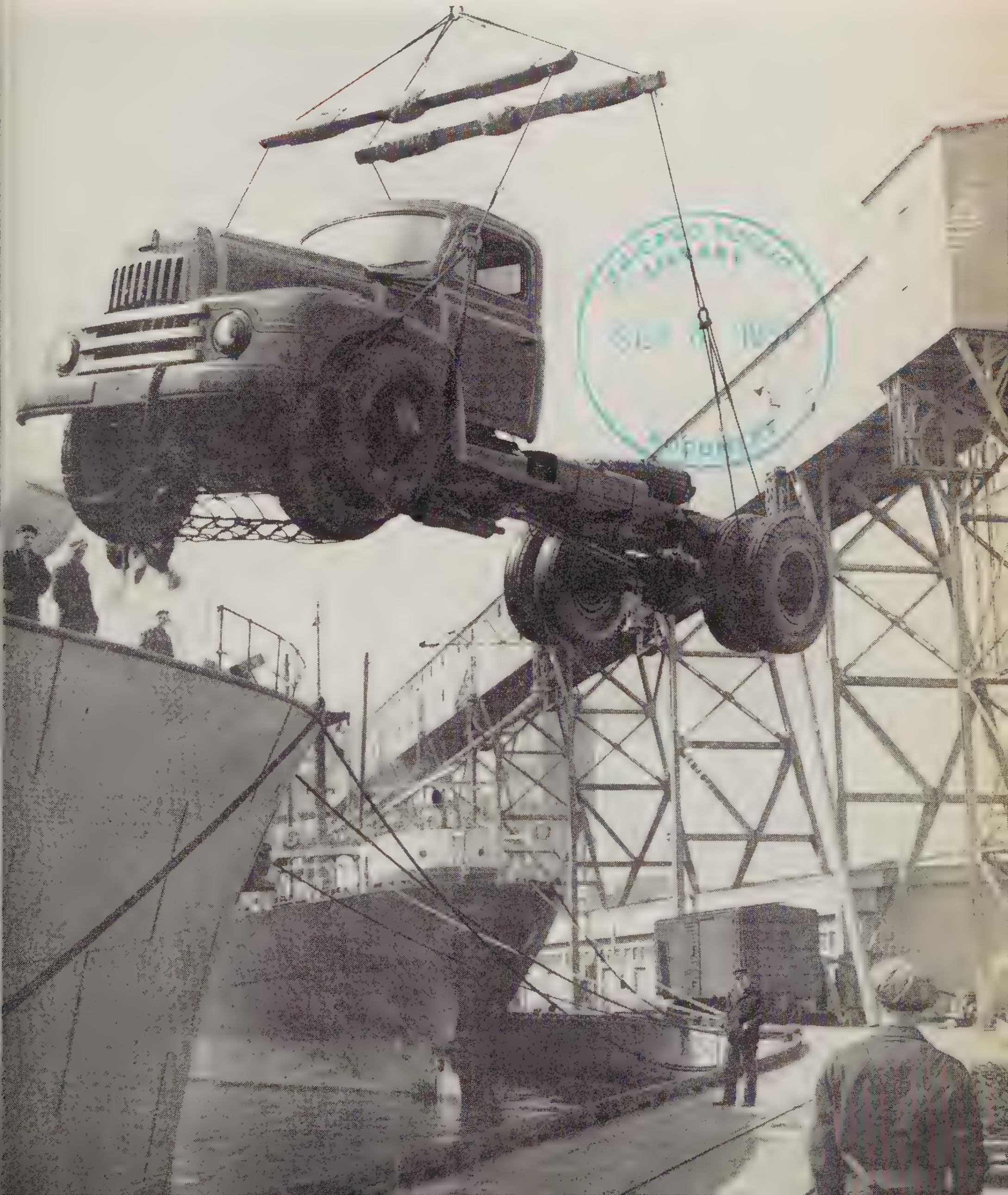
FOREIGN TRADE

X OTTAWA, AUGUST 18, 1951 No. 242



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Minister of Trade and Commerce

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Deputy Minister

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OTTAWA, AUGUST 18, 1951.

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COVER SUBJECT—Farm machinery for Israel being loaded aboard the S.S. Meir Dizengoff in Halifax. About 1,100 tons of agricultural equipment was shipped aboard this vessel to Israel.

Courtesy The Halifax Herald.

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The United States 1951

By Arthur E. Bryan

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner
in New York City

PART I

THE chief characteristic of business throughout the United States in the current period has been its relative stability at the high reached in the first quarter.

Reductions in consumer buying and in residential construction have been offset by rising government procurement and increasing industrial and commercial construction. A large part of production has found its way into inventory, some for expanding military production and some reflecting the effects of the slackened pace of purchases on the part of distributors and consumers.

The slowing down in retail sales developed at a time when shipments to retailers from manufacturers were continuing at a high rate—indeed beyond what some retailers expected to receive when the orders were placed.

While distributors have endeavoured to reduce their inventories and bring them more into line with current sales, the inventories have continued to rise. The decline in consumer purchasing has affected both durable and non-durable goods, but it has been greatest in the case of household equipment and furniture. Total orders received by business for producers' goods and defence items, however, have continued in excess of current production. Unfilled orders held by manufacturers have risen further, with a large part of the backlogs representing government business. This is particularly true of the metal industries, which are receiving the bulk of military orders. Indeed, defence orders are being placed at a very high rate—far above current deliveries.

Defence Orders Increase Steadily

The government's military program is responsible for the main expansionary force which is taking an increasing share of the total national output. Total obligations so far this year have averaged over $5 billion a month, with current expenditures approximating half of that

A Review of Business and Economic Conditions During January-June in Three Parts

New York City

rate and increasing steadily. The squeeze on supplies of metals is becoming greater, and the National Production Authority has issued additional orders curtailing the use of scarce materials, including a further restriction on the automotive industry.

Prices on the average have shown little change with certain commodities—mostly raw materials—declining from their post-Korean highs. Specific price control orders are gradually coming into effect to replace the earlier "freeze", and generally speaking, these have determined the quotations on most fabricated goods. Retail prices of food remain at their high peak, but reductions have been made in some general merchandise lines to stimulate sales. In a few lines where it was desirable to move heavy stocks, substantial price reductions have been made.

The high volume of employment is reflected by increased personal incomes, the upward trend in wage rates and the effects of high sales and prices upon the flow of income to business which reached an annual rate of $244 billion in April, about $1·5 billion higher than the average in the first quarter of the year.

Employment Rising

Total employment in May reached 61 million workers showing mainly a seasonal increase of 1 million from the previous month, with most of the gain in agricultural work.

Unemployment remains near the postwar low, declining to an estimated 1·6 million—slightly less than in April and only about half as large as a year ago.

Non-agricultural employment has reflected the virtual stability of business activity in recent months. This follows the substantial expansion during 1950, when resources were being brought into use quickly to meet the upsurge of military and private demand. Compared with a year ago, employment in non-agricultural establishments in April was up about 3 million, and more than half of the expansion was in manufacturing. Most of the increases were relatively small in the non-durable goods industries, averaging 5 per cent during the 12-month period. In the durable goods industries, the corresponding increase was nearly 20 per cent, as this section of industry was most affected by defence expansion although even here the expansion has not been very great in recent months.

Serious Shortage of Engineers

The unfilled demand for engineers needed by industry in the United States, and exclusive of military needs, is 60,000, or more than twice the number listed in previous estimates.

The current total requirements for engineers by industry and government non-military agencies is estimated at more than 80,000. Even after the 1951 graduating class is absorbed, there is a net deficit of 60,000 men and the need for other kinds of scientists also was shown to be very high.

The growing demand is due to several factors in addition to the needs of national defence production. The ratio of engineers to gainful workers has increased steadily since 1890 and now stands at a level of about 1,600 engineers to 100,000 workers. There is no sign yet that the increase has commenced to level off.

Now many of the products made by industry for peacetime, as well as national defence uses, have technological requirements much more complex than the simple products of past years—atomic energy, antibiotics, jet propulsion and electronics are typical fields responsible for increased demand for engineers.

Industrial Construction at Record Rate

While residential construction is declining, the expansion of industrial facilities continues at an unprecedented high rate. The decline in the building of private homes results from a combination of the increasing effectiveness of credit regulations, a reduced supply of mortgage credit available at higher interest rates, and some further advance in the price of new houses. Elsewhere in construction, the expanding pattern persists with industrial, utility, public and farm construction all registering marked increases since the beginning of the year.

In April, the value represented by industrial construction was more than double that of a year earlier. This increase reflects the present favourable industrial prospects as well as the defence expansion requirements. In order to facilitate the plant extension, necessary acceleration of tax amortization of certain new facilities has been granted to large sections of industry. Up to May 7, 1951, certificates of necessity had been approved representing new construction valued at $5·4 billion. An analysis of the regional distribution of such facilities indicates that about $3·5 billion of the proposed expansion, or more than three-quarters of the total, is scheduled for construction in 12 states, each representing a total of more than $100 million—New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Texas, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Colorado, Montana and California.

Inventory Increases

Business inventories held by both manufacturers and distributors continued to rise in April. The book value of total stocks increased $1·9 billion during the month, which raised the total to more than $68 billion at the end of April. The value of manufactured stocks rose $1·3 billion, of which about $500 million occurred in the durable goods industries and $800 million in the non-durables. Part of the rise in the durable goods industries was associated with accumulations required for the expanding defence program. At the distributors level, the rise was somewhat greater in the durable goods establishments, and reflects to some extent involuntary accumulation.

Industrial production showed little over-all change in May, but there was increasing shifting from consumers' durable goods to defence and related products. This was due to the shifting demand, the effects of controls and the limitation orders placed upon industry in order to assure meeting the defence schedules. However, the generally strong inventory position for civilian products has prevented the development so far of general shortages of consumers' products in this transitional period between booking up and the attainment of volume output of military end-items. Deeper cuts in the supply of materials for consumers' durable goods industries have been announced for the third quarter of the year as the C.M.P. (Controlled Materials Plan) goes into operation.

Cutbacks in the production of consumer durable goods in April and May affected the output of passenger cars, television receivers and refrigerators. Activity in machinery and transportation equipment industries (other than automotive) continued to move upwards, a reflection of the record rate of orders for factory equipment and the expanded volume of work undertaken on defence orders.

Auto production, which declined 10 per cent in April, dropped again in May. Producers of television receivers cut their production down by nearly one-half, from a weekly average of 175,000 units in March to 117,000 in April and 80,000 in May. Output of refrigerators in April was down one-quarter from the previous month. There were also decreases in production of other household durable goods but they were more moderate.

Output of non-durable goods has continued in large volume with little or no change since January. Increases in some soft goods lines were generally offset by decreases in others.

The paperboard mills and the industrial chemical plants have been operating at full capacity with record figures of output in several instances.

Credit Buying Restricted

Although bank loans to business continued to expand sharply in the first quarter of the year and while they have remained steady throughout the second quarter, at a time when there is usually a substantial contraction in outstanding loans, the rate of increase in consumer long-term mortgage indebtedness has slackened considerably. This trend is likely to continue. To restrict the credit expansion still in progress, several steps have been taken recently to supplement the specific controls already placed on consumer instalment buying and housing credit. The most important of these has been the extension of mortgage controls to commercial building, a higher interest rate structure and the establishment of a system of voluntary credit restriction applicable to banks, insurance companies and other lending institutions. A committee has recommended legislation to extend and increase existing credit controls, including the raising of bank reserve requirements and new curbs on commodity speculation.

Increase in Business Loans

Due to the continued rise in working capital requirements, particularly to finance increased inventories, bank loans to business have increased substantially since January, maintaining a rate of expansion which, after allowing for seasonal influences, was almost equal to the record expansion in the summer and fall of 1950. Commercial and industrial loans at leading city banks after rising by $1·3 billion (8 per cent) in the first quarter period, which is contrary to usual experience, have now resumed a more normal trend, although early in the year these business loans were increasing at a rate of about $0·5 billion a month.

With a view to restricting the extension of credit for less essential purchasing, a voluntary program of credit restraint was initiated in March of this year. This program extending to banks, insurance companies and other lending institutions, establishes guides to financial houses in formulating lending policies. More particularly, credit expansion for more than normal inventory accumulation and for less essential expenditures on fixed capital, has been singled out for special scrutiny. It is recognized that substantial credit assistance may be necessary in the case of rapidly expanding defence activity.

A system of regular reporting of bank loans classified by industry and purpose has been set up by banks in the larger commercial areas to serve as a check on the course of the program.

Record Personal Income

According to a report of the United States Commerce Department, further expansion of the federal payroll and a gain in farm receipts sent overall personal income to a new record high in April.

Income of individuals reached a level of $244,400,000,000 a year, or $1,600,000,000 over March's previous record.

Total government payrolls, federal, state and local rose by $600,000,000 to a record annual rate of $27,600,000,000.

Farm owners' income gained nearly $670,000,000 in April, at annual rates, "as a result of an increased volume of livestock marketed", the report said.

Industry payments of wages and salaries rose to an annual $137,000,000,000 rate, about the same as in March.

Lagging retail sales cut down receipts of business owners. Non-farm proprietors' income declined by about $500,000,000 to a $25,000,000,000 annual rate.

Outlook for Balance of 1951

Viewing the outlook for the second half of 1951, executives of 142 manufacturing companies polled by the National Industrial Conference Board indicated that unfilled orders and additional defence requirements will keep industry at a high level of activity for the remainder of the year. Total buying power will also continue strong. Wages and prices may rise further but controls will temper the increases. While earnings will feel the effect of still higher taxes, wages and material costs, they should be substantial in the final half of the year.

Department Store Sales Up

The Federal Reserve Board reported a six per cent increase in department store sales for the week ended June 23 over the corresponding 1950 week. This means the department stores took in six per cent more dollars than they did in 1950. For the week ending June 16, the dollar volume of sales was only one per cent above 1950 levels.

Increases were recorded for stores in 10 of the 12 Federal Reserve Districts. Sales dipped two per cent in the Atlanta area and four per cent in the St. Louis District. Increases ranged from 13 per cent in New York to two per cent in Kansas City.

The percentage change in the various Federal Reserve Districts, based on dollar amounts from January first to the end of June, 1951, compared with the corresponding period in 1950, were as follows:

Federal Reserve District	Percentage increased or decreased
Boston	+ 5
New York	+11
Philadelphia	+ 9
Cleveland	+12
Richmond	+ 6
Atlanta	+ 7
Chicago	+10
St. Louis	+ 6
Minneapolis	+ 5
Kansas City	+11
Dallas	+ 9
San Francisco	+11
United States Total	+ 9

The following figures indicate the economic position in the United States in April and May compared with the month of May a year ago.

Economic Position of United States

	May	Previous Month	Year Ago
Consumers' Price Index	185·4	184·6	169·3
Industrial Production	223	223	195
Personal Income	$244,400,000,000	$242,800,000,000	$213,800,000,000
Employed	61,193,000	60,044,000	59,731,000
Unemployed	1,609,000	1,744,000	3,057,000
Construction contracts	2,572,961,000	1,374,991,000	1,347,600,000
Imports	1,024,400,000	1,099,600,000	585,000,000
Exports	1,372,300,000	1,280,500,000	659,000,000
Manufacturers inventories	37,700,000,000	36,400,000,000	29,400,000,000

Commodity index, based on 1939 = 100, and consumers' price index of national items on 1935-39 = 100 are compiled by Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1935-39 = 100. Personal income is at annual rate. Construction contracts cover thirty-seven states.

Population Increasing by 200,000 Each Month

The Bureau of the Census reported on June 29th that the population of the United States was more than 154,000,000 on June 1. By the end of this year, the Bureau estimated the nation's population would reach more than 155,000,000.

The last population estimate, including members of the armed forces overseas, was 153,900,000, as of May 1. During the last year the count has increased by about 200,000 each month.

Summary of Business Conditions in the States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reports that output of incomes were generally maintained in April and May, reflecting in part a further expansion in Federal defence activities. Consumer demands for most durable goods slackened further, and total value of retail sales was only moderately above year-ago levels. Wholesale commodity prices decreased slightly in May and common stock prices showed fairly marked declines. Bank loans to business have shown little change since early April.

Output at factories and mines in April was 222 per cent of the 1935-39 average, the same as March. Not much change in this level is indicated in May. The current level of industrial activity is about 15 per cent higher than a year ago.

Production of durable goods showed little change in April as output of industrial equipment increased somewhat less than in other recent months; passenger car assemblies decreased 15 per cent; and production of furniture, television sets, and most other household durable goods was reduced. Output of metals and most building materials was maintained at or above earlier advanced rates. Activity in the aircraft industry showed a further marked expansion.

Output of most non-durable goods was maintained in April. Production of chemicals expanded further, reflecting mainly increased output of synthetic rubber and other industrial chemicals. Activity in the cotton textile industry decreased owing in part to a labour dispute which was terminated in early May.

Crude petroleum output expanded to new record levels in April and early May, and production of anthracite rose substantially from the reduced March rate. Metal mining increased as iron ore production rose more than seasonally.

Employment

Total employment in non-agricultural establishments in April, seasonally adjusted, showed a smaller gain than in other recent months. Employment in defence and related activities continued to increase, while employment in consumer goods industries showed moderate declines. Average wage rates at manufacturing plants rose further. Unemployment declined to 1·7 million, one of the lowest levels reached in the past decade except for the war years.

Construction

Value of construction contract awards increased seasonally in April, reflecting chiefly gains in most types of private non-residential awards. Total awards in May are likely to increase further because of a very large contract issued by the Atomic Energy Commission. The number of housing units started in April showed a contra-seasonal decline to 88,000, as compared with 93,000 in March and 133,000 in April, 1950.

Distribution

Total retail sales decreased further in April. In the early part of May, department store sales of durable goods slackened somewhat further, while sales of apparel and most other non-durable goods were maintained. Department store stocks at the end of April continued at the advanced level reached at the end of March and were nearly one-third above the corresponding period in 1950.

Commodity Prices

Prices of 28 basic commodities have declined further since the end of April, and on May 25 were 7 per cent below the February peak but 38 per cent higher than a year ago. Reflecting mainly declines in basic materials, the general level of wholesale commodity prices has decreased slightly since the end of April. Prices of finished goods have generally changed little.

Bank Credit

Bank loans to business in leading cities showed little change from mid-April to the third week of May, although there is usually a decline at this season. Credit extended for defence purposes continued to be substantial. Wholesalers and retailers also borrowed substantial amounts, while commodity dealers made large repayments on loans.

Deposits and currency held by businesses and individuals increased substantially in April, reflecting largely a shift of funds to private accounts as Treasury balances were reduced following the heavy inflow of tax receipts in March. At selected banks in leading cities outside New York, the rate of use of demand deposits rose somewhat further.

Member bank reserve balances declined between early April and mid-May, reflecting gold and currency outflows, cash redemption of part of Federal Reserve holdings of the weekly maturing Treasury bills, and increased in Treasury deposits at the Reserve Banks.

New York City Cost of Living at All-Time High

Under date of June 28, the United States Department of Labor announced that the cost of living has reached an all-time high in New York City.

Marked by a 20 per cent rise within the year in beef and veal prices, the retail prices of goods and services bought by moderate-income families had reached on May 15th a level almost 10 per cent higher than a year ago. The May 15th average—the highest in the history of such statistics—was 0·4 per cent above that of April 15th.

Food prices in the city rose 0·7 per cent from April 15 to May 15 to a point 13·0 per cent higher than twelve months earlier, with fresh fruits and vegetables responsible for much of the increase.

The cost of house furnishings increased 1·1 per cent in the thirty-day period and apparel costs went up 0·8 per cent. The increase in the city sales tax was responsible for part of the general price increase in those commodities. The statistics up to May 15 did not reflect the price cuts made in the last five weeks by some department stores engaged in the price war.

Fuel, electricity and refrigeration costs went up 0·7 per cent in the thirty-day period, while virtually no change was reported in costs of medical care, transportation, personal services and recreation.

Business Trends in Pennsylvania

Reporting on conditions in the Pennsylvania area during the first four months of this year, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia says that commercial and financial activity during April was maintained at about the same high level as in the previous month with most business indicators showing little or no change. The forward march of prices in Philadelphia was at a practical standstill. For the second consecutive month, the movement of the consumer price index was fractional.

Retail buying during April was relatively quiet. Department store sales showed a slight improvement over March, and compared with a year ago, they were up only 2 per cent, the smallest gain for any month this year. It is quite evident, in view of today's higher prices, that physical volume is below that of April, 1950. With consumer buying at a comparatively low level, efforts to reduce inventories met with little success. Stocks rose during the month, and at the end of April the ratio of stocks to sales was 4·2 compared with 3·0 last year.

Production in Pennsylvania factories showed no change in April. Although the durable goods industries continued to increase their output, curtailments in non-durable plants offset the gain. Manufacturers of hard goods also expanded the size of their work forces and payrolls, but again these advances were counter-balanced by declines in the soft goods group.

Although down somewhat from the previous month, the volume of construction contracts continued well above last year's level. The increase was most noticeable in the non-residential field, but more residential contracts were awarded as well. Activity in public works and utilities remained below that of 1950.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Economic Activity in Switzerland Shows Upward Trend This Year

Characterized by continuation in the improvement of business—Unfavourable trade balance increases as rise in imports exceeds that of exports—Trade with Canada increased—Unemployment almost non-existent.

By Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

(Exchange rate fluctuates daily; one Swiss Franc equalled approximately $0·245 Canadian during the first half of 1951.)

BERNE.—The economic situation in Switzerland during the first half of 1951 was characterized by a continuation in the improvement in business which set in during the summer of 1950, when the downward trend in imports was reversed. Exports also began to rise at about the same time as imports. All branches of activity benefited from the expansion in foreign trade. There is practically no unemployment, and the demand for labour in the building trades, the metal and machinery industries, has resulted in an influx of workers from other countries. There are signs, however, of a levelling-off in the general trend.

The boom in trade has been reflected in corresponding increases in the balance sheets of the large banks. Increased demands in the money and capital market have caused a rise in the average yield on first-class Swiss government securities from about 2·27 per cent a year ago to nearly 3 per cent. There has been a rising tendency in interest rates for certain purposes, particularly for building. A number of important Swiss industrial establishments have recently increased their working capital in view of the expansion of their operations.

Notes in circulation at the end of June totalled 4,467·9 million francs, while gold reserves in the National Bank amounted to 6,000·7 millions, representing a gold cover of 134·3 per cent. The cover in respect to note circulation and sight liabilities was 95·58 per cent, compared with 96·40 at the end of June, 1950.

Federal government revenues during the first half of 1951 amounted to 845·48 million francs, which slightly exceeds receipts from taxation during the corresponding period in 1950. Customs duties, which provide the main source of revenue, rose from 203·91 million francs to 260·97 millions, while turnover or sales taxes, at 207·21 millions, are practically unchanged.

Cost of Living Increased

The cost of living index, which averaged 159 in 1950 (August, 1939 = 100), rose from 162·3 in January, 1951, to 166·4 at the end of June, the main increase being in rentals. The wholesale price index, which averaged 202·7 in 1950 (August, 1939 = 100), rose to 225·6 at the end of January, 1951, and to 230·1 in February. After levelling off, the index dropped to 227·6 in June. Demands for higher wages are being combated on the grounds that wholesale prices appear to have reached a peak from which they are expected to recede, while real wages have increased by approximately 20 per cent on an average, as compared with 1939.

Imports reached their highest level in April, totalling 560·8 million francs, after which there followed a slight seasonal drop. Exports rose to 401·4 million francs in June, reaching their highest level since the beginning of 1950, and slightly exceeding that of April.

Swiss Balance of Trade

Jan.-June	Imports	Exports	Adverse Balance	Percentage of Exports to Imports
	(million	francs)		
1938	781·3	618·4	162·9	79·2
1948	2,811·2	1,592·7	1,218·5	56·7
1949	1,965·0	1,638·1	326·9	83·4
1950	1,785·8	1,643·5	142·3	92·0
1951	3,139·6	2,244·8	894·8	71·5

Compared with the first half of 1950, imports during the same period of 1951 increased about 75 per cent in value. This has been due to the constitution of stocks during a period of rising prices and to increased orders from abroad for manufactured products made from imported raw materials which Switzerland is obliged to secure mainly from other countries because of its lack of natural resources. The present economic boom, which is a result of international rearmament, therefore, is largely artificial. A fall in prices due to a slackening off in production or in the constitution of stocks for war purposes would have serious repercussions on Switzerland's internal economy. Since September, 1950, the trend of prices has been upward, but of late the trade figures reflect a slackening off in the trend and a decrease in the price of a number of raw materials.

Swiss Imports by Main Categories

Six-month average	Foodstuffs	Raw Materials (million francs)	Manufactures
Jan.-June, 1950	564·7	567·1	654·0
July-Dec., 1950	812·7	1,037·2	900·2
Jan.-June, 1951	733·3	1,175·1	1,181·2

Imports of foodstuffs, including feedstuffs and beverages, were lower during the first half of 1951 than during the second half of 1950. The reduction was particularly marked as regards crystallized sugar. Quantitatively, there was a notable decrease during the first six months of this year in imports of cereals, such as wheat, oats and rice, while butter and raw coffee imports also decreased considerably. Imports of feed barley, as well as cocoa beans, are among the principal products, imports of which have increased during the last twelve months.

Imports of raw materials have remained at a high level, particularly in respect to coal, fuel oil, gas oil, lumber, as well as iron bars and sheets for the building and machinery industries. Increases have also been registered in raw wool, crude rubber and non-ferrous metals.

As regards manufactures, imports have risen both in quantity and value compared with the second half of 1950. The chief increases were in machinery, vehicles, woollen fabrics for clothing, cotton fabrics and rubber goods. Imports of chemical and pharmaceutical products have also been on a large scale.

Swiss Exports by Main Categories

Six-month average	Foodstuffs	Raw Materials (million francs)	Manufactures
Jan.-June, 1950	66·2	56·0	1,521·3
July-Dec., 1950	77·6	105·9	2,083·9
Jan.-June, 1951	82·3	93·2	2,069·3

Compared with the second half of 1950, exports of foodstuffs increased in value during the first half of 1951. Shipments of chocolate and condensed milk are among the products registering an increase.

There was a decrease in exports of raw materials, but shipments in the first half of 1951 exceeded those of the same period in 1950 in value.

Exports of manufactured goods during the first half of 1951 decreased slightly compared with the previous six months. They were, however, about 36 per cent higher, in value, than for the first half of 1950, the main products contributing to this increase being watches, pharmaceuticals, aniline dyes, textiles, machinery and apparatus, and chemicals.

Exports to Overseas Countries Increased

During the first half of 1951, Switzerland's imports from overseas countries decreased, whereas imports from European sources continued their upward trend. On the other hand exports to overseas countries have been rising, and the proportion of these exports to total exports, which was 37 per cent in the second quarter of 1950, rose to 43 per cent in the second quarter of 1951.

Swiss Trade, by Main Countries

	Imports			Exports		
	Jan.-June 1950	July-Dec. 1950	Jan.-June 1951	Jan.-June 1950	July-Dec. 1950	Jan.-June 1951
			(million francs)			
United States	275·0	350·6	497·7	202·1	313·3	285·6
Germany	182·7	314·5	425·7	152·2	210·0	182·8
France	191·0	319·8	346·6	177·5	180·6	181·7
United Kingdom ..	170·7	198·9	227·7	60·3	76·3	92·3
Belgium-Luxembourg	87·9	146·4	213·7	136·5	144·7	143·2
Italy	148·2	175·0	196·2	187·8	327·4	181·0
Netherlands .	53·3	106·0	96·5	49·3	65·2	93·1
CANADA ...	44·1	89·5	60·3	29·1	38·9	34·7
Argentina ...	63·4	61·3	59·1	35·4	33·6	47·0
Brazil	21·3	57·2	56·1	45·6	89·4	90·2

Among the supplying countries, Germany occupies second place, after the United States. Its share in Switzerland's total imports increased from 10 per cent in the first half of 1950 to 14 per cent in the first half of 1951, which compares with about 23 per cent in 1938. Swiss exports to Germany have increased in a smaller degree than imports, and Switzerland's adverse balance with Germany has increased from 30·5 million francs to 249·9 million francs within a year. Switzerland's unfavourable balance of trade with France has also risen. For most countries the increase in Switzerland's imports greatly exceeds the increase in exports. The increase in imports from the United States during the first half of 1951 compared with the same period in 1950 was about three times as great as the increase in Swiss exports to that country.

Trade with Canada Higher

Compared with the same period in 1950, imports into Switzerland from Canada in the first half of 1951 increased by nearly 37 per cent, while Swiss exports to Canada rose by 19 per cent. The principal commodities accounting for the increased imports from Canada were wheat, barley, oats, peas, automobile tires, canned salmon, fox and other undressed furs, upper leather, sulphate pulp, special steels, aluminum, copper rods, medicinal preparations, drugs and chemicals. Imports from Canada showing decreases include vegetable oils, eggs in the shell, calculating machines, manufactures of non-ferrous metals, asbestos fibre, and streptomycin. Among the Swiss products exports of which to Canada have increased are essential oils, cotton and silk fabrics, synthetic staple fibres, sewing machines, machinery, electric switches and transformers, and aniline dyes.

Norwegian Economic Position Improved During Last Year

Need for readjustment in economy during 1951—Unemployment insignificant with industrial production rising steadily since 1945—Consumer prices increased as subsidies to producers discontinued—Exports increased in quantity and value.

By Harry J. Horne, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada.

OSLO.—There is no doubt that Norway's economic position improved during 1950, but in many ways the development has revealed a lack of balance. Although 1950 has been a year of great activity, involving full employment, increased production and a record national income, the Norwegian economy in 1950 has been a strained economy. In many markets, especially the labour market, an excess demand has been evident. In spite of a strict price control, the price structure has been set in motion upwards. Thus, at the end of the year the need for a readjustment in Norwegian economy was stronger than ever.

In the labour market, unemployment has been insignificant in 1950, the percentage of unemployed in January being 2·2 and in July 0·3, followed by a seasonal increase to 0·8 in October. In October, 1949, the figure was 0·7. The number of insured workers in November, 1950, was 882,259 or 9,103 more than a year before. Even this increase, however, did not fully satisfy the existing demand. The deficit in the supply of labour was estimated at more than 10,000 workers in manufacturing industries alone. There were no labour conflicts of any importance during the year. Last October a general wage increase of 18 øre per hour was agreed upon, while at the same time, new regulations automatically adjusting wage rates according to the cost of living index, were introduced for the period up to the spring of 1952.

Agricultural Production Better than Average

In spite of the wet weather which prevailed throughout the summer, somewhat reducing both the quantity and the quality of the crops, the total agricultural production was estimated at 2,059 million "fodder units," 82 million more than in 1949 and slightly more than in a good average year. A "fodder unit" is equal to the nutritive value of 1 kilogram of barley. The production of hay, amounting to 3 million tons, was the largest ever recorded. However, the grain harvest did not reach the prewar level, the total crop being 370,000 tons, as compared with 329,000 tons in 1949, and 417,000 tons in 1938. The potato crop was not so satisfactory, aggregating 1,170,000 tons, about the same quantity as in 1949, but nearly 20 per cent less than in 1948. Owing to increased production, the rationing of meat and bacon was lifted in the middle of 1950. At the same time, prices to consumers were greatly increased as the practice of paying subsidies to producers was discontinued. The number of cattle marketed during the first ten months of 1950, amounted to 124,000, as compared with 90,000 for the same period of the previous year. The increase in pig production was even greater, the number of pigs marketed during this period totalling 401,000, as compared with only 134,000 in 1949. The supply was thus sufficient to cover the demand at the existing prices.

Norway—Hoyanger plant of Norsk Aluminium Company.

A further advance was made in dairy production, deliveries of milk for the first eleven months of the year amounting to 914,000 tons, 13 per cent more than in the previous year, and 15 per cent more than in 1939. The production of cheese was also considerably above the prewar level, without, however, fully satisfying the increased demand. In the case of butter, production increased 9 per cent, as compared with 1949, but was still below the 1939 figure. A considerable part of the butter production in 1950 was exported. The combined effect of increased quantities and higher prices was a rise of nearly 10 per cent in the total value of agricultural production from 1949 to 1950.

In the felling season, 1949-50, timber production reached a total of 6·5 million cubic metres, as compared with a planned estimate of 7 million cubic metres. The quantity planned for the 1950-51 season is also 7 million cubic metres, and the timber actually cut by December 15, 1950, corresponded to about 39 per cent of this figure, which is considered a good result.

The fishing industry had a good year in 1950, the total catch amounting to 1·2 million tons, an increase of 178,000 tons as compared with the previous year, and only slightly below the record year 1948. The value of the catch on fishermen's hands has been estimated at 323 million kroner, while in the two preceding years, the first-hand values were 290 million and 336 million kroner respectively. The value of fish products exported during 1950 amounted to 454 million kroner, as against 429 million kroner in 1949.

During the 1949-50 season, whaling operations in the Antarctic resulted in an oil production of 1·1 million barrels, about the same quantity as in the previous season. However, as the prices fetched were lower than the year before, the economic result did not reach the 1948-49 figure, but in spite of rising costs, the whaling companies could operate on a profitable basis.

In the postwar period, a considerable amount of capital has been invested in the Norwegian manufacturing industry; the labour force has expanded and industrial production has been rising steadily since 1945.

In 1950 the increase amounted to 7 per cent as compared with the preceding year, the production index being 140 (1938 equals 100). As in the preceding years, the export industries showed a greater rise in production than the industries producing for the home market. The production index of the export industries reached 125, an advance of 15 per cent from the previous year. For the home industries, the increase in production was only 4 per cent. The most conspicuous increase was registered in the electro-chemical industry where the production index rose nearly 28 per cent, this increase being mainly due to new plants being put into operation during 1950.

An interesting development took place in the Norwegian foreign trade figures in 1950. Exports increased considerably, in quantities as well as in values, the total export value amounting to 2,787 million kroner. Exports of ships are included in this figure with an amount of 118 million kroner. In 1949, the total export value was 2,137 million kroner, including ships for 46 million kroner. If exports of commodities are considered alone, there was an increase in value of 28 per cent. The larger part of the improvement was due to increased export quantities, as the higher prices were responsible for only a few per cent of the increase in export value. At the end of the year, however, export prices were definitely higher than in the last months of 1949.

Imports increased from 4,221 million kroner in 1949 to 4,846 million in 1950, these figures including ships to a value of 836 and 844 million kroner respectively, the latter figure being the highest recorded for any one year in the postwar period. This increase in import value was heavily influenced by higher prices, nearly two-thirds of the rise from 1949 to 1950 being attributable to the price factor. As compared with 1949, the deficit in the trade balance was reduced by 25 million kroner.

Imports from Canada Declined Slightly

Norway's imports from Canada declined slightly in 1950, totalling \$18·9 million as compared with \$21·7 million in 1949, the most important items being wheat, rye, barley, nickel in matte or speiss, fine copper in ore, zinc in ore, ores n.o.p., asbestos milled fibres, carbon graphite electrodes, drugs and chemicals, and electrical apparatus. Exports to Canada increased from \$1·2 million in 1949 to \$1·4 million in 1950, the largest export items being canned anchovies and sardines, ferro silicon, ferro manganese, synthetic staple fibres, mechanical wood pulp, fish hooks and sportsmen's fishing tackle.

Shipping activities continued to expand during 1950, and at the end of 1950, the merchant fleet, with its 5·5 million gross tons, was larger than ever before, the increase in tonnage during the year being 0·4 million gross tons. Freight rates increased, particularly during the second half of last year, but as about four-fifths of the Norwegian fleet are operated on a time charter basis, the higher rates only moderately influenced the freight incomes for 1950. The net freight incomes are reported to be slightly above 1 billion kroner, or about 100 million kroner more than expected according to the national budget for 1950.

Small Improvement in Norwegian Balance of Payments

The net result of the reduced deficit in the trade balance, and the increase in shipping incomes, is a slight improvement in the balance of payments, both as compared with the preceding year and with the national budget estimates. The deficit on current account in the balance of payments, including repayments on debts, was about 1,100 million kroner, or about 300 million kroner less than in 1949, and some 200 million less than the forecast in the national budget for 1950. Most of this deficit will be covered by gifts and loans under the ERP. More than 200 million kroner have been raised as loans on ships, but in 1950 there was no further drain on the foreign exchange holdings. During 1950, the Bank of Norway increased its holdings of foreign exchange on short notice from 230 to 394 million kroner, an increase of 164 million kroner. As certain debt items had to be taken into account, the improvement in the net foreign exchange position of the bank was somewhat less, amounting to approximately 120 million kroner.

Norway was given an initial position of $60 million by EPU, and up to the end of last year $51 million of this amount had been spent. In 1951, credits, totalling $49 million in the EPU, may be drawn upon before any payment in gold or dollars is made. With the exception of Canadian dollars and Icelandic kroner, no changes were made in the foreign exchange rates in 1950. The accumulation of Marshall Aid counterpart funds in a blocked account with the Bank of Norway had a restrictive effect on the money and credit market, and during the year 948 million kroner were paid into this account. In December, 910 million kroner were used for writing down the occupation account in the Bank of Norway, leaving the ERP account at 355 million kroner as compared with 317 million kroner at the beginning of the year. This monetary contraction reduced the liquidity of the banks. Deposits in the Bank of Norway and holdings of treasury bills belonging to banks declined by nearly 1 billion kroner during the year, reducing the over-liquidity of the banks accordingly. So far no reduction in loans and discounts has resulted from this development, but it is believed that the banking system as a whole is approaching the liquidity limit where further credit expansion will be dependent on the supply of additional funds in the market.

Definite Changes Took Place in Bond Market

Definite changes took place in the bond market during the year. In May, 1950, the bond price index was still at about par level, the exact figure being 98·8. In July, 1950, the index had dropped to 94·3. From October a new fall was registered, bringing the index down to 94 in November. At the end of the year, several long-term bond series were quoted at prices below 93 per cent of the par value. Share prices, on the other hand, were not influenced by the tightening up of the credit market. The official share price index rose from 158 in December, 1949 to 182 in December, 1950, and boom conditions in the stock market have continued during 1951.

As in many other countries, commodity prices in Norway moved upwards during 1950. In April, subsidies were cut down drastically, and in October the general wage increase gave a new stimulus to the rise in prices. The boom-like conditions in the world market also influenced the development in Norway. In November, 1950, the index for import prices was 323 (1938 equals 100), as compared with 295 in November, 1949. For export prices the corresponding index figures were 338 and 303. Wholesale prices rose from 187·1 in December, 1949, to 230·8 in December, 1950, a rise of 23 per cent. The cost of living index also moved upwards, the increase from December, 1949, to December, 1950, being 11·4 per cent, which is more than in any other year since the war. If the inflationary tendencies in the economy of Norway are to be kept under control during 1951, great efforts must be made.

Great Britain Unable to Meet Demand for Electric Power

Production has not been keeping pace with increased demand —Electricity power cuts likely to continue for some time —Committee established to advise on wider aspects of national fuel policy.

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

LONDON.—The demand for electric power in the United Kingdom has risen substantially in recent years partly as a result of expanded industrial plant, and partly as a result of a higher living standard. The trend appears likely to continue for some time.

The means of producing power have not been keeping pace with the increase in demand, and electricity power cuts, a feature of postwar life in Great Britain, look like continuing for some time to come. The production of coal, which has been the basis of practically all the electricity generated in the United Kingdom, has not increased at the same rate as the demand for electricity. (See *Foreign Trade* for November 25, 1950.)

The seriousness of the position has led the Minister of Fuel and Power to set up a committee to advise him on the wider aspects of the national fuel policy. The failure of coal production to meet the need for more electricity may not be serious, if it is accepted that coal production is at, or near, its peak and that substitute fuels will have to be employed. Fuel oil is the first alternative. It is estimated that almost 90 per cent of the world's consumption of power was generated from coal in 1913. The figure is now closer to 50 per cent. Water power and natural gas account for some of this difference, but the major competition with coal is oil. It is estimated that, in the United States, more energy is derived from oil than from coal, while in Europe the figure is roughly 10 per cent from oil and the balance largely from coal.

Importing Crude Oil Presents Drawbacks

There are strategic and foreign exchange drawbacks to a policy of importing crude oil to meet the United Kingdom's power deficiency. These drawbacks were faced, however, when the decision was taken to convert the Royal Navy and the mercantile marine to oil and will doubtless be faced again in the interest of solving the power problem. The mediocre results of the strenuous efforts made to increase coal production since the war suggest that a solution will have to be found in some other quarter.

In the United Kingdom, the industrial use of electricity has increased almost tenfold in 30 years. The domestic use of electricity is now over half what is used in the factory and the committee will have to decide whether the country should attempt to restrict the consumption of electricity and replace it with some other form of power, such as gas.

Atomic Generation of Electricity a Possibility

The use of atomic energy for the production of electricity is also under consideration. The following statement by Mr. Strauss, Minister of Supply, outlines the current position:—"Work on the planning of nuclear reactors for use as power units, and on the development of the

Scotland—Power plant, on the shores of Loch Lomond, which forms part of the Loch Sloy hydro-electric scheme.

Photo courtesy of "The Times".

necessary facilities for investigating materials for use in such reactors, has continued. Considerable progress has also been made in the technology of the special materials required for reactor construction. Design studies of experimental reactors for marine propulsion and for static use are in progress.

"It is too early to make any reliable estimate of the relative cost of generation of electricity by present methods and from atomic power. There is, however, a reasonable prospect that generation from atomic power can be developed on a large scale, and that ultimately the cost will not differ greatly from that of power from conventional sources. The relative cost will vary from place to place, according to the local availability and cost of coal, and to other general economic factors. Generation from atomic energy is, therefore, likely first to offer advantages in particular places. It is, however, too early to form definite conclusions or to prepare plans for action.

"The Research Establishment at Harwell and the production establishments provide technological training courses to staff the atomic energy project itself, and consideration is being given to extending this type of instruction to pupils from industry. The general question of education in preparation for the wide use of atomic power is a matter for the Minister of Education."

Overseas Investments of Great Britain Changed

London, August 1, 1951.—(FTS)—During 1949 the nominal value of United Kingdom investments overseas increased by about £70 million to £2,037 million. This compared with £3,545 million in 1938.

It is estimated, however, that the effect of devaluation in September, 1949, was to increase the sterling equivalent of the nominal value of these securities expressed in terms of other currencies by £84 million. Of this figure, £34 million related to United States domestic securities, £12 million to Canadian domestic securities and £38 million to dollar securities of other countries. Apart from the effect of currency changes, there was, therefore, a net decrease of £14 million in the nominal value of Britain's external investments in 1949.

The total of interest and dividends received in 1949 remained practically the same as in 1948, the figures being £116·3 million and £116·2 million respectively. The corresponding total in 1938 was £155·4 million.

Philippine Exports Show Marked Increase in Value in Past Year

Valued at 665·4 million pesos, as compared with 511·7 million pesos in 1949—Agricultural commodities constitute 90 per cent of exports—Copra accounted for 40·9 per cent of shipments, while sugar was in second place.

By F. H. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(One peso equals 50 cents Canadian.)

MANILA.—Exports from the Philippines during 1950 show a marked increase over the 1949 figures. Total exports in 1949 were valued at 511·7 million pesos, as compared with 665·4 million pesos in 1950.

As is previous years, agricultural commodities constitute 90 per cent of the exports of the Philippines. In 1950, as in 1949, copra held the lead, accounting for 40·9 per cent of total exports, while sugar again was in second place. Statistics for all coconut products record increases for the year 1950, with the exception of copra meal or cake, while logs, lumber and timber moved up to sixth place. Increases were noted also in exports of unmanufactured abaca fibre, canned pineapple, base metals, ores and concentrates, rope, shells and manufactures, rattan furniture, abaca manufactures other than rope, and molasses. The most notable decline is in the export of scrap metals. Other decreases occurred in exports of embroideries, copra meal or cake, gold and concentrates, tobacco and manufactures, chemicals and buntal hats.

Total exports of copra for 1950 amounted to 698,490 metric tons valued at 272,831,914 pesos, an increase of 52 per cent by value over 1949 shipments of 528,747 metric tons valued at 179,285,818 pesos. The principal markets for copra in 1950 were: United States, 439,091 metric tons at 170,435,552 pesos; Belgium, 35,133 metric tons at 13,706,045 pesos as against 1949 imports of 8,690 metric tons at 2,841,623 pesos; Netherlands, 30,789 metric tons at 12,490,176 pesos compared with 7,472 metric tons at 2,634,306 pesos in 1949; Switzerland, from 5,791 metric tons at 2,079,580 pesos in 1949 to 30,266 metric tons at 12,058,481 pesos in 1950; Canada, with 21,666 metric tons valued at 8,294,644 pesos, as against 14,833 metric tons at 4,603,463 pesos in 1949.

Sugar Now Second Major Export

Sugar, which was the leading prewar export was in second place of all Philippine exports during 1950. Total sugar exports for 1950 amounted to 438,850 metric tons valued at 97,679,891 pesos, as compared with 1949 exports of 414,983 metric tons at 90,464,340 pesos, an increase of 7·7 per cent by value. As in 1949, the United States absorbed all of the sugar exports with the exception of 135 kilograms which were sent to Japan.

Shipments of unmanufactured abaca (Manila hemp) for 1950 totalled 753,016 bales valued at 80,265,488 pesos compared with 501,099 bales at 57,802,294 pesos, an increase of 50 per cent in quantity and 38·8 per cent in value. The United States was the chief importer of this commodity, taking 377,229 bales at 44,602,562 pesos as compared with 221,103 bales at 27,816,531 pesos in 1949. Japan was the second largest importer of abaca with a total of 119,192 bales at 12,179,384 pesos in 1950 as compared with 101,497 bales at 11,014,744 pesos. Great Britain also increased imports of

Manila hemp in 1950 by taking 87,626 bales at 8,260,495 pesos as against 42,388 bales at 4,768,607 pesos in 1949. Other notable increases in imports of Manila hemp were made by Norway and Belgium.

Total Philippine exports of desiccated coconut for 1949 amounted to 57,637 metric tons at 38,732,640 pesos as compared with 72,869 metric tons at 47,935,667 pesos, an increase of 26·4 per cent in quantity and 23·7 per cent by value. As usual the United States was the largest importer of Philippine desiccated coconut, taking 69,993 metric tons at 45,911,273 pesos in 1950, as compared with 56,036 metric tons at 37,537,398 pesos in 1949. Canada was in second place, with imports of 1,956 metric tons valued at 1,377,008 pesos in 1950, as against 1,296 metric tons at 950,987 pesos in 1949. Smaller shipments were made to Belgium, Hong Kong, Switzerland, Italy and Hawaii.

Total exports of coconut oil showed an increase from 61,304 metric tons amounting to 27,709,880 pesos in 1949, to 71,437 metric tons at 43,476,033 pesos in 1950, a 16·5 per cent increase in volume and 56·8 per cent in value. The United States was the largest importer of coconut oil, taking 65,817 metric tons valued at 40,025,836 pesos, as compared with 49,737 metric tons at 27,709,880 pesos in 1949.

From a total of 1,593 metric tons valued at 834,288 pesos in 1949, British Africa increased imports of coconut oil to 2,718 metric tons at 1,651,444 pesos in 1950. Exports to Switzerland, on the other hand, decreased from 2,320 metric tons at 1,577,217 pesos in 1949, to 1,290 metric tons at 868,362 pesos in 1950. Other notable increases in exports of coconut oil are: Venezuela, 848 metric tons at 562,622 pesos; Poland, 729 metric tons at 339,084 pesos. Italy, which imported 3,813 metric tons at 2,326,640 pesos in 1949, made no purchases of this commodity in 1950 according to the returns.

Shipments of Logs, Lumber and Timber Increased

The most remarkable increase in all exports is noted in shipments of logs, lumber and timber. In 1950, a total of 136,551,662 board feet valued at 19,638,110 pesos was exported, as against 43,382,030 board feet at 6,520,563 pesos in 1949, an increase of 214·7 per cent in quantity and 201·1 per cent in value. Notable increases of purchases of Philippine logs, lumber and timber are: United States, with imports of 61,978,078 board feet at 9,524,999 pesos in 1950, as against 20,429,201 board feet at 3,883,150 pesos in 1949; shipments to Japan in 1950 totalled 55,467,762 board feet at 7,618,409 pesos, as compared with 11,274,080 board feet at 997,639 pesos in 1949. China imported 8,021,573 board feet at 797,592 pesos in 1950, as against 1,967,529 board feet at 297,343 pesos in 1949. Shipments of Philippine logs, lumber and timber to Canada in 1950 also increased with shipments of 1,492,110 board feet at 215,127 pesos, as compared with 355,576 board feet at 52,047 pesos in 1949. Small decreases of exports of this commodity to British Africa and Korea are recorded.

Total exports of canned pineapple increased from 40,429 metric tons at 13,675,427 pesos in 1949, to 66,506 metric tons at 19,362,762 pesos in 1950. The entire canned pineapple pack was exported to the United States with negligible shipments going to France and Spain.

Important increases in exports of base metals, ores and concentrates are noted. Exports for 1949 aggregated 629,782 metric tons valued at 16,896,988 pesos, as compared with 857,400 metric tons valued at 18,002,819 pesos in 1950, an increase of 36·3 per cent in quantity and 6·5 per cent by value. Japan imported the largest quantity of base metals, ores and concentrates, amounting to 585,951 metric tons valued at 8,300,281 pesos, as against 358,380 metric tons at 5,095,045 pesos in 1949. However, due to the Philippine-Japanese barter agreement, the value of Japanese imports was below that of United States imports although quantities of United States imports are lower than Japanese purchases. Exports to the United States totalled 261,255 metric tons amounting to 9,443,378 pesos, as compared with 1949 figures of 249,944 metric tons at 11,360,405 pesos. Canada holds third place in imports of Philippine base metals, ores and concentrates with purchases of 9,982 metric tons valued at 252,000 pesos as against 4,064 metric tons at 82,000 pesos in 1949. There were no exports of these commodities to Great Britain, as against shipments of 17,384 metric tons valued at 359,038 pesos in 1949.

The total value of exports of embroideries declined slightly from 11,969,873 pesos in 1949 to 11,276,352 pesos in 1950. The United States was the chief market with small shipments going to Japan, Guam and Hawaii.

Value of Copra Meal or Cake Exports Higher

The total volume of exports of copra meal or cake declined, but the value of exports increased due to higher prices. Total exports in 1950 amounted to 59,945 metric tons valued at 6,219,572 pesos, as compared with 65,549 metric tons at 5,858,769 pesos in 1949, an 8·5 per cent decrease in quantity and an increase of 6·1 per cent in value. The United States was the largest purchaser of this commodity, taking 46,146 metric tons valued at 4,619,143 pesos, as against 44,906 metric tons at 4,190,475 pesos in 1949. Denmark was the second largest importer of Philippine copra meal or cake, although 1950 shipments of 11,888 metric tons at 1,405,293 pesos, fell below 1949 purchases of 18,293 metric tons at 1,506,460 pesos. A slight increase in exports to Hawaii is noted, while Belgium appears to have entered the Philippine copra market for the first time with purchases of 356 metric tons valued at 34,200 pesos. The Netherlands made no purchases in 1950 as against imports of 1,118 metric tons at 60,222 pesos in 1949.

A slight increase in the total amount of exports of rope was recorded; total exports in 1950 aggregated 4,035 metric tons valued at 4,000,424 pesos, as compared with 3,173 metric tons at 3,626,524 pesos in 1949, a 27 per cent increase in quantity and a 10·3 per cent increase in value. The United States accounted for the largest share of the exports of Philippine rope, having purchased 2,012 metric tons valued at 2,129,304 pesos in 1950, as compared with 868 metric tons at 983,630 pesos in 1949. Increases were also noted in exports to Hong Kong, French East Indies, Indonesia, Peru, Puerto Rico, Siam, Venezuela, China and British Africa

Total exports of Philippine gold and concentrates show a 5·9 per cent decrease from 4,190,669 pesos in 1949 to 3,943,528 pesos in 1950. The United States was the largest market for gold and concentrates with very small shipments going to Great Britain.

Due to import control and the subsequent reduction of imports of cigarettes, more native tobacco was used during the year 1950 in the Philippine tobacco industry. Consequently, exports of tobacco and manufactures show a 20 per cent decrease from 1949 exports of 4,333,026 pesos to 3,473,266 pesos in 1950. The principal buyer of Philippine tobacco and manufactures was Spain, with purchases of 2,119,660 pesos in 1950 as compared with 3,444,821 pesos in 1949. Slight increases were noted in exports to French East Indies, United States, Belgium, Hong Kong, Australia, Hawaii, Spanish Africa and Switzerland.

The most notable decrease in volume and value of exports was recorded for scrap metals. Total exports of scrap metals amounted to only 29,766 metric tons valued at 3,304,532 pesos, as compared with 77,673 metric tons at 8,132,993 in 1949, or a 61·6 per cent decrease by volume and a 59·3 per cent decrease by value. The largest importer of Philippine scrap metal was the United States, with purchases of 21,809 metric tons valued at 2,407,963 pesos, as against 44,759 metric tons at 2,985,519 pesos in 1949. Hong Kong was the second largest consumer of this commodity, having purchased 6,416 metric tons at 128,010 pesos, as compared with 3,158 metric tons at 178,940 pesos in 1949. A notable decrease in purchases of Philippine scrap metals by India was noted, 1949 exports to India being recorded at 4,173 metric tons valued at 2,704,270 pesos, as against 1950 exports of 993 metric tons at 668,709 pesos. Small shipments were made to Japan and Malta, China and Israel, while Argentina, Indonesia and Great Britain made no purchases of Philippine scrap metals during 1950.

Other principal exports from the Philippines during 1950 were shells and manufactures, which increased from 1,126,817 pesos to 1,866,779 pesos; rattan furniture, from 986,757 pesos to 1,376,053 pesos; chemicals showed a small decrease from 1,357,572 pesos in 1949 to 1,244,458 pesos in 1950; decreases were also recorded for molasses, and buntal hats, while abaca manufactures (other than rope) increased slightly from 450,010 pesos in 1949 to 1,167,456 pesos in 1950.

Italian Output of Preserved Food Substantial

(10 quintals equal one ton.)

Rome, July 13, 1951.—(FTS)—In 1950, Italy produced 842,000 quintals of tomato paste as well as 1,238,000 quintals of peeled tomatoes; 350,000 quintals of marmalade, jams and other fruit products; 140,000 quintals of preserved agricultural products; 145,000 quintals of citrus juices; 108,000 quintals of citrus peels.

The manufacturing of tomato products is the most important of the preserved food industries of Italy. In 80-100 working days, with more than 200,000 persons engaged in some 400 plants, more than 6 million quintals of fresh tomatoes are canned or preserved.

Australia Relaxes Restrictions on Japanese Goods

Sydney, August 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Australian Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations have been relaxed to permit the adoption of a special arrangement allowing the importation from Japan, to a limited extent, of less essential goods.

Although it is desired to utilize the arrangement for promoting the largest possible flow of less essential goods to Australia within the limits fixed, licence applicants are to be allowed complete freedom in choosing the goods which they desire to import under their licence. That is, if they prefer, they may nominate essentials instead of less essentials.

During the period July to December, 1951, licences are to be granted to each applicant to the extent of 5 per cent of his imports of all kinds from Japan on a £A.f.o.b. basis during the six months period July-December, 1950, or £A1,000, whichever is the less. The person or firm actually importing the goods, irrespective of whether he took out the licence originally or not, is the one who will be entitled to a licensing quota. Debits against the quotas will be made on a c.i.f. & e. basis.

To qualify for the grant of licences, importers are required to establish the values of their base period imports within a period of one month from July 24th, the date of the relevant Licensing Instruction.

Trade Notes

CEYLON

Ceylon to Re-organize Government-Controlled Industries

Colombo, July 20, 1951.—(FTS)—For the period ending September 30, 1949, government-controlled industries in Ceylon, established shortly before or during World War II, to ensure adequate supplies of consumer and essential goods showed operating losses of approximately Rs.280,000. Some of them have been reasonably successful but a ceramic factory, a tannery, a paper mill and and other projects including a steel rolling mill, a glass factory and an acetic acid plant have produced generally unsatisfactory results. A survey of Ceylon's industrial capacity is now being undertaken. It is expected that some of the undertakings will be scrapped while others will be re-established according to the availability of materials and the intensity of demand. Utilization of technical advice and funds will be available under the Colombo Plan or similar scheme administered by the United Nations and the United States Point Four Program.

Foreign Trade of Ceylon Expands

Colombo, July 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Ceylon's foreign trade in the first half of 1951 continued to show substantial expansion as compared with the first half of 1950. Import values increased from Rs.566·6 million to Rs.772·6 million. Exports of domestic produce at the same time appreciated from Rs.608 million to Rs.981·6 million. The net result, apart from trade in bullion and specie and re-exports, was an increase in total trade from Rs.1,208·6 million to Rs. 1,794·6 million and a corresponding increase in the favourable balance of merchandise trade from Rs.75·7 million to Rs.249 million. These increases, analysed according to country of origin of imports, reflect substantial development in Ceylon's purchases from the United Kingdom, Australia, India, Pakistan, Burma, Germany, Japan and the United States. In the case of exports the most notable increases were recorded for the United Kingdom, South Africa, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland and Italy.

Ceylon's import trade from Canada during the same two periods showed a heavy decline from Rs.19 million in 1950 to Rs.5 million in January-June, 1951. Exports stood at some Rs.45 million for the same period of both years. The decline in Ceylon's imports of Canadian goods is attributable to a falling off in purchases of motor vehicles and parts, flour, newsprint and general foodstuffs. A substantial reversal in this trade trend, however, is expected in the comparatively early future as result of drastic alterations in Ceylon's controls over imports from dollar countries and widespread tariff reductions.

INDIA

India Has Received Substantial Foreign Loans

New Delhi, June 3, 1951.—(FTS)—India has received $87·5 million from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for projects including railway rehabilitation, electric power development and for agricultural machinery. The World Bank and the U.S. Export-Import Bank together have authorized loans totalling $422·5 million to India and certain Middle East countries.

United States to Assist India Fight Locust Invasion

New Delhi, June 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The United States State Department recently revealed that $72,000 had been set aside under the Point-Four Program to help fight the threatened locust invasion in India. Two United States Air Force Dakotas from Germany and three light planes which have just completed a successful anti-locust spraying operation in Iran have been flown to India, where they will start aerial spraying on July 1. Ten tons of Aldrin, a powerful new insecticide, has been shipped to India for this purpose.

India Exports Zinc Ore Concentrates for First Time

New Delhi, June 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Zinc ore was exported from India for the first time, when a quantity of 930 tons of zinc ore concentrate, with about 50 per cent of zinc content, was shipped this month from Bombay to Rotterdam, where it will be smelted. The smelting company has agreed to supply India half of the metal extracted from the ore. There is no zinc smelting in India and the country is entirely dependent on imports of zinc for her annual requirements totalling 45,000 tons.

Indian Ball Bearing Firm Seeks Government Protection

New Delhi, June 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jaipur National Ball Bearing Company, in a representation to the Rajasthan Government, has sought protection for the industry to enable it to meet keen foreign competition. The company was established in 1948 at a cost of Rs.8 million, and started production about nine months ago. The factory at present produces about 28,000 bearings and 84,000 gross balls in a single shift.

Fertilizer Factory to be Established in India

Bombay, July 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The State Government of Bihar has sanctioned the establishment of a super-phosphate factory at Sindri at an estimated cost of Rs.4·2 million. The factory, which is to go into production by the end of 1952, will produce about 15,000 tons of super-phosphate a year. Negotiations for the purchase of machinery abroad are proceeding. It is expected that the entire output of the factory will be consumed in the state.

Machine Screw Industry in India has Low Output

Bombay, July 18, 1951.—(FTS)—A Tariff Board inquiry investigating a claim by the Indian machine screw industry for tariff protection has revealed that the country annually requires about half-a-million gross of machine screws of all shapes and sizes. It is expected the total demand will amount to 600,000 gross in the next two years. Last year, domestic production amounted to only 174,000 gross, although the rated capacity of the industry was more than 500,000 gross per year. This low production was attributed to insufficient supplies of mild steel allotted to the industry.

India Announces Export Quotas for Castor and Linseed Oil

Bombay, July 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports of castor oil and linseed oil from India during the year July, 1951, to June, 1952, will be governed by export quotas granted to established shippers. Crushers who have not directly exported in the past will be eligible to apply for a quota as newcomers. The quarterly quota for July-September, 1951, for linseed oil has been fixed at 30 per cent of shipments made by the exporter in the basic year selected; and that for castor oil at 20 per cent for the period of October-December, 1951.

Vast Limestone Deposits Discovered in India

New Delhi, June 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Rich deposits of limestone, covering an area of nearly 25 square miles, have been discovered at Chittore, in Rajasthan. It is estimated that the quarries will yield sufficient quantities of limestone to enable the installation of a plant at the site for the production of 1,000 tons of portland cement a day. At present, this limestone is being used for the manufacture of paving and flooring stones.

Coal Production in India Increased

Bombay, July 26, 1951.—(FTS)—India produced 32,296,713 tons of coal in 1950. Production in 1920 amounted to about 18 million tons and increased gradually to 29 million tons in 1945.

New Electric Installations Planned for Calcutta

Bombay, July 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Limited, which has already incurred a capital expenditure of £23 million, proposes to spend a further £4 million in the next five years on expansion and strengthening of the transmission system, and the installation of a new generating plant.

JAPAN

Timber Exports from Japan Tightened

Tokyo, July 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japanese Government intends to tighten control on timber exports from Japan to conserve the country's dwindling supplies. Exports of timber from the country will be prohibited in principle and shipments to markets such as Korea and Okinawa will be allowed to go forward only when approved by appropriate Japanese Government agencies.

Japanese Commodity Prices Greatly Increased

Tokyo, July 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Officials in SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section have again pointed out to the Japanese Government the urgent need to reduce domestic commodity prices to international levels. Prices of essential commodities in Japan have risen 60-65 per cent during the past year by comparison with 20 per cent in the United States. The Japanese Government is being asked to curb the extension of loans for speculative purposes in order to prevent the natural decrease in the price of commodities which are being stockpiled by the recipients of the loans.

MEXICO

Mexico to Manufacture Transformers and Electric Motors

Mexico City, July 30, 1951.—(FTS)—Heavy duty transformers are to be built in Mexico by the General Electric Corporation. General Electric officials in Mexico state that machinery and raw materials for the manufacture of transformers and electric motors will be available from the United States immediately and that production will start in the Mexico City area before the end of this year.

Mexico Tourist Industry Flourishes

Mexico City, July 30, 1951.—(FTS)—Visitors to Mexico spent $140 million in 1950, the Bank of Mexico announced. The average visitor spent nine days and $338 in the country.

The National Tourist Board has estimated that receipts of the tourist industry will reach almost $200 million during the present year.

First Ammonium Sulphate Plant in Latin America Opened in Mexico

Mexico City, July 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The first plant in Latin America to produce ammonium sulphate was opened at Cuautitlán, 20 miles from Mexico City. The plant represents an investment of $10 million and its capacity is 63,000 metric tons annually. Piped in from the Poza Rica oil field, four million cubic feet of natural gas are being used daily as well as 65 metric tons of sulphur. Plant production represents about 1/7 of the nitrogen that is required to put Mexico's farm lands back into capacity production, according to government technicians.

The owners of the new plant are Guanas y Fertilizantes, S.A., in which Nacional Financiera, a government investment corporation, holds stock. The local investment was augmented by a credit extended to Nacional Financiera by the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

NETHERLANDS

Newcastle Disease Threat Grows in Holland

The Hague, July 20, 1951.—(FTS)—In recent weeks the appearance of Newcastle disease has become more frequent and the Ministry of Agriculture has warned farmers to maintain greater vigilance against its spread. Care has become all the more necessary as the disease in its present form appears to be less virulent and symptoms are less obvious. These factors are contributing to the spread of the disease and farmers are being reminded that it is compulsory to notify veterinary authorities immediately upon its appearance in their flocks.

International Cheese Convention Reaches Agreement

The Hague, July 27, 1951.—(FTS)—An idea advanced in 1920 by a Dutchman was realized appropriately enough in The Hague, on July 18, 1951, when eight European countries reached agreement on an international convention designed to protect the name and characteristics of well-known national cheese varieties.

Earlier attempts to agree at a convention of the Twelfth Congress of the International Dairy Association, in Stockholm, in 1949, in Paris, in

1950, and again in Amsterdam in September, 1950, when the International Cheese Commission met, failed. Another effort was made in Stesa, in May this year, on the invitation of the Italian Government. Some progress was achieved there and a final conference was arranged to take place in The Hague on July 17 and 18.

At The Hague conference, the thorny problems of national cheese names and characteristics were tackled. The convention finally stipulated that countries manufacturing cheese, of a type which has originated elsewhere, must precede the cheese name with that of the manufacturing country. This means, for example, if cheese of the Gouda type is produced in Denmark it will in future have to bear the name "Danish Gouda". The convention also requires that such cheeses must exhibit the characteristics of the cheese of that type as produced in the originating country. Thus, Gouda type cheese produced outside of Holland must have the same size, shape, weight, colour and fat content as Dutch-produced Gouda. In addition, the convention gives full protection to a few types of cheese such as Roquefort and Gorgonzola which must not be marketed under these names if produced in other than the country of origin.

Holland, France, Italy and Switzerland have already signed the convention and Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Austria are expected to sign it before September 1 of this year. Belgium and the United Kingdom may be admitted as signatories to the convention before October 15, 1951.

Ratification of the convention by national parliaments will be necessary for it to become operative. Periods of from two to four years after signing the convention will be allowed the signatory countries to bring into force some of its clauses.

Representatives of F.A.O., E.C.A., the International Dairy Federation and Spain also attended The Hague conference as observers.

Informal Benelux Ministerial Conference Held in the Netherlands

The Hague, July 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Problems standing in the way of complete Benelux Union and measures to speed its achievement were discussed on July 14 at an informal meeting of ministers.

Frank discussions were held on the thorniest of Benelux problems: finance, agriculture, waterways and fisheries. As a result, it was decided to set up small ministerial committees to discuss accelerated realization of the Benelux plan.

Agreement was also reached on the freeing of trade in fisheries products as soon as possible and the target date was set for January 1, 1952.

Royal Dutch Airlines Expands Freight Services

The Hague, July 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM) freight service increased nearly 50 per cent in the first five months of this year as compared with the same period a year ago. In 1950 the volume of air freight carried was double that of 1949.

The airline's freight service director recently stated that a special turbine driven freight plane would replace the converted passenger craft now in use.

Particular attention is being given to transportation of domestic livestock and other animals. A new freight building to be completed at Schiphol airport by the end of this year will provide special facilities for stabling animals awaiting shipment to many lands.

Recently K.L.M. commissioned a veterinary surgeon to study the transportation of horses by air and improvements will be made on the basis of his findings. The transportation of tropical fish by air will also come under study in the near future.

Foreign Exchange Deficit of the Netherlands Increased

The Hague, July 14, 1951.—(FTS)—Holland's foreign exchange deficit in the first four months of the current year was 501 million guilders, which is 78 millions more than in the same period of 1950. The largest decline was in reserves of Indonesian currency.

The decline in the first place is not attributed to a deterioration in the current account of the Dutch payments balance, but to the fact that, contrary to previous periods, the deficit was not adequately covered by Marshall Aid, the proceeds of liquidated assets and the receipt of foreign credits. The foreign exchange position gives rise to grave concern. In the first half of 1950, the Netherlands received Marshall Aid totalling 879 million guilders as against only 320 millions in the corresponding period of the current year. No information can be given at present on the result of negotiations with the United States concerning the nature and volume of further aid.

PAKISTAN

Pakistani Industrial Mission Returns from Japan

Karachi, July 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The Pakistani Industrial Mission which toured Japan in April, 1951, has now returned. The mission asked Japanese industrialists to set up factories for diesel engines, electrical motors, etc., in Pakistan with the aid of local capital. The members of the mission visited all important centres in Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe as well as a number of research institutions and technical training centres. The mission made special study of inter-relation between large scale and small scale industries. On their way back some members of the mission studied economic conditions in Malaya and Indonesia.

Pakistan Surveys Country for Oil

Karachi, July 11, 1951.—(FTS)—In 1950, a total of 1,120,000 barrels of petrol, 15 per cent of Pakistan's requirements, were extracted from indigenous wells. Oil exploration is in progress in at least thirty-three areas over the country and prospects of striking oil in the Sui area of Baluchistan and Petharia in East Pakistan are said to be good. The government has granted oil exploration licences to Messrs. Pakistan Oil Fields Limited to work the wells situated in West Punjab. With the development of the petroleum industry, it is hoped that ancillary industries such as wax candles, lubricants and greases will also develop.

WESTERN GERMANY

West German Exports of Heavy Steel Equipment Reach Prewar Level

Frankfurt, July 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The 1950 production of heavy steel equipment such as bridges, structures, boilers, tanks, railway equipment and rolling stock in Western Germany amounted to about $287·5 million. Of this total, exports accounted for $15 million or about 5·2 per cent, which is approximately the same percentage as before the war. Based on orders received so far this year, it is expected that export deliveries in 1951 will reach about $25 million.

ECA Funds Allocated to Western Germany

Frankfurt, July 7, 1951.—(FTS)—According to an announcement by the Federal Marshall Plan Minister, Western Germany will receive a total allocation of $382,000,000 in ECA funds during the current period covering 1951-52.

Export Promotion Law Enforced in Western Germany

Frankfurt, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—On July 1, the new Export Promotion Law came into force in Western Germany. With a view to increasing exports and adjusting the unfavourable balance of payments, measures have also been taken to adjust the turnover and other taxes so that encouragement is given to exports at the expense of the domestic market.

Marshall Plan Provided Substantial Aid to Western Germany

Frankfurt, July 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Since April 3, 1948, when the Marshall Plan came into being, the German Federal Republic has been allocated $1,289,984,000 by the ECA and an additional $174,194,000 by GARIOA, which, since December 1949, has been under ECA administration. Within the framework of these allocations, goods valued at $1,228,336,000 have been imported up to the end of June 1951. Freight payments amounted to $88,855,000 and the balance used to pay the following:

Foodstuffs	$393,445,000,	including bread grains	$193,600,000
Animal feeds	168,204,000		
Seeds	970,000		
Raw and semi-manufactured products	435,684,000	including cotton	258,059,000
		hides and skins	40,934,000
		non-ferrous metals	30,758,000
		technical oils and fats	13,157,000
		cellulose	12,945,000
Machinery	28,805,000		
Motor fuels	31,605,000		
Tobacco	59,500,000		
Artificial fertilizers	5,640,000		
Synthetic rubber	4,092,000		
Certain other industrial products	11,536,000		

UNITED STATES

Demonstration of Harbour Radar System in Boston

Boston, August 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The first public demonstration of the newest type of harbour radar system is being held in the Port of Boston this month. Combining a 40-foot scanner or antenna, and four 16-inch indicators, the device covers all the harbor. Made by a New England electronic firm, the equipment will be thoroughly tested before going to its purchaser, Le Havre, France.

New England Needs Canadian Raw Materials

Boston, August 2, 1951.—(FTS)—New England should take advantage of expanding raw material production in Canada, of aluminum, iron ore, copper and titanium, according to a report made recently to President Truman by the Council of Economic Advisers. Pointing out that the region has been declining in some fields, particularly in the manufacture of shoes and textiles, the report says that New England has recently seen a rebirth of alert leadership qualities, and that prospects in the metal working and durable goods industries appear bright.

Agricultural Futures Market in United States Active Last Year

Korean conflict coincided with greatly increased activity on the Agricultural Commodity Exchange—Cottonseed oil, soybean oil and meal, eggs and grain sorghums were traded in record volume—Cotton trading showed greatest value.

By W. F. Hillhouse, Assistant Agricultural Secretary for Canada.

WASHINGTON.—The first year of the Korean conflict coincides with a period of greatly increased activity on the agricultural commodity exchanges in the United States, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. While the increased activity was not uniform throughout all commodities, only three out of twenty—rye, soybeans and potatoes—were traded in smaller volume between July 1, 1950, and June 30, 1951, than during the previous year. The decrease in the case of rye was negligible. Five commodities—cottonseed oil, soybean oil, soybean meal, eggs and grain sorghums were traded in record volume. These five commodities plus cotton, wool tops, oats and flaxseed, were traded in at least 50 per cent larger volume in 1950-51 than in 1949-50.

Trading in cotton futures, which represented the greatest value for any one commodity, rose from 52,697,000 bales in 1949-50 to 79,068,000 bales in 1950-51, 75 per cent of this trading having taken place on the New York Cotton Exchange and 24 per cent on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. The greatest percentage increase in trading occurred in soybean oil, three-and-a-half billion pounds of which changed hands in the year 1950-51 compared with 227 million pounds during the previous year. This increase was partially traceable to the opening of trading in this commodity on the Chicago Board of Trade on July 17, 1950. However, trading in cottonseed oil and lard also increased by 61·7 per cent and 45·5 per cent, respectively, to make the fats and oils group one of the most actively traded of all commodity groups.

Volume of Futures Trading on all Contract Markets

Commodity	Unit	(Fiscal year ended June 30) 1950	1951	Per cent of increase or decrease
Wheat	1,000 bushels	4,201,964	4,675,715	+ 11·3
Corn	1,000 bushels	2,013,400	2,236,588	+ 11·1
Oats	1,000 bushels	1,048,240	1,617,253	+ 54·3
Rye	1,000 bushels	581,637	576,216	− 0·9
Soybeans	1,000 bushels	3,613,906	2,952,610	− 18·3
Flaxseed	1,000 bushels	[1]53	5,607	....
Grain Sorghums	1,000 bushels	0	41,225	....
Rice	1,000 pounds	2,040	2,880	+ 41·2
Cotton	1,000 bales	52,697	79,068	+ 50·0
Wool Tops	1,000 pounds	48,290	82,780	+ 71·4
Butter	Carlots	2,433	3,236	+ 33·0
Eggs	Carlots	56,938	148,811	+ 161·4
Potatoes	Carlots	6,592	2,627	− 60·1
Cottonseed Oil	1,000 pounds	4,534,680	7,331,700	+ 61·7
Soybean Oil	1,000 pounds	227,100	[2]3,532,620	+ 1,455·5
Lard	1,000 pounds	1,521,400	2,213,080	+ 45·5
Bran	Tons	358,380	406,800	+ 13·5
Shorts	Tons	143,730	173,670	+ 20·8
Cottonseed Meal	Tons	478,300	586,800	+ 22·7
Soybean Meal	Tons	1,126,000	2,292,000	+ 103·6

[1] During the 1950 fiscal year there was trading in flaxseed futures in only four months.

[2] Includes 1,961,580,000 pounds on the Chicago Board of Trade where trading began July 17, 1950.

Wide Fluctuations in Prices Occurred

The Korean conflict, government controls—actual, anticipated and imagined—unusual production in some commodities, peace rumours, crop reports and other disturbing influences, have combined to produce very wide fluctuations in the prices of commodity futures during the past year. Generally speaking, prices rose for the first seven to nine months after the outbreak in Korea and then declined during the last three months of the fiscal year.

Ceilings were set in the winter or early spring of 1951 by the Office of Price Stabilization (OPS) on futures prices of cotton, wool tops, soybeans, soybean oil and meal, and cottonseed oil and meal, because advances in these commodities had been particularly rapid. Wool tops rose from $1.87 per pound on July 3, 1950, to $4.32 on January 24, 1951, an increase of more than 130 per cent. The fats and oils group showed only slightly less spectacular gains during approximately the same period—cottonseed oil rising from 14·95 to 28·70 cents per pound; soybean oil from 10·75 to 21·80 cents per pound, and lard from 11·30 to 20·55 cents per pound. High and low prices by commodities and principal markets for the 1950-51 fiscal year are given in the following table.

Lowest and Highest Prices of Any Future

July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951

Commodity	Market	Unit	Low	Date	High	Date
Wheat............	Chicago	Cents per bu.	210¾	Oct. 18	261½	Feb. 13
	Kansas City	Cents per bu.	205⅜	Oct. 16	251⅛	Feb. 13
	Minneapolis	Cents per bu.	217⅛	Oct. 16	254⅛	Feb. 13
Corn..............	Chicago......	Cents per bu.	140½	July 19	190⅞	Feb. 17
Oats..............	Chicago	Cents per bu.	71	June 25	105⅝	Feb. 16
Rye..............	Chicago	Cents per bu.	131¾	July 1	209¾	May 22
Soybeans..........	Chicago	Cents per bu.	226½	Oct. 16	345½	July 17–18
Flaxseed..........	Minneapolis	Cents per bu.	316	Oct. 19	492	Mar. 14
Grain Sorghums..	Kansas City	Cents per cwt.	230	Dec. 6	293	Feb. 17
Rice..............	New York	Dollars per cwt.	10.65	Sept. 21	11.75	Aug. 29–31
Cotton............	New York	Cents per lb.	31.06	July 3	45.39	[1]
	New Orleans	Cents per lb.	31.07	July 3	45.39	[1]
Wool Tops........	New York	Cents per lb.	187.0	July 3	432.0	Jan. 24
Butter............	Chicago	Cents per lb.	57.10	July 5	73.00	[2]
Eggs.............	Chicago	Cents per doz.	30.40	Oct. 20	58.25	Dec. 11
Potatoes..........	New York	Dollars per cwt.	1.45	Nov. 1	2.55	July 12
Cottonseed Oil...	New York	Cents per lb.	14.97	July 5	28.70	Jan. 16
Soybean Oil......	New York	Cents per lb.	10.75	July 7	21.80	Jan. 31
	Chicago	Cents per lb.	11.30	Aug. 4–5	21.95	Jan. 30
Lard..............	Chicago......	Cents per lb.	11.30	July 1	20.55	Jan. 16
Bran..............	Kansas City	Dollars per ton	38.80	Sept. 27	66.50	Apr. 24
Shorts............	Kansas City	Dollars per ton	45.50	Oct. 23	70.25	June 20
Cottonseed Meal..	Memphis	Dollars per ton	57.50	Nov. 4	82.95	Dec. 18
Soybean Meal Sacked.........	Memphis	Dollars per ton	54.50	Oct. 16	92.60	July 17

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[1] Ceiling price of 45.39 on Mar. 8, 1951, and numerous subsequent days.

[2] On Dec. 27 and Jan. 2 and 3.

NOTE: In most instances the low and high prices occurred in different futures, and in some instances were in futures maturing subsequent to June 30, 1951.

Norway Establishes Monopoly to Import Feeding Stuffs

Oslo, July 27, 1951.—(FTS)—A monopoly for the handling of feeding stuffs has now been established in Norway. The policy to be adopted for the operation of this monopoly will be decided this fall, and it is intended to start operations on January 1, 1952. The monopoly will be a separate subdivision of the State Grain Corporation, having its own director, Mr. J. Storleer, but will be under the direct control of Mr. O. Hogna, Managing Director of the State Grain Corporation.

British Organization Has Received Option To Develop Sulphur Deposits In Chile

Vast deposits, estimated at 100,000,000 tons near Los Andes—British firm holds options for development—Product believed to be 80 per cent pure.

By M. R. M. Dale, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

SANTIAGO.—British commercial interests have investigated important sulphur deposits in the vicinity of Los Andes, where it appears that huge quantities, estimated at 100 million tons, await development. The product is reported as being 80 per cent pure. A British firm has obtained options with a view to development under modern technical conditions.

With the exception of copper, the yield to Chile of its mining industry is of a modest nature and has no effect on the world mineral markets. This is definitely the case of sulphur, a mineral which has, up to now, been of little importance. The companies engaged in mining sulphur, without any state aid, have had on some occasions to face serious losses and several years have passed without shareholders receiving any dividends. A certain stability has been maintained by faith in the future on the part of those who have been prepared to risk their capital.

Domestic requirements of sulphur employed in mines, nitrate plants, in the preparation of gunpowder, iodine, disinfection of vines and small nylon and sulphuric acid factories, are about 15,000 tons. Exports have been infrequent and without any sense of stability. Subject to such contingencies, Chilean productive capacity has always been limited by lack of consumption, while at the same time, heavy expenses must be incurred to maintain the state of production. Sulphur plants must be replaced after each two years of use.

For this reason, Chile needs to take advantage of the present high prices to place the industry on such a basis as would be relatively immune to future market fluctuations. A well-planned sulphur development, with sufficient capital, might be attained if companies would capitalize the present extraordinary profits.

Production figures over the past ten years are of interest, showing a production of 251,882 tons in 1941, which dropped abruptly to 22,669 tons the following year. The highest figure shown thereafter was 26,054 tons in 1943, whilst in 1949 production was as low as 7,721 tons, with a recovery to 22,419 tons in 1950.

Foreign Trade Service Directories

The list of Canadian Government Trade Commissioners, formerly reproduced in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be published henceforth once a month, appearing in the last issue of every month.

The Head Office Directory and the list of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, which formerly appeared once a month, will be published henceforth once a quarter, in the last issues of September, December, March and June.

Foreign Exchange Quotations, which were formerly published in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be reproduced henceforth in the last issue of each month.

French National Railways Had Deficit at End of Last Year

Serious fall in goods traffic receipts contributed to deficit—Freight traffic seriously affected by strikes in steel, automobile and rubber industries, and by severe competition of road transport—Locomotive and rolling stock production improved slightly.

By L. A. Campeau, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(Editor's Note.—First in a series of articles on transportation in France.)

PARIS.—Activity of the French National Railways (S.N.C.F.) in 1950 was reduced. Total receipts were valued at 261,601 million francs during the year, as against 266,749 millions in 1949 and 241,221 millions in 1948, in spite of a rise in passenger receipts resulting from a general increase in fares at the beginning of 1950. The percentage of this decrease as compared with 1949, was 1·9 per cent at the end of the year. This represented a decrease of 5,147 million francs imputable to a serious fall in goods traffic receipts, which is the principal feature of the year's traffic figures and one of the contributory reasons for the S.N.C.F.'s deficit of about 100 milliard francs at the end of 1950.

The number of cars loaded during the year was only 13·4 million, as against 14·2 million in 1949. In the first half of the year this traffic was severely affected by strikes in the steel, automobile and rubber industries in February, March and April, 1950. This decrease also partly reflects the severe competition of road transport. However, railway traffic for the second half of the year was slightly higher than for the same period in 1949. Freight cars coming in from abroad numbered 779,519 in 1950, as compared with 810,445 the previous year.

A government bill is under study at the present time for the re-organization of the road and rail system and also for the financial reform of the S.N.C.F. The situation should be eased when this bill is brought into effect. However, the improved economic activity in recent months must have brought an increased activity in the number of freight cars in use.

Number of Freight Cars in Circulation Reduced

For the years 1949 and 1950 the number of freight cars in circulation shows an average reduction of 5·3 per cent. This reduction has been particularly strong in the west and comes from the suppression of coal imports which were revived at the end of 1950 because of the coal shortage. It has been weaker in the north-east and south-east.

Freight Car Circulation in France

	1949	1950	Differences
East	4,034,784	3,892,401	— 3·5 per cent
North	2,802,878	2,710,733	— 3·3 "
West	2,382,522	2,080,711	—12·7 "
South-West	1,879,863	1,806,814	— 3·9 "
South-East	1,807,674	1,746,758	— 3·4 "
Mediterranean	1,331,607	1,245,475	— 6·5 "
Total	14,239,328	13,482,892	— 5·3 "

Locomotive and rolling stock production, which was poor at the beginning of 1950, improved slightly during the year owing to a succession of orders from abroad. The figures given below are only for new stock and do not include repairs and maintenance.

French Locomotive and Rolling Stock Production, 1950

	Locomotives	Railway Motor-Tractors	Passenger Railway cars	Freight cars
January	9	10	20	1,183
February	6	9	24	958
March	6	8	20	472
April	7	13	16	1,032
May	6	13	25	1,296
June	6	13	20	976
July	6	15	26	1,010
August	3	4	20	540
September	2	6	31	904
October	10	10	34	758
Total	61	104	236	9,129

For the ten-month period January-October, 1950, the French production of locomotives and rolling stock amounted to roughly a monthly average of 13,000 tons. In the month of November, 33,620 tons were exported, of which 31,330 tons went to foreign countries and 2,290 tons to French overseas territories. On the other hand, imports of railway stock during the year have decreased, as compared with 1949. The first half of the year shows a monthly average of 910 tons imported, compared with 7,476 tons in 1949.

Malayan Trade with United States Increased

Singapore, June 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Malayan exports to the United States in the first four months of 1951 were more than double those of the corresponding figure for last year. Rubber exports increased 250 per cent in value while tin shipments declined 70 per cent. Imports from the United States during the same period were doubled, principal contributing commodity being canned pilchards and herrings. Total imports during the period from the United States of Malayan $52 million ($38 million via Hong Kong) were still only a fraction of the value of exports to the United States of Malayan $435 million, thus illustrating the ability of this colony to earn hard currency.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problem are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Tranportation and Communications Division, Deparment of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade
Brampton—Chamber of Commerce
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Chamber of Commerce
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

A. P. BISSONNET, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Karachi, Pakistan, since June, 1950, has returned to Canada on leave and will visit Montreal from September 5 to 19 inclusive to discuss business conditions in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran with Canadian businessmen.

M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, since May, 1945, has returned home and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on June 11.

Vancouver—August 21-24
Victoria—August 27

JOHN A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Caracas, Venezuela, since February, 1948, has returned home on leave. He completed a tour of Eastern Canada in St. John's, Newfoundland, on June 29, and will commence a tour of Western Canada in Brampton, Ontario, on August 27.

Brampton—August 27
Guelph, Waterloo—August 28
Kitchener—August 29
Hamilton—August 30-31
St. Catharines—September 4
Welland—September 5
Brantford—September 6
London—September 7-8
Walkerville—September 10
Winnipeg—September 13
Edmonton—September 15-16
Calgary—September 18
Vancouver—September 20-27

T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, since November, 1945, has returned home and completed a tour of Eastern Canada on June 23. He will commence a tour of Western Canada in Vancouver on September 4.

Vancouver—September 4-7
Edmonton—September 10-11
Ottawa—September 13-15
Toronto—September 17-26
Kitchener-Waterloo—September 28
Hamilton—September 29
Ottawa—October 1-3
Montreal—October 5-9

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Ceylon Reduces Import Duties

Colombo, July 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Finance, in his budget speech of July 12, announced a substantial number of reductions in import duty rates, many of which are of considerable extent. The news follows closely on the announcement of extensive relaxation in import controls (see *Foreign Trade*, August 4, 1951, page 162) and points to improved opportunities for import trade from all sources.

The government's prime objective is to reduce living costs and to improve living standards, utilizing at the same time accumulated sterling and dollar earnings which have accrued during recent years when world prices for local products have risen to abnormally high levels.

These tariff alterations, combined with import control relaxations, are expected to have a favourable effect on Canadian trade to the Ceylon market, limited mainly by the availability of goods which are in short supply in Canada and in keen demand in Ceylon, such as metals, electric equipment, industrial chemicals, etc. Many Canadian firms should now be able to resume, after many years, active dealings with their Ceylon connections. Others will be able to develop new agency and selling arrangements.

The extent of the reductions in duties is particularly marked in the case of motor vehicles. Depending on their horsepower, motor cars have for some years been dutiable up to 77½% on their c.i.f. value. Henceforth rates for all cars, regardless of horsepower, will be 20% preferential and 27½% general; those for motor trucks and buses will be 15% and 22½% preferential and general respectively, formerly 25% and 32½%. Parts and accessories for motor vehicles are dutiable at the same rates as motor trucks and buses.

Following are some other items of interest to Canadian exporters, the rates shown being respectively those chargeable under the Preferential and the General Tariff. Preferential rates, where given, are accorded to Canada. Where no preferential rate is shown, the rate applies equally to imports from all countries. The former rates are shown in brackets.

Brushes, artists' and painters', 7½% preferential and 17½% general (17½% and 27½%); other brushes, 17½% (45%); cutlery, 17½% and 27½% (27½% and 37½%); brass bathroom fittings 17½% (30%); iron and steel electroplated ware, unspecified kinds, 17½% and 27½% (30% and 40%); hair dye, 50% (100%); dyes and dye stuffs not elsewhere specified, 7½% and 17½% (25% and 35%); infants' and invalids' foods other than milk foods, 10% (17½%); fishing lines, nets and netting 2½% (15%); complete self-contained air conditioning machines, 25% and 30% (95% and 100%); parts of foregoing, 20% and 30% (90% and 100%); sewing machines and parts, 5% and 15% (15% and 25%); mechanical lighters and parts, 50% (100%); gramophones, phonographs, radiograms, and component parts, 25% and 35% (35% and 45%); gramophone records 10% and 20% (17½% and 27½%); oilcloth, 17½% (22½%); toilet paper, 17½% and 27½% (30% and 40%); mathematical, medical, scientific and surgical instruments and parts, including lenses 10% (17½%); polishing composition and polishes, 15% (some 30%; some 50%); oil lamps and lanterns of iron or steel, 5% and 15% (20% and 30%);; fountain pens and parts, and ink, 17½% (27½%); ink powder, 7½% and 17½% (17½% and 27½%); iron and steel nibs, 7½% and 17½% (17½% and 27½%); propelling pencils and parts thereof including refills, 17½% (50%).

The new Budget rates are effective from the date of their introduction. Since they require parliamentary approval, however, former rates will continue to be collected, subject to refund.

New Zealand Increases Certain Dollar Allocations

Wellington, July 26, 1951.—(FTS)—New Zealand Department of Customs announced today that additional licences may be granted to import artificers' tools from Canada and the United States to the extent of 100 per cent of 1950 licences. Such licences will be available for all types of tools.

At the same time it was announced that the existing allocation in respect of sausage skins and casings of animal origin from Canada and the United States is to be increased to 200 per cent of 1950 licences.

New Zealand Announces 1952 Import Licensing Schedule

Wellington, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The 1952 Import Licensing Schedule was released last night by the New Zealand Licensing Authorities. The 1952 licensing period is the calendar year 1952, though because of the waterfront strike, 1951 licences are also available up till June 30, 1952.

The policy with respect to imports from Canada and other hard-currency countries remains unchanged, namely, each application is considered on its merits and licences will be issued with due regard to essentiality and availability in the soft-currency area.

As regards imports from soft-currency countries many articles have been removed from import control. In fact, it is estimated that four fifths of the Dominion's import trade from soft-currency sources is now exempt from import licensing. Licences for imports from other than hard-currency countries are available without discrimination for imports from any such country.

New Zealand Post Office Requires Equipment

Wellington, August 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The General Post Office, Wellington, New Zealand, invites quotations for attenuators, audio frequency, 600 ohms balanced, attenuation 100 db, in accordance with New Zealand Post Office Specification 134 M. Quotations are to be forwarded direct to the General Post Office, Wellington C.1, New Zealand, and must be received by October 4, 1951.

(Editor's Note.—Copy of specifications for this equipment are available from the Machinery and Metals Section, Commodities Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

Canadian Exports by Areas

Country	June			January—June		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	26·1	52·8	51·3	163·6	237·9	254·0
America	2·4	2·5	3·7	10·4	15·7	18·6
Africa	1·3	7·3	4·8	9·2	24·4	25·6
Asia	0·6	3·4	4·3	4·6	31·3	35·4
Oceania	5·5	4·6	2·0	25·1	21·4	25·1
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	35·9	70·5	66·1	212·9	330·7	358·8
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	20·3	179·3	190·0	118·8	912·7	1,117·7
Latin America	1·4	13·9	11·2	9·2	60·8	79·7
Europe	7·3	16·2	32·2	29·6	80·4	114·6
Other Foreign Countries	1·0	9·3	13·0	16·5	46·0	69·4
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	30·0	218·8	246·4	174·1	1,099·9	1,381·5
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	65·9	289·2	312·5	387·1	1,430·6	1,740·2

Canadian Exports, by Countries

—	June			January—June		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	25,598	52,472	51,267	160,929	235,917	253,523
Gibraltar	....	4	37	2	96	312
Malta	21	301	7	210	1,881	144
TOTAL EUROPE(a)	26,110	52,777	51,311	163,621	237,894	253,979
America:						
Newfoundland*	1,005	....	....	3,509	....	....
Bermuda	138	207	294	667	1,455	1,798
Barbados	117	179	345	502	1,698	2,140
Jamaica	377	778	1,201	2,195	3,734	4,486
Trinidad and Tobago	364	685	793	1,756	3,810	4,562
Bahamas	188	165	185	954	1,013	1,081
Leeward and Windward Islands		264	350		1,630	1,999
British Honduras	156	151	465	697	2,132	2,292
British Guiana	27	29	108	134	204	240
Falkland Islands	......	......	......	......	......	......
TOTAL AMERICA	2,372	2,458	3,741	10,414	15,676	18,598
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	1,185	6	19	7,701	120	109
Union of South Africa		7,051	4,343		22,863	23,182
Other British South Africa		2	....		3	1
Southern Rhodesia	73	57	111	647	484	948
Gambia	2	....	5	11	10	14
Gold Coast	14	52	165	57	286	494
Nigeria	6	9	45	36	105	236
Sierra Leone	20	37	50	107	131	113
Other British West Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1	1	....	191	57	23
British East Africa	39	67	96	400	335	529
TOTAL AFRICA	1,340	7,282	4,834	9,150	24,394	25,649

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

*The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian statistics as from April 1, 1949.

(a) Includes Ireland in 1938, see page 245.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

Country	June 1938	June 1950	June 1951	January—June 1938	January—June 1950	January—June 1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.						
Asia:						
India	156	1,629	1,485	1,492	14,629	22,262
Pakistan		989	728		6,363	2,876
Ceylon	30	81	642	126	3,852	1,636
Aden	11	4	3	57	7	17
Federation of Malaya	192	149	681	1,521	2,657	4,420
Other British East Indies	1	1	....	4	24	....
Hong Kong	182	537	740	1,282	3,764	4,220
TOTAL ASIA (b)	599	3,390	4,279	4,624	31,296	35,431
Oceania:						
Australia	3,888	3,314	1,429	17,095	16,431	19,423
New Zealand	1,586	1,227	529	7,799	4,839	5,389
Fiji	22	12	....	179	155	237
Other British Oceania	1	....	....	42	3	77
TOTAL OCEANIA	5,497	4,553	1,958	25,115	21,428	25,126
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES (c)	35,917	70,461	66,122	212,926	330,687	358,783
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	20,043	177,742	188,418	118,003	904,949	1,109,862
Alaska	13	86	92	52	436	446
American Virgin Islands	4	6	16	16	69	105
Hawaii	169	596	703	629	2,848	3,354
Puerto Rico	36	779	756	139	2,282	3,889
United States Oceania	....	50	4	3	116	87
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	20,265	179,259	189,989	118,842	912,700	1,117,743
Latin America:						
Argentina	555	2,888	428	2,395	8,614	2,654
Bolivia	17	45	172	56	264	1,656
Brazil	232	1,052	2,406	1,867	4,724	14,082
Chile	31	512	482	334	994	2,367
Colombia	96	1,802	1,220	524	6,259	6,852
Costa Rica	5	303	114	53	1,078	988
Cuba	99	1,064	837	496	7,881	9,356
Dominican Republic	4	175	281	232	1,292	1,849
Ecuador	1	110	263	20	464	1,418
El Salvador	4	103	167	23	620	945
Guatemala	7	227	169	60	1,173	1,223
Haiti (Republic of)	22	156	176	62	1,138	1,121
Honduras	8	63	58	97	227	3,168
Mexico	142	2,255	1,642	1,395	7,064	11,557
Nicaragua	3	51	60	52	414	533
Panama	23	591	287	180	3,881	3,245
Paraguay	....	4	3	6	29	56
Peru	85	252	347	481	1,517	2,403
Uruguay	11	221	154	122	607	2,273
Venezuela	77	2,075	1,941	698	12,585	12,002
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,422	13,949	11,207	9,153	60,825	79,748
Europe:						
Albania	....	....	....	5	....	....
Austria	....	648	101	8	1,472	1,007
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,019	5,916	11,797	3,079	20,233	33,427
Bulgaria	....	20	....	6	146	8
Czechoslovakia	532	557	58	1,470	876	290
Denmark	460	39	346	646	498	1,251
Estonia	....	....	....	1	....	....
Finland	63	39	59	193	386	610

(b) Includes Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 245.
(c) Includes Ireland, Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 245.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	June			January—June		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Conc.						
France	1,025	968	3,529	4,393	9,745	13,390
Germany	773	573	2,294	5,906	3,411	8,560
Greece	639	103	61	1,037	941	1,951
Hungary	....	19	2	1	62	24
Iceland	2	67	47	8	395	319
Italy	491	1,791	1,240	2,480	6,222	8,033
Ireland*	86	1,114	6,199	678	4,847	15,448
Latvia	3	....	....	156	....	....
Lithuania	28	....	....	95	....	....
Netherlands	1,259	807	722	4,608	5,085	4,598
Norway	453	530	2,914	3,400	7,157	11,706
Poland	54	194	4	480	1,202	83
Portugal	15	527	543	78	3,035	2,243
Azores and Maderia	....	5	16	2	100	110
Roumania	1	1	1	23	86	3
Spain	....	4	127	19	3,609	474
Sweden	716	270	270	2,355	1,860	1,706
Switzerland	85	1,930	1,782	352	8,320	8,714
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	73	70	....	604	117	7
Yugoslavia	2	21	67	5	598	625
TOTAL EUROPE	7,288	16,213	32,179	29,608	80,403	114,590
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	....	....	12	....	49	16
Arabia	....	49	90	....	503	712
Belgian Congo	6	56	402	50	721	1,831
Burma*	8	5	4	87	6	37
China	244	141	....	1,309	1,517	90
Greenland	....	2	13	....	23	78
Egypt	26	48	255	167	2,839	773
Ethiopia	....	3	17	....	27	60
French Africa	135	112	350	398	1,174	1,273
French East Indies	2	....	94	13	24	130
French Guiana	1	....	2	4	4	2
French Oceania	7	269	54	46	519	318
French West Indies	26	1	2	85	7	19
Madagascar	1	7	3	4	75	21
St. Pierre and Miquelon	54	105	104	121	498	534
Iran	....	55	71	38	585	582
Iraq	2	1	54	26	46	242
Israel*	19	416	847	55	7,370	5,697
Jordan	....	1	....	....	43	75
Tripoli	....	147	....	....	372	191
Other Italian Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Japan	249	2,264	8,289	10,039	11,475	35,729
Korea	....	4	92	....	1,103	94
Liberia	1	12	25	14	50	1,239
Morocco	13	243	42	52	930	837
Indonesia	54	164	278	379	1,868	2,641
Surinam	4	56	124	18	505	553
Netherlands Antilles	25	2,606	147	115	3,397	1,000
Philippines	65	1,810	1,075	749	6,209	8,107
Portuguese Africa	127	126	111	951	1,095	1,630
Portuguese Asia	....	23	3	....	54	30
Siam (Thailand)	1	61	180	11	735	852
Canary Islands	2	47	....	2	66	8
Spanish Africa	....	2	4	....	55	66
Syria	2	42	155	28	526	2,149
Turkey	....	459	111	1,903	1,534	1,766
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	1,047	9,337	13,010	16,522	46,004	69,382
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	30,027	218,760	246,384	174,123	1,099,937	1,381,465
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	65,944	289,222	312,506	387,050	1,430,624	1,740,248

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*Included in the totals for "Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodities	June			January—June		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
MAIN GROUPS	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	14·7	63·3	77·8	74·9	298·8	355·9
Animals and Animal Products	8·6	31·1	32·6	54·2	167·6	174·9
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1·5	2·9	3·1	6·4	10·8	17·6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	17·4	97·6	111·2	94·6	485·3	643·1
Iron and Products	6·2	25·5	26·1	34·4	126·3	143·4
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	11·8	42·0	36·2	89·7	208·9	253·0
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	2·3	8·8	10·3	11·3	47·9	62·2
Chemicals and Allied Products	1·7	9·0	11·0	10·7	50·1	60·4
Miscellaneous Commodities	1·8	9·1	4·3	11·0	34·9	29·7
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	65·9	289·2	312·5	387·1	1,430·6	1,740·2
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits	286	240	359	3,540	5,834	4,888
Vegetables	477	691	1,276	1,655	4,779	6,014
Wheat	7,662	39,786	40,605	30,493	156,582	148,631
Grains, other	1,619	4,601	14,461	5,112	18,487	39,453
Flour of wheat	1,562	8,514	9,398	9,265	50,252	66,742
Farinaceous products, other	763	981	2,689	5,106	6,478	13,138
Sugar and products	183	1,265	538	893	2,653	2,460
Alcoholic beverages	762	4,105	3,207	4,931	17,796	24,794
Oil cake and oil cake meal	14	127	493	45	1,099	2,107
Vegetable fats and oils	10	220	185	55	2,036	1,039
Rubber and products	1,121	999	2,115	6,715	5,553	12,057
Seeds	15	641	1,080	1,115	12,662	14,976
Tobacco	59	265	245	4,775	7,171	11,383
Hay	57	92	77	221	2,128	1,265
Fodders, other	59	368	495	367	2,310	3,128
Vegetable products, other	89	442	529	595	2,987	3,835
TOTAL	14,739	63,337	77,752	74,884	298,807	355,937
Animals and Animal Products:						
Hides and skins, raw	145	1,622	1,163	967	7,662	7,322
Cattle	669	8,599	4,934	4,173	37,287	37,346
Other animals, living	97	312	112	779	3,369	1,376
Fish and fishery products	2,239	9,475	8,944	11,588	47,109	53,240
Furs and products	449	2,001	1,932	8,605	13,300	19,595
Leather and products	363	664	877	2,383	3,192	5,112
Bacon and hams	2,380	762	229	16,900	20,227	2,521
Meats, other	447	3,475	11,773	2,385	17,871	33,469
Cheese	814	2,506	445	1,918	3,101	1,181
Milk products, other	493	725	1,239	1,752	5,283	4,057
Animal oils, fats greases, wax	206	178	152	1,475	1,736	2,816
Eggs, shell and processed	42	120	78	126	4,071	2,014
Animal products, other	181	630	717	1,125	3,397	4,836
TOTAL	8,579	31,069	32,594	54,176	167,603	174,874
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton products	251	801	844	1,323	2,878	4,514
Flax, hemp, jute and products	9	94	123	56	800	772
Wool and products	69	318	492	542	1,585	3,354
Synthetic fibre and products	192	392	414	1,045	1,732	1,782
Textile products, other	978	1,250	1,259	3,416	3,776	7,225
TOTAL	1,499	2,856	3,133	6,382	10,771	17,648
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards	3,527	27,738	24,713	15,958	108,239	150,605
Pulpwood	1,784	2,949	5,831	4,229	13,260	24,534
Unmanufactured wood, other	1,092	5,421	4,909	7,803	25,710	33,726
Wood pulp	1,672	18,126	32,431	13,395	91,989	163,360
Manufactured wood, other	206	569	729	1,552	2,151	3,564
Newsprint paper	8,442	41,404	39,214	47,024	235,464	248,502
Paper, other	574	1,204	3,058	4,224	7,347	17,426
Books and printed matter	105	144	275	454	1,166	1,404
TOTAL	17,402	97,554	111,160	94,640	485,324	643,123

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodities	June			January—June		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Products:						
Iron ore	....	2,158	2,412	....	3,015	4,036
Ferro-alloys	59	1,630	2,368	614	6,554	13,596
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets	281	2,104	879	2,000	7,882	4,807
Rolling mill products	639	440	918	1,739	3,474	5,015
Engines and boilers	24	1,023	940	383	9,741	3,984
Farm machinery and implements	1,148	8,805	10,396	5,279	52,150	59,910
Hardware and cutlery	172	445	432	962	2,233	2,463
Machinery (except farm)	938	2,581	2,701	5,355	11,334	18,250
Automobiles, freight	550	1,046	624	4,355	4,996	3,670
Automobiles, passenger	1,676	2,197	1,558	9,161	8,246	11,339
Automobile parts	223	1,457	1,333	1,717	6,071	6,628
Railway cars and parts	1	1	6	12	2,851	37
Iron products, other	535	1,654	1,552	2,795	7,728	9,682
TOTAL	6,182	25,540	26,118	34,373	126,275	143,418
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminium and products	2,595	9,718	3,489	11,559	54,798	56,709
Brass and products	83	295	162	494	1,078	1,515
Copper and products	3,828	9,083	6,559	25,203	42,916	38,956
Lead and products	431	3,682	2,185	4,196	12,424	20,732
Nickel	2,090	9,625	9,062	26,506	52,171	59,410
Precious metals (except gold)	1,662	2,092	4,214	12,648	12,545	24,760
Zinc and products	527	5,999	7,563	5,423	22,821	34,195
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	401	958	1,505	2,191	4,686	8,219
Non-ferrous products, other	205	566	1,414	1,445	5,510	8,470
TOTAL	11,822	42,019	36,152	89,666	208,949	252,966
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Asbestos and products	1,242	5,398	6,654	5,619	29,230	40,672
Clay and products	57	169	133	297	993	1,225
Coal and coal products	211	889	581	1,241	6,092	3,447
Glass and glassware	16	89	71	57	378	576
Petroleum and products	123	16	169	272	110	530
Abrasives, artificial, crude	280	1,143	1,608	2,318	6,597	10,309
Stone and products, other	200	624	623	669	2,203	3,025
Carbon and graphite electrodes	61	191	172	300	705	583
Non-metallic products, other	63	294	298	494	1,553	1,825
TOTAL	2,253	8,812	10,310	11,267	47,866	62,194
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids	119	351	624	637	1,417	2,951
Drugs, medicines, pharmaceuticals	115	386	488	708	2,158	2,456
Fertilizers	525	3,300	3,655	4,818	21,536	18,897
Paints and varnishes	72	199	695	451	1,858	3,158
Calcium compounds	42	144	259	255	672	1,456
Soda and sodium compounds	369	446	770	2,036	2,404	4,808
Cobalt oxides and salts	26	65	50	170	294	544
Chemical products, other	387	4,083	4,435	1,632	19,804	26,134
TOTAL	1,654	8,975	10,974	10,707	50,143	60,403
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Toys and sporting goods	62	18	46	145	116	215
Films	464	146	341	2,231	1,116	2,714
Ships and vessels	3	5,753	43	188	15,888	6,038
Aircraft and parts	75	478	463	2,494	2,507	3,058
Electrical energy	438	641	668	2,060	3,191	3,635
Miscellaneous consumer goods	156	285	662	949	1,664	2,934
Miscellaneous, other	412	510	603	1,807	4,616	3,276
Donations and gifts	....	235	462	....	1,580	2,733
Non-commercial articles	204	995	1,022	1,088	4,208	5,083
TOTAL	1,814	9,060	4,310	10,954	34,885	29,686

Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Commodities	June			January—June		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
ALL COUNTRIES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	14,739	63,337	77,752	74,884	298,807	355,937
Animals and Animal Products	8,579	31,069	32,594	54,176	167,603	174,874
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,499	2,856	3,133	6,382	10,771	17,648
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	17,402	97,554	111,160	94,640	485,324	643,123
Iron and Products	6,182	25,540	26,118	34,373	126,275	143,418
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	11,822	42,019	36,152	89,666	208,949	252,966
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	2,253	8,812	10,310	11,267	47,866	62,194
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,654	8,975	10,974	10,707	50,143	60,403
Miscellaneous Commodities	1,841	9,060	4,310	10,954	34,885	29,686
TOTAL	65,944	289,222	312,503	387,050	1,430,624	1,740,248
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	7,011	29,996	23,526	44,635	126,781	97,841
Animals and Animal Products	5,441	3,549	1,812	33,571	28,080	8,892
Fibres, Textiles and Products	257	38	75	1,992	478	633
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	3,560	4,105	11,620	18,164	12,993	55,107
Iron and Products	1,060	1,138	1,392	8,296	5,369	5,934
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	7,180	11,873	10,743	48,193	52,549	74,519
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	214	900	1,173	1,290	4,986	5,187
Chemicals and Allied Products	362	667	730	2,342	3,152	4,186
Miscellaneous Commodities	514	206	196	2,445	1,529	1,225
TOTAL	25,598	52,472	51,267	160,929	235,917	253,523
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	1,565	14,079	18,997	9,162	75,245	110,018
Animals and Animal Products	2,118	23,154	26,931	13,732	110,807	140,181
Fibres, Textiles and Products	517	1,949	1,815	801	6,308	10,260
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	11,075	88,365	90,397	60,409	450,377	535,970
Iron and Products	364	14,173	15,869	2,448	66,544	83,729
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	1,983	23,421	18,959	16,389	124,760	137,497
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	919	6,119	7,042	5,568	33,445	44,811
Chemicals and Allied Products	621	4,595	5,836	5,101	28,666	34,344
Miscellaneous Commodities	881	1,887	2,569	4,393	8,796	13,053
TOTAL	20,043	177,742	188,415	118,003	904,949	1,109,862
OTHER COUNTRIES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	6,163	19,262	35,228	21,087	96,781	148,079
Animals and Animal Products	1,020	4,366	3,851	6,873	28,716	25,802
Fibres, Textiles and Products	726	870	1,244	3,590	3,984	6,754
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,767	5,084	9,143	16,068	21,955	52,046
Iron and Products	4,758	10,229	8,857	23,628	54,362	53,755
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	2,659	6,725	6,450	25,083	31,640	40,950
Non-Metalic Minerals, Products	1,121	1,793	2,095	4,408	9,434	12,196
Chemicals and Allied Products	671	3,172	4,408	3,262	18,325	21,873
Miscellaneous Commodities	419	6,967	1,544	4,116	24,560	15,408
TOTAL	20,303	59,007	72,821	108,118	289,759	376,863

Chile to Increase Supply of Fish

Santiago, July 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The supply of fish in Santiago will be increased by 40 to 90 tons daily by a distributing firm formed on July 13, 1951. The Development Corporation will assist the firm by contributing an initial capital of Ch.$14,000,000. This new organization will permit the reduction in the prices for fish and its principal advantage will be to help correct the shortage of meat.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, primarily pertaining to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade:* Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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FOREIGN TRADE

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Wm. Frederick BULL
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COVER SUBJECT—The Welland Canal, which was completed by Canada in 1932 at a cost of $132 million, enables large lake ships to descend from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. A steady stream of ships loaded with wheat and grain uses this route to reach the markets of the world. Freight passing through the Welland Canal totalled 14,719,346 tons in 1950, as compared with 13,692,209 tons in 1949.

National Film Board Photo.

Price 10 cents

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The United States
1951

Part Two of a Review of Business and Economic Conditions During January-June in Three Parts

By Arthur E. Bryan

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner
in New York City

Part II

SINCE June, 1950, there has been a danger of mounting inflation. Basic commodity prices have risen about 50 per cent, farm prices about 16 per cent and wholesale food prices 12 per cent. Industrial prices have increased 14 per cent, wholesale textile prices 30 per cent, chemicals over 25 per cent and building materials and metals over 10 per cent. The cost of living is now at an all-time high.

These inflationary pressures will intensify as the expanded security program goes into high gear. There will be a growing gap between the demand for consumer goods and the supply of such goods, resulting in even greater inflationary pressures.

The government realized such a situation called for vigorous counteraction. Until last December, efforts to stabilize prices were on a voluntary basis. A set of voluntary price standards was announced on December 19, 1950, as a guide to aid sellers who would co-operate in a program of voluntary price stabilization. Several hundred large firms were requested to give prior notice of intended price increases.

Unfortunately, however, although some firms sought conscientiously to comply with this request, price increases continued at an alarming rate. The government then decided to issue regulations governing the mark-up on goods and took measures to control the flow of scarce and essential materials. Other steps taken to curb inflation included restrictions on credit buying and increased taxation.

In order to implement these various control regulations and to administer them, the following Government agencies were set up—under the Defence Production Act of 1950:—

Office of Price Stabilization (O.P.S.)—to control mark-ups on a wide variety of goods by establishing a "ceiling" at which goods can be sold for domestic use, and for export. It also controls the retail prices on imported goods.

National Production Authority (N.P.A.)—to establish basic priorities and arrange for inventories of materials; to control and regulate the industrial might of the Nation.

Defence Minerals Administration (D.M.A.)—to regulate and control the allocation of scarce minerals and ores, viz., manganese, tungsten, chrome, cobalt, etc.

Controlled Materials Plan (C.M.P.)—which is concerned with production schedules, allocations to consumers both for defence and civilian use.

Controlled Distribution Authority (C.D.A.)—concerned with limitations upon the slaughtering of cattle for home consumption.

Defence Production Act Extended One Month

At the end of June, 1951, the United States Congress put through a bill extending the government's economic control powers, which were slated to expire on June 30, until the end of July, 1951. Federal rental controls and import controls on fats and oils were included. Written into the extension is an amendment specifically barring any price rollbacks during the month of July or any new price ceilings on items that are not already under controls.

The Senate had already passed, a day or two before, an eight-month extension of some wage-price control powers and a one-year extension until June, 1952, of the other Defence Production Act programs.

This bill includes many sharp curbs on the government's powers to control prices and credit. The House is scheduled now to start debate on its bill to revise the Defence Production Act and to extend it through until next June. The powers of the present Defence Production Act include price and wage controls, consumer credit and real estate credit curbs, priorities and allocations and authority to make government loans and enter into long-term purchase contracts. The ban on rollbacks will rule out some $700 million worth of price reductions on manufactured goods which the Office of Price Stabilization intended should be effective on July 2. No other rollbacks are planned for July and the provision prohibits the price controllers from ordering any new ones.

Price Ceilings on Wood Pulp

On June 30, the Office of Price Stabilization put into effect dollar-and-cents ceilings on 12 standard grades of wood pulp produced in the United States and four grades of imported wood pulp comprising the bulk of shipments from overseas.

These ceilings do not apply to imports from Canada, because the Department of Defence Production in Canada has already taken action to stabilize prices of wood pulp sold to the United States.

For domestic wood pulp they are at levels representing pre-Korea prices plus amounts deemed adequate by O.P.S. to cover cost increases since last June, and will result in rollbacks "on a substantial portion of market pulp".

Likewise, ceilings on overseas pulp represent the lowest levels of prices during the second quarter of 1951. O.P.S. indicated a cutback in receipts may result.

Following will be the ceilings for domestic standard grades per short air dry ton delivered to the consumer's mill:

Bleached sulphite	$140.00
Unbleached sulphite	132.50
Bleached sulphate	145.00
Semi-bleached sulphate	140.00
Unbleached sulphate	132.50
Bleached soda pulp	140.00
Groundwood pulp	92.50
Sulphite screenings	72.50
Sulphate screenings	67.50
Groundwood screenings	60.00
Unbleached sulphate side-runs	132.50
Standard newsprint side-runs	92.50

Manufacturers must absorb freight charges up to certain specified amounts.

Delivery costs above these amounts may be added to ceiling prices. Following are the maximum freight charges per short air dry ton and manufacturer must absorb:

Area of Production of Domestic Woodpulp	Air dry weight 50%	50-80%	Above 80%
Northeast	$16.00	$14.00	$11.00
Lake Central	16.00	14.00	11.00
Southern	20.00	18.00	15.00
West Coast	23.50	21.50	18.50

Ceilings on Imports

Following will be the ceiling prices on standard grades of imported wood pulp per short air dry ton, on dock, Atlantic Seaboard:

Unbleached sulphite	$200.00
Unbleached sulphate	200.00
Bleached sulphite	225.00
Bleached sulphate	230.00

Domestic manufacturers of special grades of wood pulp and buyers of overseas wood pulp for which prices are not spelled out may file proposed ceilings on such pulp which are "in line" with spelled out prices, with due regard for customary quality price differentials. Such proposals will determine ceilings if O.P.S. by order does not establish lower prices within 30 days.

Special Grades Listed

Special grades include dissolving, high alpha and special chemical sulphite dissolving; high alpha and special chemical sulphate specification glassine and Mitscherlich sulphite specification, condenser sulphate, semi-chemical wood pulp, unbleached soda pulp, bleached groundwood, wood pulp produced in whole or in part from rags, paper stock or any fibrous material other than wood, wood pulp shipped pursuant to N.P.A. orders and produced upon equipment not designed for production of such wood pulp for sale in open market.

Exports are subject to the same ceilings as domestically sold wood pulp, *fob* nearest port of shipment, with allowances for special packing or routing to alternate ports at the purchaser's convenience.

The United States produces about 40 per cent and consumes almost 50 per cent of the world's wood pulp. It purchases about one-third of the wood pulp moving in international trade.

Between June, 1950, and January, 1951, domestic bleached sulphite rose from $118 to $135-$165 per ton. Canadian bleached sulphite rose from $118 to $145-$160. Finnish bleached sulphite rose from $118 to $183 and Swedish from $118 to $175. Domestic unbleached sulphate rose from $80-$85 to $130-$200 per ton.

American prices were frozen in January, but foreign wood pulp continued to advance in price. During the second quarter of 1951, Canadian bleached sulphite ranged from $160 to $170. The Finnish price reached $225 and the Swedish price $275 to $290. Canadian unbleached sulphate ranged from $155 to $170 during the second quarter. Finnish was $200 and Swedish $250 to $275.

In Part III, to be published next week, Mr. Bryan will discuss United States trade, industrial production and agriculture.

Cork, Canned Fish and Wine are Principal Portuguese Exports

Export of cork manufactures being encouraged—Fish canning industry greatly affected by disappearance of sardines—War and postwar restrictions have seriously curtailed port wine exports to United Kingdom, traditionally Portugal's largest market for this wine.

By L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(One conto equals Canadian $37 approximately.)

LISBON.—The cork, fish canning, and wine, particularly port wine, industries are indubitably the backbone of Portugal's export trade. Upon these three industries too, largely depends the state of internal prosperity. In 1949 total exports of cork to all destinations were 189,812 tons, valued at 653,108 contos, which increased to 209,970 tons valued at 892,718 contos in 1950.

In the past exports have been principally of unmanufactured cork, and Portugal is now trying to encourage the export of cork manufactures, thus obtaining the maximum return to the country through the processing of their raw material. In 1949 the export of cork in the form of planks, sheets, waste and virgin cork amounted to 123,766 tons, while manufactured cork, in the form of agglomerates, discs and squares, stoppers, and other items amounted to 26,046 tons, valued at 331,127 contos. In 1950 unmanufactured cork products were exported to the volume of 126,501 tons, valued at 481,396 contos, and cork manufactures reached 33,469 tons, valued at 410,322 contos. The approximate unit price per ton of unmanufactured cork increased from 2·6 contos, in 1949, to 2·7 contos in 1950, while the unit price for manufactured products fell from 12·7 per ton to 12·26 per ton.

Fish Canning Has Suffered from Disappearance of Sardine

Little can be learned about the fish canning industry by comparing statistics of recent years as these statistics represent periods of abnormality caused by the sudden disappearance of sardines from the coastal waters of Portugal. As a result of these disappearances, the canning industry, which depends almost entirely on sardines, has suffered greatly during the past few years. Some plants were forced to close down, others had already given intimation of their intention to do so, and all were working only part time.

Some of the more versatile canners sought other products which could be processed with their existing facilities, as a result of which oysters are now being canned and exported from Portugal. A certain amount of cuttlefish is also being processed, while there has been an increase in the production of tuna and mackerel. Now that the sardines have returned to the Portuguese waters, it is questionable whether these substitute activities will continue and establish what are virtually new industries for Portugal.

The sardine canning industry is, with the remainder of the fish canning industry, highly dependent on its ability to acquire tinplate from abroad for cans, and the shortage of tinplate is already causing some consternation. The small fish industry, however, has an additional worry. They require vegetable oil, and especially olive oil, for their processing and steps have been taken to guard, as far as possible, against a recurrence of an oil shortage such as was faced during and immediately after the last war.

Portugal is a very important producer of wines. Excellent still-table wines, sparkling wines, and brandies are produced in various parts of the country, but for the most part these are for local consumption and it is port wine which is the important export item. In 1950, out of a total export of 1,000,000 hectolitres, valued at 558,139 contos, port wine accounted for 232,000 hectolitres, valued at 334,451 contos. This is a considerable decrease when compared with total exports in 1949 which totalled 1,165,000 hectolitres, valued at 596,104 contos, of which 250,000 hectolitres valued at 358,152 contos were exported.

This decrease is not by any means a recent development nor does it appear to be of a temporary nature, unless forceful measures are taken to combat it. Portugal's great market for port wine has traditionally been the United Kingdom, but war and postwar restrictions seriously curtailed port wine imports and there is also the possibility that the arrival of South African and Australian port-types of wine, at prices considerably below those for true port, have also had an effect in depressing the market for port wine.

There has been considerable talk of embarking on sales propaganda to develop the wine export to other countries, particularly the United States, but to date, little of a concrete nature has been undertaken. As a result the port wine industry continues to be depressed.

Raw Material Shortage Affects Imported Textile Industry

Of much less importance so far as export is concerned but of great national importance is the textile industry. Both in wool and cotton Portugal has well-established mills, many of which had their foundation centuries ago. Both branches of the industry, cotton and wool, have been experiencing bad times. It is said that the reason for the so-called crisis is two-fold. First, the shortage of raw materials, particularly wool, has brought about increased prices which are reflected naturally in the cost to the consumer of the finished goods. This increase in cost, without an accompanying increase in income for the buying public, has brought about a diminished demand. At the same time, jobbers, wholesalers, and retailers, who have been left with larger stocks on hand than they are accustomed to, are disinclined, in the face of the low purchasing power of the local population and the international outlook, to place orders for new goods until their shelves are practically emptied. At present the textile mills, for the greater part, are only operating three days a week.

In varying degrees, this is the picture of most of Portugal's industry: increase in prices, purchasing power which cannot keep up with the price increase, shortage of raw material, and hesitancy to place any confidence in the immediate, let alone the relatively distant, future. Most of Portugal's industries are small, almost family concerns, and, as such, they are particularly vulnerable to conditions such as the world is passing through at the present time. Equally, of course, they are capable of rapid recovery when conditions are more favourable.

Japanese Silk Production Reduced

Tokyo, July 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Silk Spinners Co-operative Associations in all parts of Japan decided to cut daily production by 50 per cent commencing July 1. The decision was taken in view of the recent slump in both domestic and foreign silk trade.

Little Change from Year to Year in the French Textile Industry

Imports of jute and sisal were higher last year—Raw cotton imports totalled 280,800 metric tons, a little over half of which came from the United States—Domestic wool production totals about 15,000 tons a year, but important wool industry depends principally on imports.

By J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

PARIS.—There is very little change to be noted from year to year in the output of the French textile industry, partly because of the conservatism of the industry itself, which is segmented into innumerable small privately-owned factories, and even into artisanal workshops. This is not altogether true with respect to the rayon and staple fibre industry, which has been growing steadily, nor of the silk industry, which has been gradually receding. Nor is it likely to be true in 1951, when the shortage of cotton, the high price of wool, and the extreme rarity of rayon pulp and cotton linters are likely to have a depressing effect on nearly all sectors of the industry. Nevertheless, it is the one industrial sector where little progress is to be noted, and which is, therefore, subject to early recession at moments of international disturbance.

Linen yarn production amounted to 22,992 metric tons, as against 18,434 tons in 1949 and 25,716 tons in 1938. Hemp production amounted to 6,492 tons, against 7,704 tons in 1949 and 13,104 in 1938. Since both fibres are greatly used in mixtures, it is difficult to estimate the production of fabrics originating from them. However, the total production of textiles of either or both combined came to 18,984 tons in 1950, as against 14,700 tons in 1949 and 19,380 tons in 1938.

Jute and Sisal Imports Higher Last Year

Imports of jute and sisal are the only index available to the use of these fibres for bagging and other uses. Total imports in 1950 came to 74,304 metric tons, against 49,068 in 1949 and 81,804 tons in 1938. Production of sisal yarn came to 36,600 tons in 1950, against 41,736 tons in 1949 and 32,196 tons in 1938. One of the chief products of sisal is binder twine, of which France produced 33,616 metric tons in 1950, against 26,532 tons in 1949 and 24,816 in 1938.

Total imports of raw cotton in 1950 came to 280,800 metric tons, as against 256,600 tons in 1949 and 277,800 tons in 1938. A little over half the total came from the United States, while 41,000 tons came from Egypt, 26,400 tons from other French Union countries, 24,000 tons from India, and the remainder from "other countries," probably to a large extent represented by Brazil.

Production of cotton yarn came to 250,000 tons, and exports amounted to 7,900 tons. Production of cotton cloth in cotton mills came to 168,000 metric tons. In addition, a considerable amount of yarn was used for the production of mixed fibres.

Wool Industry Depends Principally on Imports

Although France produces about 15,000 tons of raw wool per annum, her important woollen industry depends principally on imports, of which 105,600 tons were imported in 1950, against 112,800 tons in the previous year, and 125,000 tons in 1938. Total production of wool yarns came to 126,000 metric tons, of which 35,000 was combed wool yarn, 54,800 was carded wool yarn, and the remainder was in various types of knitting yarns. Exports of yarns totalled 21,500 tons, and exports of wool tops were 14,500 tons. The total number of spindles in use was 2,565,000.

The production of unfinished textiles was 80,050 metric tons, of which 10,772,000 metres were in the form of wool for clothing. Of total production, 11,630 tons, or 14½ per cent, was exported. There were 29,752 looms in use at the end of the year out of a total capacity of 43,751.

Production of rayon yarn came to 45,240 metric tons, about the same as in 1949, and 50 per cent more than in 1938. Staple fibre production was 38,676, or about 30 per cent more than in 1949, against practically no production in 1938. Exports of yarn amounted to 11,800 tons, and of staple fibre to 10,600 tons. Thus it will be seen that total production was about 84,000 tons, of which 22,400 tons, or more than 25 per cent was exported. It had been hoped that production would come to more than 100,000 tons in 1951, but shortage of raw material will reduce production to about the 1950 level, while exports in the form of yarn or staple fibre will be greatly reduced due to accrued domestic requirements.

Production of silk and/or rayon textiles came to 25,400 metric tons, of which 9,312 tons, or 37 per cent, were exported.

Importance of Australian Automotive Parts and Accessories Industry Increasing

Exhibits at the 1951 Commemoration Jubilee International Motor Show at Melbourne reflected the rapid growth of the industry.

By F. W. Fraser, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

MELBOURNE.—The growing importance of the automotive parts and accessories industry in Australia was reflected in an impressive manner in the display at the 1951 Commemoration Jubilee International Motor Show in Melbourne this year.

Starting in a small way in 1902 with the production of motor bodies, and encouraged by substantial tariff protection progressively imposed as the industry developed, automobile production in Australia has grown steadily and expanded, until today it ranks as one of the country's largest industries. Keeping in step with the major industry, the manufacture of parts and accessories has also gone ahead rapidly. According to the Chairman of the Automotive Products Manufacturers' Association, this year's exhibits at the International Show represent the widest range of parts produced by any country in the world, covering as it does the many makes of English, American and Continental as well as Australian-built cars in operation in this country.

The value of output in 1938-39 of motor accessories amounted to less than £A1,000,000. In 1947-48 the value had increased to £A5,118,000, and the total for the year ending June 30, 1951, is estimated by the trade at about £A8,000,000.

The principal items produced in 1947-48 were axles, £A64,219; springs, £A154,886; bumpers, £A120,215; wheels, £A80,336; radiator cores, £A240,149; spark plugs, £A253,700; shock absorbers, £A56,512; pistons, £A285,350; piston rings, £A402,075; and cylinder sleeves and liners, £A163,894.

This does not tell the whole story, however, as the exhibits at this year's International Show clearly demonstrate. Among the exhibits which attracted wide attention, in addition to those above mentioned, were such items as garage service and engine reconditioning equipment, oil filters, oil seals, wind screen wipers, lighting and ignition systems, motor horns, gaskets, exhaust mufflers and pipes, rubber motor mounts and other rubber accessories, tires and tubes, wheels and pinion sets, transmission gears, bearings and tools.

A further impetus to the industry has been given by the introduction of the first and only "all Australian" car—the Holden—built by General Motors-Holdens Ltd., and designed to meet Australian conditions and requirements in the low priced field. About 40,000 Holdens have gone on the road since the first one came off the assembly line in 1949.

Publications Will be Displayed at Singapore Conference

Mr. D. S. Armstrong, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Singapore, will represent Canada at a regional conference of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, to be held in Singapore from October 9-18, 1951. Although Canada is not a member of ECAFE, she has been invited to send a delegation.

The purpose of this conference is to provide government commercial representatives and non-government trade interests with an opportunity of discussing regional problems and methods whereby trade promotional machinery can be improved.

The executive of ECAFE propose arranging an exhibit of trade directories and trade publications issued by government agencies. It has also been suggested that commercial publishing houses wishing to acquaint delegates from other countries with their various publications should send sample copies, with particulars of subscription facilities. Canadian publishers wishing to take advantage of this opportunity are invited to send specimen copies of their publications to Mr. Armstrong, in Singapore.

Countries to participate at this conference include Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, the Federation of Malaya, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Foreign Trade Service Directories

The list of Canadian Government Trade Commissioners, formerly reproduced in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be published henceforth once a month, appearing in the last issue of every month.

The Head Office Directory and the list of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, which formerly appeared once a month, will be published henceforth once a quarter, in the last issues of September, December, March and June.

Foreign Exchange Quotations, which were formerly published in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be reproduced henceforth in the last issue of each month.

Record Tobacco Crop for India Is Forecast for This Year

Tobacco is a main cash crop and major source of revenue—Excise duty is over 400 million rupees a year—Domestic market absorbs most of output.

By R. F. Renwick, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(One rupee equals 23 cents Canadian.)

BOMBAY.—Tobacco is today one of the principal cash crops in India, and a major source of the country's revenue. Excise duty alone amounts to over 400 million rupees a year. The Government of India is interested in the development and welfare of this industry. The Indian Central Tobacco Committee, supported by the government to the extent of one million rupees per annum, is actively carrying on a search for localities where this crop can be grown with a better yield per acre. Last year the yield amounted to about 40 per cent of the production of the United States, or 800 million pounds, from a planted area of 754,000 acres. This year, with favourable weather, it is expected to set a record, as acreage is up 6·4 per cent, to an estimated 802,000 acres.

Although tobacco was first introduced into India by the Portuguese around Surat in 1508, Madras Province is now the main centre of production, with Bombay and Bihar producing nearly as much between them. With the exception of Delhi, all other states in the Union produce tobacco.

Even with a very low per capita consumption of cigarettes, and tobacco in other forms, most tobacco grown is required for domestic consumption, about 10 to 15 per cent only being exported. Britain buys around 75 per cent of all exports and last year imported 67 million pounds valued at Rs.40·9 million. Other important markets are Egypt, Aden, and more particularly Pakistan, which take three-quarters of all exports of manufactured "bidis," a cheap form of cigarette rolled in a tobacco leaf, and bidi tobacco. The contemplated imposition of a 40 per cent import duty by the Pakistan Government is causing concern among established traders.

Cigar and cheroot factories are concentrated mainly in Madras State but they contain no expensive equipment as production is carried out entirely by hand. Most cigars made are a cheap variety, priced at less than three quarters of a rupee per hundred and are not subject to excise duty. Cigar making requires about 50 million pounds of tobacco annually, one-tenth of this being used for better grades, some containing imported leaf. Imports of cigars into India during 1949-50 were valued at only Rs.61,000, roughly half of prewar imports, mostly from Burma.

War Gave Impetus to Domestic Production

During the latter part of the war, India was virtually shut off from imports of cigarettes and this provided a tremendous impetus to domestic production, and the growth of the cigarette industry has been phenomenal. Most of the extensively advertised United Kingdom brands are now manufactured in India, in 21 factories situated mainly in Calcutta and Bombay. According to available statistics, the installed capacity of cigarette-making machinery is 30,000 million cigarettes a year, but production has only slightly exceeded two-thirds of this amount for the last few years. Imports of cigarettes in 1949-50 at 110,000 pounds, were only one-tenth of imports in 1947-48, the bulk of them from the United Kingdom. Since 1948 India has become a net exporter of cigarettes, average exports being one-and-a-half-million pounds yearly, mainly to Pakistan and Ceylon.

Technicians and Students Arrive from India

Eleven technicians and students from India have arrived in Ottawa to undertake fellowship and scholarship courses provided by Canada under the Technical Assistance Program of the Colombo Plan for the Development of South and South-East Asia. They are the first large group to come from India under the Plan, and were welcomed at the Ottawa airport by P. K. Bannerjee of the Indian High Commissioner's Office, and T. J. Brook, Director of the Technical Assistance Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

They will spend from six months to a year in Canada, according to various courses of study and practical training, which include Civil Engineering; Mechanized Agriculture; Power Generation; Transmission and Distribution; Nutrition and Dietetics; Optics and Optical Instruments; Forestry and Pulpwood; Geology; Physics and Stress Analysis.

All of them will first attend the International Summer Seminar on "The Needs and Contributions of East and West" now being held for students from sixteen countries at St. Alexander's College near Ottawa.

Members of the group are M. Y. Ansari, Lecturer at the Engineering College of the Muslim University in Aligarh; P. N. Baijal, Agricultural Engineer with the Department of Agriculture of Ajmer; A. K. Chatterjee, Electrical Engineer with the Damdar Valley Power Corp., Calcutta; H. S. R. Desikachar, Scientific Officer with the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore; P. Hariharan, Scientific Officer with the National Physical Laboratory of India, New Delhi; S. H. Mahalaha, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Jabalpur, M.P.; Rabindranath Mitra, Instructor with the Department of Geology, University of Calcutta; U. C. Nair, Engineer with the Southern Electrical Division, Trivandum; Banshidar Pant, Research Officer, Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Research Station, Poona; M. R. Srinivasan, Mechanical Engineer, Bangalore City; and Shri V. R. Vaidya, Superintending Engineer of the State Government of Bombay Electric Grid, Bombay.

Business Activities Shift From Hong Kong to Singapore

Singapore, August 1, 1951.—(FTS)—There is evidence in Singapore of a transfer of commercial and industrial enterprises from Hong Kong, undoubtedly inspired by the increasing difficulties with which business organizations in that colony are faced. Refugee capital has been transferred to Singapore in sizeable amounts and a number of influential businessmen have taken up permanent residence. Industrial undertakings, while not as easy to move as commercial organizations, are also showing an interest in locating in Singapore to take advantage of the large entrepôt trade with South East Asia. An example is the report of a multi-million dollar textile project financed by three Hong Kong manufacturers in conjunction with the United Kingdom's Colonial Development Corporation. It is said that the machinery will be provided from the Hong Kong factories.

Trade Notes

BRAZIL

Assistance to National Cement Industry Proposed in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, July 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The National Council of Economy has recommended to Congress that special favours be granted to a company desirous of establishing a cement mill in Pernambuco, where there is believed to be an excellent supply of raw material. The estimated output from the mill would be 6,000 tons monthly.

Until Brazil is in a position to produce sufficient cement for domestic consumption, the council proposed general legislation to assist the national cement industry. At present, Brazil imports 500,000 tons of cement a year.

Television Station to be Installed in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, July 21, 1951.—(FTS)—A modern and powerful television station will be installed in Belo Horizonte, State of Minas Gerais, by Mr. Assis Chateaubriand, owner of the Diários Associados chain of newspapers, radio and television stations. Mr. Chateaubriand purchased the station from RCA Victor in Paris.

Brazilian Firm Doubles Exports of Iron Ore

Rio de Janeiro, July 27, 1951.—(FTS)—According to statistics given by Companhia Vale do Rio Doce, the production of iron ore in the first six months of 1951 was 578,545 tons compared with 317,338 tons in the same period of 1950. Of this amount, 486,972 was exported in the first six months of 1951 compared with 221,687 tons in the same period of 1950.

Brazilian National Steel Mill Reduces Output

Rio de Janeiro, July 27, 1951.—(FTS)—Owing to lack of raw materials, particularly minerals from the State of Minas Gerais, the National Steel mill at Volta Redonda has reduced its blast furnace production by 20 per cent as of July 25.

CHILE

Storage Charges in Chilean Customs Increased

Santiago, August 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective July 25, storage charges in the Chilean Customs will be increased by 50 per cent. At the same time, the period during which incoming cargo may be stored has been reduced from 4 to 3 months, after which time goods may be auctioned. These measures have been adopted as a means of dealing with the present state of congestion.

Chile Studying Compensation Agreement With Italy

Santiago, August 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean Government is studying a commercial compensation agreement proposed by the Italian Government. Italy is said to be interested in importing nitrate, copper, wine and wool in exchange for manufactured articles, machinery and raw materials. Once the Chilean Commercial Policy Department has prepared its report, conversations will be commenced with the Italian Ambassador.

Electrification of Chilean Railway Proposed

Santiago, July 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Public Works has in mind the changing of the present steam traction system of the Arica/La Paz Railway for electric diesel locomotives, while the new track is constructed to eliminate the present system.

Coal Production and Consumption in Chile Shows Little Variation

Santiago, August 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The annual coal production in Chile has had very little variation over the past 10 years. In 1941, the production was 2,060,271 tons, while in 1950 it was 2,180,923 tons. During the intervening years the highest production shown was 2,279,438 in the year 1944. The latest details as to consumption correspond to 1948 when the total was 2,163,767 tons; about 25 per cent of the production in that year was utilized by the State Railways.

Chile To Increase Coastal Steamship Freights

Santiago, July 30, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that Chilean coastal maritime freights will be increased by 25 per cent. A complete study as to costs is being made by a joint committee formed by government officials and the Maritime Owners' Association.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

Trinidad Plant Manufactures Vinegar

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Trinidad's first vinegar factory commenced production in June. The factory, erected and operated by French Industries Ltd., under the benefits of the Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance (1950), will produce 75,000 gallons of vinegar annually when in full production. This output is considerably in excess of Trinidad's annual consumption of 15,000 to 18,000 gallons and the greater part of the vinegar produced will be exported. The local company plans to fill the vinegar requirements of the whole British Caribbean. It also hopes to export to Venezuela in spite of a 30 per cent Antillean Tax against West Indies products. All ingredients used including alcohol, molasses and vegetable extracts are locally produced. All machinery was brought to Trinidad from Martinique. Later plans include the manufacture of wines and perfumes.

Subsidization of Local Food Growing in Trinidad Suggested

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Commenting on the sudden price rises in Trinidad, the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce has suggested that a long-range scheme for the subsidization of local food production should be considered by government. The minister predicted that further sharp increases could be expected soon.

Trinidad Ships Railway Sleepers to Australia

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Trinidad timber industry has commenced deliveries on a $1 million order from Australia for railway sleepers. Approximately 2,500 of these, manufactured from the local mora wood, were shipped on July 28. The first shipment of 1,000 sleepers was made on June 2.

Sharp Drop in Trinidad Cocoa Prices

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Trinidad cocoa prices dropped $10 per fanega on July 6. New prices are $46 per fanega for plantation variety and $42 per fanega for estate variety. Price declines in the European and United States markets together with low prices for new crop West African cocoa were the prime causes according to local cocoa merchants. (One fanega equals 110 pounds.)

Trinidad Shirt Factory Exports throughout West Indies

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Elite Shirt Factory in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, employs 200 people and turns out over 650,000 shirts annually. Modern machinery contained in the present factory is valued at $150,000. The firm is at present exporting its products throughout the West Indies.

Kaiser-Frazer Corporation to Sell Cars in Trinidad

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—An official of the Kaiser-Frazer Corporation who visited Trinidad recently, announced that his firm has established an agreement with the United Kingdom Government whereby automobiles from Kaiser-Frazer's three foreign assembly plants may be shipped to British Colonies at sterling prices. A number of these cars have already arrived in Trinidad.

Antigua Has Bumper Cotton Crop

Port-of-Spain, August 23, 1951.—(FTS)—A bumper crop of Sea Island cotton has been harvested in Antigua. The ginning season is in progress and thus far 2,294 bales of clean Sea Island cotton, amounting to 712,959 pounds and valued at $635,324 have been shipped.

Barclays to Erect New Bank in Barbados

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—A new building will be erected by Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) to house its Barbados Branch. The building will cost approximately $1 million and is scheduled for completion by 1953. Demolition of existing buildings on the site will begin shortly.

Record Sugar Crop for Barbados

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—An estimated all-time record sugar crop of 184,453 tons was forecast for Barbados at the end of June. This would be some 26,000 tons above the record crop last year. More recent estimates have placed the total crop as high as 187,000 tons. Of the estimated figure of 184,453 tons, 161,473 tons was sugar and 22,980 tons was fancy molasses. The crop season was scheduled to close at the beginning of July.

Canada to Receive Record Bauxite Shipments from British Guiana

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Between April and November, 1951, the Demerara Bauxite Company expects to have been able to ship a record of 2 million tons of bauxite to Canada. This was announced in British Guiana recently by an official of Saguenay Terminals Ltd., who arrived from Canada to supervise loading of ships at Mackenzie.

British Guiana May Erect Plywood Factory

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—A U.S. $1,500,000 saw mill and plywood factory may be erected shortly in British Guiana by United States business interests. The two concerns will be set up on a 35 acre site at Aurora, in the district of Essequibo. About 350 men will be recruited to work in the two concerns. The timber will be secured from 178,000 acres of land behind Aurora and 128,000 acres in the same vicinity.

British Guiana Pays ECA Loan with Diamonds

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Industrial diamonds mined in British Guiana by Kurupung Placers Ltd. will be shipped to the United States as repayment of a £47,500 loan made to the British Guiana firm by ECA in Washington. The loan was provided to assist in the exploration and production of industrial diamonds in British Guiana.

British Guiana May Exploit Reserves of Columbite

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—British Guiana may exploit a $4 million deposit of columbite for export. Reserves are located in the Morabisi section of the Mazaruni district. There is a ready world market. Prevailing prices for the mineral, which is used primarily in the manufacture of jet engine parts, are very attractive. A report in 1945 from the Department of Geological Surveys estimates that there was in the area 1,000,000 cubic yards of material containing an average of 200 lbs. of concentrates per cubic yard. The mineral was also known to occur in the outer areas of the Morabisi vicinity where further prospecting was warranted. Two companies are at present planning for the development of the Morabisi resources. At the outset, mining will be conducted on a comparatively small scale, but it is expected that operations would be expanded before long.

Sharp Rise in Trinidad Living Costs

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Trinidad is faced with a further sharp cost of living rise. In a recent government bulletin, increases in the controlled prices of basic foodstuffs were announced, including lentil peas, lumber, local eggs, coconut meal, coconut oil, edible deodorized oil, and lard. Added to the list of controlled goods was Danish butter to retail at BWI $1.05 per pound. Fresh butter from other sources, principally Australia, remains at the former price of 92 cents a pound. Increases in the price of coconut products and their derivatives are the result of a recent increase in the controlled price of copra from £40 to £45 per ton. Commenting on the situation, the Financial Secretary declared that the total vote for subsidization provided in the 1951 estimates had been raised to $3,752,000. Of this amount $3 million would be used to subsidize flour, $640,000 for condensed milk and $112,000 for rice.

FRANCE

French Coal Production Still Insufficient

Paris, July 17, 1951.—(FTS)—In spite of an expected 5 per cent increase in domestic coal production, France will have to import 22 million tons of coal during 1951. Approximately 55 million tons of coal is the predicted national production, while consumption is expected to total 77 million tons. The Saar will contribute a maximum of 6 million tons, while other European sources may be counted on for about 9 million tons. The balance, or seven million tons, must be sought in the United States, which, during the first six months of this year has shipped only 1·5 million tons to France.

Unless imports from the United States can be stepped up during the last half of this year, France will go short of coal during the coming winter.

France Places Restrictions on the Use of Copper

Paris, July 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Copper and its alloys may not be used in the production of a range of articles of non-military or non-essential nature, effective July 1. Among categories affected are the following: Building hardware and piping, home furnishings, household equipment, including machinery and utensils, furniture, jewelry, office equipment and automobile accessories. The use of copper and its alloys in the manufacture of all machinery is also to be limited to necessary parts.

Similar restrictions on nickel are under study and are expected shortly. Although French production of this metal is rising, its world shortage has not permitted imports of sufficient quantity to fulfil current needs. The following table illustrates these trends:

French Availabilities of Nickel

	Production Tons	Imports Tons
1949	2,355	3,483
1950	3,493	115
4 months 1951	1,893	77

GREECE

Greek Grain Production Increased

Athens, July 24, 1951.—(FTS)—This year's wheat crop in Greece is expected to reach 927,000 metric tons as against 839,000 in 1950, 800,000 in 1949 and the annual average crop of 768,000 metric tons during the prewar years 1935-38. Production of four other cereals, namely barley, oats, rye and maslin is estimated at 460,000 metric tons in 1951, as compared with 387,000 in 1950, 396,000 in 1949 and 414,000 metric tons during the prewar period 1935-38.

The Greek Government this year has decided to undertake the concentration of 150,000 tons of wheat and 15,000 tons of rye, which will be utilized to supplement wheat imported from abroad for bread rationing.

Cement Industry in Greece Being Modernized and Expanded

Athens, July 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Three of the six cement plants in Greece are being expanded and modernized. One of these, the Titan Cement Company at Elefsis, near Athens, is spending some $4·5 million to expand and modernize its plant, half of which has been used for the purchase of equipment in Denmark. The other company, the General Cement Company, with separate plants at Piraeus and Volos, is spending some $5 million, of which $2·6 million were utilized for the purchase of machinery in the United States. It is expected that Greece's cement production capacity will be increased to about 600,000 metric tons per year when the new facilities are installed and operating. Last year's cement production was 370,000 tons, while production during 1939 was 332,000 tons.

As a result of this modernization and expansion of Greece's cement plant facilities, an order for 71,000 tons of cement has been placed by Turkey for defence projects, 23,000 tons of which are to be shipped during July and August.

Greek Volcanic Rock Shipped to United States

Athens, July 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Pumice stone deposits are found on the little Greek island of Santorini in the Aegean Sea, the result of ancient volcanic eruptions on this island. A new use for pumice, which has been primarily used as an abrasive, has been developed in the United States by manufacturers of building blocks. It has been found that pumice has equal or better insulating qualities than cinder blocks and due to its light weight requires less reinforcement.

Four Greek concerns are now engaged in working the Santorini pumice deposits, one of which has installed an efficient screening plant. The material sorted out may be loaded by modern conveyer system into large ships which can pull up near the shore.

JAMAICA

B.W.I. to Expand Trade Commissioner Service

Kingston, August 9, 1951.—(FTS)—In May last the Regional Economic Conference of the British West Indies, meeting in Barbados, agreed to set up a Trade Commissioner Service in the United Kingdom and Canada, the cost to be shared by each colony. The Jamaican House of Representatives has now voted £9,210 as this colony's contribution towards the purpose. The hope is expressed that ultimately the service will be extended to the United States. The B.W.I. already have such a service in Canada. This, according to present plans, will be examined later in connection with the "New Deal".

New Zealand to Buy Jamaican Citrus Fruit

Kingston, August 9, 1951.—(FTS)—New Zealand has agreed to buy 150,000 boxes of Jamaican oranges and 25,000 boxes of Jamaican Marsh seedless grapefruit, out of the next crop which will begin about November. Shipments are expected to be made in the period November, 1951, to March, 1952. An increase of 2s. per box for oranges has been granted. New Zealand will pay, for this fruit, 27s. per box in November, 1951, to January, 1952; 29s.6d. in February, 1952; and 32s. in March of that year—all FOB Jamaica. These purchases of oranges by New Zealand will be appreciably more than those made from Jamaica in 1950-51. The United Kingdom market for Jamaican oranges has been poor for some time past, and it is not expected that there will be any shipments thereto during the forthcoming crop-period.

Jamaican Sugar Output Down

Kingston, August 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaican sugar crop for 1951 yielded a total of 267,927·7 tons as compared with 271,582·5 tons for 1950, a decline of 3,654·8 tons. The highest advance estimate of the 1951 crop was in round figures 296,000 tons. The 1952 crop is provisionally estimated at 286,400 tons.

MEXICO

Mexican Cotton Crop Reduced

Mexico City, July 30, 1951.—(FTS)—Estimates that the current Mexican cotton crop will exceed 1,200,000 bales were revised by the National Union of Cotton Growers. Weather conditions, particularly sand storms in the north-east, have reduced the crop to 968,000 bales or less than in 1950, according to the Union, which forecasted that 250,000 bales will be harvested in Matamoros; 100,000 bales in Sonora—Sinaloa; 20,000 in Nuevo Leon; 8,000 in Valles-Rio Verde; 230,000 in La Laguna; 70,000 in Chihuahua; 280,000 in Mexicali, and 10,000 bales in the other producing areas.

Growers in the Valles area announced that they will barter an unspecified quantity of raw cotton for Italian trolley buses, which will be put into service in Mexico City.

Mexican Sugar Industry Reorganized

Mexico City, July 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Mexican sugar industry is being reorganized with a production goal of 1 million metric tons. However, domestic consumption has increased so rapidly in recent years that the government does not expect that any large quantities will be available for export in the future.

Under government supervision, the industry will spend 170 million pesos on irrigation, mechanization of plantations, and equipment for new sugar mills. Although production almost doubled between 1940 and 1950 —from 292,334 to 589,861 metric tons—domestic consumption rose in the same period from 362,737 to 584,191 metric tons. Until 1947, Mexcio was a heavy importer of sugar.

The new development program, which was announced by the Secretariat of National Economy on July 4, when the controlled retail price of sugar was increased by 12 centavos per kilogram, is based on calculations that the domestic demand will reach 980,000 metric tons in 1955, if not before then. It provides for the expenditure of 30 million pesos on the opening of 75,000 acres of new land to cane cultivation; for 10 million pesos to be spent on farm and plantation mechanized equipment; irrigation works which will cost about 30 million pesos; the construction of new mills or the improvement of existing ones, at a cost of 100 million pesos; and for the wider use of fertilizers and improved technical methods.

The plan is to be financed out of retail and wholesale sales of sugar. For every kilogram sold, 2 centavos will be collected by the National Union of Sugar Producers, which is the only source from which industrial users will be permitted to buy. In authorizing the increase in the retail price of sugar, the government recognized the National Union of Sugar Producers as the sole official wholesaler, and instructed it to open sales agencies in all centers of more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Piano Factory to be Constructed in the Philippines

Manila, August 6, 1951.—(FTS)—An old-established firm of importers in the Philippines recently decided to commence the manufacture of pianos. Experimental production has already resulted in the manufacture of 160 instruments, and it has been announced that a factory with a capacity for 100 pianos a month will soon be in operation.

It is also announced that the company conducted exhaustive tests of various kinds of Philippine woods, studying their acoustical effect and resonance, as well as their durability and adaptability to a tropical climate.

Philippine Tobacco Industry Benefited by Import Control

(1 peso equals $0.55 Canadian)

Manila, July 31, 1951.—(FTS)—One of the benefits of import control in the Philippines is associated with the establishment of cigarette factories. Besides employing Philippine labour, an additional local market for tobacco has been established. One manufacturer is paying ·07 centavos per kilogram (·035 cents per 2·22 lbs. or ·016 cents per pound) for green tobacco, a price which is stated to enable the farmers to earn from a minimum of 200 pesos per hectare ($100 per 2½ acres or $40 per acre) to a maximum of 400 pesos per hectare ($80 per acre) during the dry season, from land which normally lies idle.

Farmers in many rural areas are said to be signing contracts, and seem to be pleased with this price of the green tobacco.

Million Peso Zipper Plant Set Up in Philippines

Manila, July 16, 1951.—(FTS)—A million peso corporation, capable of turning out 20,000 zippers of all sizes and colours a day, has recently been inaugurated in Manila. The new firm was named National Fastener Corporation of the Philippines. Sixty per cent of the firm's stock is held by Filipino businessmen, led by Mr. Hans M. Menzi, and the rest by the National Fastener Corporation in New York.

Mass production of zippers is expected to become a major dollar-saving industry in the near future by eliminating much of, if not all, the importation of zippers from the United States. The new firm also hopes to compete with American exporters for control of the trade in Hong Kong, Thailand and Indonesia.

Fifty one per cent of the firm's production will consist of zippers for women's dresses and men's apparel, 30 per cent for the handbag business, nine per cent for jackets, three per cent for luggage, and three per cent for shirts.

The National Fastener Corporation of New York provided its Philippine counterpart with equipment for its plant and the services of two technical experts to train local personnel on a partnership basis. Ten machines, each capable of turning out 2,000 zippers a day, are now being used in the plant, manned by about 30 men.

The firm has been granted tax exemption by the Philippine Government as a new and necessary industry for a period of four years from June 29, 1950, the date of its incorporation. The Central Bank has also approved a program of retirement of American capital which will eventually make the corporation a 100 per cent Filipino enterprise.

SCOTLAND

Clyde Shipyards Receive More Contracts

London, July 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Clyde firms, since the beginning of the year, have secured orders for 41 tankers of about 680,000 tons deadweight, 43 cargo ships of 454,000 tons deadweight, 2 passenger liners and 1 hospital ship, and 37 miscellaneous craft. In the Scottish East coast area the contracts announced cover the building of 38 cargo ships of 190,000 tons deadweight and a tanker of 18,000 tons deadweight.

Scottish Factory to Produce Adding and Calculating Machines

London, July 23, 1951.—(FTS)—A second factory, producing a still wider range of adding and calculating machines, is to be built on the Strathleven Trading Estate for Burroughs Adding Machine, Ltd. The new factory, on which Scottish Industrial Estates will begin work almost immediately, will be completed within 18 months to 2 years. The new plant will cover about 150,000 square feet of floor space and will bring the total number of persons employed by the firm at Strathleven to nearly 2,000.

Hydro-Power Scheme Costs Doubled in Scotland

London, July 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Since 1944 the estimated cost of the Loch Sloy, Loch Morar, and Lochalsh hydro-electric projects has more than doubled. The original cost of the three projects was £4,600,000. The expenditure to the end of May this year was £9,043,000 and the latest estimated cost for their completion, excluding those parts of the small Morar and Lochalsh scheme which had been postponed, was £9,235,000.

More New Companies Established in Scotland

London, July 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The nominal capital of companies registered in Scotland under the Companies Act, 1948, for the half-year amounted to £4,574,405, as compared with £3,505,200 for the corresponding period in 1950, an increase of £1,069,205. The total number of companies is 362, as compared with 346.

SOUTH AFRICA

South African Revenues Exceed Estimates

Cape Town, July 31, 1951.—(FTS)—South African Governmental revenues for the year ending March 31 amounted to £161·4 million or £11·1 million in excess of the budget forecast. All types of revenues were uniformly above estimate. The largest producer was the income tax supplying £74·2 million. Customs revenue at £17·1 million or £3 million above estimate evidenced the eased import regulations. Postal revenues at £16·2 million exceeded estimates by £1 million and 1950 collections by £2·6 million.

Production of Electric Power Increases in South Africa

Cape Town, July 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Annual Report of the Electricity Supply Commission in South Africa for 1950 reports additional power generating capacity of 785,000 kw. on the Rand, which has been achieved by the addition of further generating units to established plants—215,000 kw., and new plants—570,000 kw. New stations scheduled for the Orange Free State goldfield will have a generating capacity of 200,000 kw. at a provisional construction cost of £10 million.

Number of Industries in South Africa Increased

Cape Town, July 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Thirty-Second Industrial Census records an increase of 3,484 factories to a total of 14,361 in the four-year period ending on March 31, 1949. During the same period gross value of output increased £299·7 million to £675·1 million while the estimated net value of output increased £120·4 million to £297·5 million.

The wages of employees during the period, higher by £70·1 million, is represented by an increase of £43·8 million to £97·4 million for male employees and an increase of £3·7 million to £10·5 million in the case of females. Male employees increased by 56,332 to 186,749 during the period while female employees increased by 5,937 to 41,041.

South Africa Experiences Unprecedented Economic Activity

Cape Town, July 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Governor of the Reserve Bank of South Africa in addressing the Annual Meeting stated "the last year has been a period of unprecedented economic activity in South Africa despite the operation of some disturbing factors". Bank debits have increased by 27½ per cent, wholesale prices by 12¾ per cent and retail prices by 7 per cent. Contributing to the increased activity has been the expansion of output in secondary industries and the establishment of a large number of new factories frequently utilizing overseas capital and technical skill. "Apart from intermittent bottlenecks and shortages, the most disquieting feature of the economic situation has been the continuing increase in inflationary pressure and the consequential further rises in prices and costs." Recommended as anti-inflationary was restriction of bank credit, reduction in government and public spending, and a widening of the range of consumption taxes, while "it would appear advisable to retain the existing machinery on import control for the time being at least."

Bull Factors in South African Economy Continue

Cape Town, July 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Barclays Bank in its monthly review of economic conditions of the mid-year advises that, although some shortages are handicapping trade and industry, the economic trend in South Africa is still upward. Shortages are mentioned in building, engineering, the motor car industry and trade, and in the furniture and footwear industries. Retail traders report that conditions are still good. Stocks are fairly well balanced but replacement deliveries are increasingly slow notably in footwear. Conditions in the wholesale trade are normal with larger stocks of textiles now available. There is a shortage of skilled artisans in the building trades, brickfields are operating to capacity, but cement factories are unable to cope with orders. Reinforcing steel and galvanized iron sheets are becoming scarcer. The furniture trade is active but there is a shortage of imported woods, especially imbuia. The clothing industry is buoyant but leather shortages in the footwear industry are resulting in short working time and unemployment.

National Housing Commission Increases Building Loan Limits

Cape Town, July 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Municipal areas have been empowered by the National Housing and Planning Commission to increase mortgage loan limits to private owners by £400. The revised schedule limits the maximum authorized cost of dwellings to £2,600 of which ninety per cent plus the cost of land can be advanced, subject to an overall credit limit of £2,400.

Third International Whaling Convention Held in South Africa

Cape Town, July 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Delegates from thirteen of the seventeen countries signatory to the International Whaling Convention met in Cape Town from July 23 to July 27. Observers from Peru, Argentina, Chile, F.A.O. and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea attended. The year's "take" of whale oil by land stations and by factory ships in their 1950-51 season of seventy-eight days to March 9 amounted to 2,305,187 barrels, as compared with 2,166,505 barrels in the previous year. Pelagic factory ships in operation numbered nineteen and were accompanied by 241 catchers. The Convention limit on catch placed at 16,000 blue whale units was exceeded by 413 units, while the named quota of 1,250 units for humpback whales was exceeded by 380 units.

SWEDEN

Swedish Participation in Russian Fur Auctions Limited

Stockholm, July 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Swedish participation in the fur auctions in Leningrad to commence shortly, will be restricted to 4 or 5 firms as compared with 8 or 10 firms last year. The reason for the dwindling interest is first and foremost that the Russians now only permit sales against dollars and Swiss francs, which the Swedish fur dealers do not have at their disposal.

Sweden Exports Butter Surplus

Stockholm, July 27, 1951.—(FTS)—Large quantities of Sweden's butter surplus have been exported lately to France, West Germany and North Africa. Thus far, about 10 million kilos of butter have been sold. The biggest buyer is West Germany, with Czechoslovakia second and Switzerland third. An agreement has been concluded with West Germany regarding delivery of 9·5 million kilos during the remainder of the year.

Several Swedish Chocolate Factories Suspend Operations

Stockholm, July 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Seven or eight small chocolate factories have had to suspend operations, partly owing to the heavy drop in turnover and partly as a result of the higher taxation and higher raw material prices. The machinery at some of the suspended firms has been partly sold to West Germany, while other machinery has been sold cheaply to larger factories in Sweden. During the period February-May this year, the government received 27·7 per cent less tax than during the same period last year, in spite of the fact that the tax increased from 60 to 80 per cent of the value. This indicates a decrease in turnover of almost fifty per cent.

TURKEY

Increased Care Planned for Raisin Shipments from Turkey

Istanbul, July 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Following a case involving the shipment of raisins from Izmir to the United Kingdom which received criticism because of the inclusion of extraneous material, the Union of Exporters has made an effort to assure improvement in the exported product this coming season. It is expected that the new crop will be better than last year's both in quality and quantity. Estimates on the new crop vary from 70,000 to 75,000 metric tons compared with last year's 67,000 tons.

Canada is Turkey's Best Customer for Shelled Filberts

Istanbul, July 31, 1951.—(FTS)—According to Turkish official statistics over 500 tons of shelled filberts valued at 1·68 million lira were shipped to Canada in the first five months of 1951. Next best customers were West Germany, 444 tons; United Kingdom, 402 tons; Sweden, 214 tons; France, 170 tons. Total exports for the period amounted to 2,661 tons valued at 8·99 million lira.

The export season is now closing and estimates are being made on the expected crop for the new season which commences in October. Compared with the 1950 crop which was less than 23,000 tons (in the shell), official forecasts state the 1951 figure will reach 85,000 tons.

The 1951 prices were markedly higher than for the corresponding months in 1950. It is interesting, however, that although the price in February, 1951, was 105 per cent over February, 1950, the difference gradually reduced to 55 per cent in May. With the much larger crop anticipated for the coming season, it should reasonably be anticipated that average prices will decrease still further.

Contracts Awarded for Turkish Hydro-Electric Project

Istanbul, July 15, 1951.—(FTS)—At an adjudication held in Ankara in June, contracts were awarded for most of the construction and electrical work involved in the Sariyar hydro-electric project, the total expenditure on which is expected to reach 640 million lira. Work will be progressed under the supervision of Chas. T. Main, Consulting Engineers, of Boston. Of the electrical contracts awarded, turbines will be supplied by France; generators and transformers by Germany; and switch gear by Switzerland to be supplied from their German subsidiary plant.

The first part of the project is scheduled for completion in 1954 and will produce 80,000 kws. The power will eventually be linked to that of the Catalazi Steam Generation Station at Adapazari and a grid service will be provided for that part of Turkey bounded by Istanbul, Ankara and Zonguldak.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade
Brampton—Chamber of Commerce
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Chamber of Commerce
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

A. P. BISSONNET, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Karachi, Pakistan, since June, 1950, has returned to Canada on leave and will visit Montreal from September 5 to 19 inclusive to discuss business conditions in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran with Canadian businessmen.

M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, since May, 1945, has returned home and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on June 11.

Victoria—August 27

JOHN A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Caracas, Venezuela, since February, 1948, has returned home on leave. He completed a tour of Eastern Canada in St. John's, Newfoundland, on June 29, and will commence a tour of Western Canada in Brampton, Ontario, on August 27.

Brampton—August 27
Guelph: Waterloo—August 28
Kitchener—August 29
Hamilton—August 30-31
St. Catharines—September 4
Welland—September 5
Brantford—September 6
London—September 7-8
Walkerville—September 10
Winnipeg—September 13
Edmonton—September 15-16
Calgary—September 18
Vancouver—September 20-27

T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, since November, 1945, has returned home and completed a tour of Eastern Canada on June 23. He will commence a tour of Western Canada in Vancouver on September 4.

Vancouver: Victoria—September 4-7
Edmonton—September 10-11
Ottawa—September 13-15
Toronto—September 17-26
St. Catharines: Welland—September 28
Montreal—October 1-9

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Singapore and Malaya Allow Direct Canned Salmon Imports

Singapore, July 28, 1951.—(FTS)—On July 25, the import control authorities announced that licences will be issued for direct importation into Singapore and Malaya of canned salmon. Herrings, sardines and pilchards have been on the "free list" for some months but imports of salmon, considered a luxury, have been allowed only through Hong Kong. It is felt that direct importation will allow chum salmon to compete with other types of canned fish. The market for salmon and other types is illustrated in the following figures:

	1950	5 months of 1951
Salmon (in cases of 48 lbs)		
Canada	3,245	280
Total	4,100	470
Other Types (mainly sardines, herrings, pilchards)		
Canada	30,520	66,845
Total	459,000	620,170

Sugar Production in Guatemala Greatly Reduced

Guatemala City, June 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Guatemala's sugar production has decreased so alarmingly that she has been faced with the necessity of purchasing about 175 thousand quintals of sugar abroad.

Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation Established

Karachi, July 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The Pakistan Government has established an Industrial Development Corporation charged with the duty of promoting and sponsoring such industries as jute, paper mills, heavy engineering industries, heavy chemical industries and shipbuilding. Branches of the corporation will be opened in East Pakistan.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problem are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Tranportation and Communications Division, Deparment of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	62·8	70·3	189·1	208·6	235·4	237·0	221·2	285·1
February	57·4	59·6	153·1	179·5	208·3	205·0	199·5	233·9
March	71·1	73·3	178·4	209·0	228·4	216·8	228·2	290·2
April	48·5	50·9	178·5	190·9	212·3	237·8	205·5	295·2
May	75·6	67·0	197·0	267·8	282·3	272·9	287·0	323·4
June	73·3	66·0	166·7	272·7	233·5	255·1	289·2	312·5
July	74·4	66·2	188·7	286·6	250·9	241·3	253·7	
August	77·1	69·1	242·7	221·3	224·1	251·7	257·1	
September	76·8	72·2	169·8	218·6	283·0	228·4	279·1	
October	91·3	88·2	204·2	250·8	307·0	269·1	315·2	
November	95·0	86·0	232·2	253·1	293·9	292·3	292·7	
December	81·3	68·9	211·9	266·2	316·4	285·5	289·9	
Total	884·5	837·6	2,312.2	2,774·9	3,075·4	2,993·0	3,118·4	1,740·2

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	44·6	49·7	140·3	173·8	206·1	223·8	211·9	327·2
February	42·9	47·0	117·0	177·1	182·2	206·0	200·2	274·2
March	59·1	65·1	139·9	208·9	197·1	235·9	237·4	342·5
April	45·3	48·9	160·8	225·6	226·7	242·7	230·9	393·0
May	66·1	67·1	164·2	240·3	225·1	250·5	290·2	405·1
June	60·5	58·9	157·7	231·1	233·0	250·5	282·5	360·4
July	57·6	55·8	161·6	226·8	225·1	230·9	259·5	
August	57·9	57·0	163·2	204·6	206·5	212·1	267·3	
September	59·6	56·4	156·1	208·1	221·7	221·6	279·7	
October	68·6	63·9	186·4	254·5	243·4	234·3	320·6	
November	70·1	63·3	198·2	229·1	238·2	239·6	327·9	
December	52·2	44·3	181·9	194·2	232·0	213·4	266·3	
Total	684·6	677·5	1,927·3	2,573·9	2,636·9	2,761·2	3,174·3	2.102·4

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 19·0	+ 21·8	+ 51·0	+ 36·7	+ 33·0	+ 15·2	+ 11·8	— 38·4
February	+ 15·3	+ 13·5	+ 37·7	+ 4·7	+ 28·1	+ 1·2	+ 1·4	— 37·3
March	+ 13·0	+ 9·2	+ 40·0	+ 3·0	+ 33·9	— 16·9	— 5·7	— 48·5
April	+ 4·0	+ 2·6	+ 19·5	— 32·2	— 11·6	— 2·4	— 21·2	— 92·9
May	+ 10·6	+ 0·8	+ 34·6	+ 30·9	+ 62·4	+ 25·1	— 0·6	— 78·1
June	+ 13·8	+ 7·9	+ 11·1	+ 45·3	+ 3·0	+ 6·9	+ 9·3	— 44·6
July	+ 17·9	+ 11·4	+ 29·6	+ 12·8	+ 28·4	+ 12·8	— 2·7	
August	+ 20·3	+ 12·9	+ 82·8	+ 20·3	+ 20·0	+ 41·9	— 6·6	
September	+ 18·3	+ 16·7	+ 15·8	+ 13·4	+ 64·4	+ 9·4	+ 3·1	
October	+ 23·8	+ 25·3	+ 20·2	— 0·8	+ 66·0	+ 37·4	— 1·7	
November	+ 26·2	+ 23·5	+ 37·0	+ 26·9	+ 58·2	+ 55·9	— 31·5	
December	+ 30·3	+ 25·6	+ 32·4	+ 76·7	+ 87·3	+ 74·9	+ 27·2	
Total	+ 212·5	+ 171·2	+ 411·9	+ 237·8	+ 473·1	+ 261·2	— 17·2	— 339·8

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	25·5	33·6	51·1	50·5	64·9	55·8	48·6	40·1
February	23·6	27·3	37·9	44·9	51·7	44·1	30·4	33·6
March	26·4	27·8	50·5	47·6	59·2	39·5	30·1	39·7
April	16·4	18·8	41·0	43·1	44·4	63·0	25·8	41·7
May	30·5	27·9	54·9	90·5	85·1	72·4	48·5	47·2
June	28·9	25·6	30·6	76·2	54·2	60·7	52·5	51·3
July	30·5	25·8	40·4	69·4	56·3	70·6	35·2	
August	31·3	26·7	71·9	66·0	52·5	62·9	42·5	
September	30·8	28·9	54·3	54·5	47·9	56·9	30·4	
October	38·4	36·0	47·7	66·8	65·6	72·3	47·7	
November	41·4	35·8	57·9	69·3	56·7	56·8	38·6	
December	30·0	25·5	59·4	72·5	48·5	49·9	39·6	
Total	353·6	339·7	597·5	751·2	686·9	705·0	469·9	253·5

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	8·0	8·9	20·1	14·3	21·6	25·4	26·1	33·9
February	8·1	8·8	13·0	10·5	17·9	22·9	25·4	27·8
March	10·9	11·5	14·4	13·8	21·6	28·3	32·7	30·4
April	8·4	9·2	21·2	12·7	24·6	30·1	29·5	48·9
May	12·7	11·9	18·8	15·2	27·4	29·5	36·3	43·6
June	10·8	9·2	23·4	18·1	26·0	27·0	37·1	39·9
July	11·3	9·7	21·9	17·7	29·4	29·4	32·7	
August	11·4	10·4	14·5	15·1	24·7	26·2	34·3	
September	10·5	10·0	12·0	15·6	24·1	21·9	36·2	
October	11·0	11·6	15·6	18·3	29·3	19·4	41·7	
November	13·0	11·0	14·9	17·8	28·3	26·5	40·2	
December	8·0	7·0	11·7	20·3	24·6	20·8	32·0	
Total	124·0	119·3	201·4	189·4	299·5	307·4	404·2	224·6

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 17·7	+ 24·8	+ 31·2	+ 36·3	+ 43·4	+ 30·5	+ 22·8	+ 6·2
February	+ 14·6	+ 18·7	+ 24·9	+ 34·5	+ 33·9	+ 21·4	+ 5·3	+ 5·9
March	+ 15·6	+ 16·4	+ 36·2	+ 33·9	+ 37·7	+ 11·3	− 2·4	+ 9·3
April	+ 9·1	+ 9·6	+ 19·8	+ 30·4	+ 19·8	+ 33·4	− 3·6	— 7·1
May	+ 17·7	+ 16·2	+ 36·2	+ 75·6	+ 57·8	+ 43·4	+ 12·4	+ 3·8
June	+ 18·3	+ 16·6	+ 7·3	+ 58·2	+ 28·3	+ 34·1	+ 15·5	+ 11·5
July	+ 19·4	+ 16·3	+ 18·6	+ 52·0	+ 27·1	+ 41·7	+ 2·6	
August	+ 20·0	+ 16·5	+ 57·5	+ 51·1	+ 27·9	+ 37·1	+ 8·5	
September	+ 20·3	+ 19·0	+ 42·4	+ 39·4	+ 24·1	+ 35·5	− 5·6	
October	+ 27·5	+ 24·6	+ 32·1	+ 48·7	+ 36·5	+ 53·4	+ 6·3	
November	+ 28·4	+ 24·8	+ 43·3	+ 51·6	+ 28·6	+ 30·7	− 1·4	
December	+ 22·1	+ 18·6	+ 47·8	+ 52·5	+ 24·0	+ 29·4	+ 7·9	
Total	+ 230·8	+ 222·1	+ 397·4	+ 564·3	+ 389·1	+ 401·8	+ 68·3	+ 29·6

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	22·1	20·0	62·3	79·5	105·0	116·0	130·9	186·9
February	19·7	16·8	57·6	69·4	94·8	106·7	128·8	152·4
March	25·9	22·7	66·5	83·1	112·5	122·4	154·3	190·2
April	20·1	18·0	71·4	88·3	109·2	110·7	137·8	183·2
May	26·1	20·4	72·2	79·8	114·7	121·2	175·4	208·7
June	25·1	20·0	66·5	82·0	109·8	113·9	177·7	188·4
July	25·9	21·0	74·8	82·1	118·9	104·4	168·2	
August	28·3	25·3	75·0	81·4	114·0	115·4	167·1	
September	29·4	25·1	69·6	87·5	162·0	113·7	192·8	
October	33·5	28·0	99·1	102·4	148·9	148·1	204·4	
November	31·9	28·4	89·2	92·9	163·3	171·3	192·0	
December	33·3	24·7	83·9	106·0	147·8	159·8	191·5	
Total	321·3	270·5	887·9	1,034·2	1,501·0	1,503·5	2,021·0	1,109·9

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	28·7	32·3	97·4	136·4	150·0	164·8	154·5	233·3
February	27·9	31·2	86·0	138·4	136·8	148·8	143·1	199·0
March	38·0	42·9	100·1	165·1	138·3	169·0	160·9	245·7
April	29·2	31·4	114·8	181·6	159·5	177·3	162·2	278·3
May	38·3	40·5	113·4	184·7	145·0	172·1	195·5	273·2
June	36·4	37·1	106·6	174·7	154·9	176·9	188·3	241·5
July	33·4	34·1	112·5	168·9	149·5	160·3	170·6	
August	33·7	35·3	123·1	155·3	136·1	143·6	172·6	
September	36·2	34·7	115·8	163·0	152·7	158·0	177·4	
October	42·5	38·5	140·4	190·4	160·2	167·6	208·3	
November	40·8	37·6	149·5	174·4	163·4	162·7	214·8	
December	33·6	29·2	145·6	141·7	159·4	151·0	182·3	
Total	418·7	424·7	1,405·3	1,974·7	1,804·8	1,951·9	2,130·5	1,471·0

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	— 5·9	— 11·3	— 33·2	— 55·8	— 43·2	— 47·3	— 21·5	— 43·0
February	— 7·5	— 13·8	— 27·1	— 67·1	— 40·4	— 40·6	— 12·8	— 44·1
March	— 10·3	— 19·5	— 32·4	— 80·2	— 24·2	— 44·9	— 3·7	— 52·4
April	— 8·4	— 12·8	— 41·9	— 91·6	— 48·0	— 65·1	— 22·9	— 92·3
May	— 11·0	— 19·5	— 39·9	— 102·7	— 28·7	— 49·1	— 18·2	— 61·7
June	— 10·5	— 16·5	— 38·5	— 90·5	— 43·5	— 61·3	— 8·4	— 50·6
July	— 6·6	— 12·4	— 35·9	— 84·9	— 28·6	— 54·2	+ 0·1	
August	— 4·5	— 9·4	— 45·6	— 71·6	— 20·3	— 26·6	— 2·5	
September	— 5·9	— 8·9	— 44·7	— 73·8	+ 11·4	— 42·6	+ 18·6	
October	— 8·0	— 9·7	— 39·4	— 86·2	— 9·7	— 17·8	— 0·9	
November	— 7·7	— 8·6	— 58·1	— 79·8	+ 1·5	+ 10·9	— 19·7	
December	— 0·7	— 3·7	— 60·1	— 33·9	— 9·9	+ 10·7	+ 12·0	
	— 87.0	— 146.0	— 496.7	— 918·1	— 283.6	— 427.8	— 80·0	— 344·1

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy Bartolomé Mitré 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. MCCULLOUGH, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitré 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Melbourne—R. W. BLAKE, Agricultural Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—C. R. GALLOW, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Ceylon

Colombo—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. DALE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

China

Shanghai—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Calle 19, No. 6-39, fifth floor. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

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Germany

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Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 28, 5th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercandante 15. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Naples—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries) via Cimarosa 65, Int. 12, Vomero.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Kingston—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

The Hague—Acting Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. MCLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. BISSONNET, Commercial mercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

Puerto Rico

San Juan—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

Singapore

Singapore—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Cape Town—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

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Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Territory includes South of England, Scotland, British West Africa and Iceland. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England, and Wales.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada. 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

Venezuela

Caracas—J. A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Caracas—Acting Canadian Government Agricultural Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations June 25	Nominal Quotations Aug. 20
Argentina	Peso	Basic	·2977	·2136	·2112
		Free	·2085	·0769	·0751
Austria	Schilling	Export	.....	·0500	·0494
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·3920	2·3645
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0212	·0210
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0178	·0176
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6231	·6160
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0577	·0571
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	....	....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2243	·2217
Chile	Peso	....	·0233	·0137	·0135
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·4299	·4250
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1907	·1885
Cuba	Peso	.	1·0000	1·0681	1·0559
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0214	·0211
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1546	·1529
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0681	1·0559
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0647	·0640
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·0672	3·0322
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4273	·4224
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·6944	2·6636
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0046	·0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	.	·0073	·0061	·0061
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0169	·0167
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2543	·2514
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0681	1·0559
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2136	·2112
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5341	·5280
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1846	·1848
Iceland	Krona		·1541	·0655	·0648
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2243	·2217
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	....	....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·9900	2·9556
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9900	2·9556
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·9900	2·9556
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9900	2·9556
Japan	Yen	.	·0028	....	....
Lebanon	Piastre		·4561	..	
Mexico	Peso		·1157	·1237	·1221
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2811	·2779
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5664	·5599
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·9000	2·9556
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2136	·2112
Norway	Krone		·2015	·1495	·1478
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3228	·3192
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0681	1·0559
Paraguay	Guarani		·3200	....	....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0721	·0713
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5341	·5280
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0370	·0366
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3489	·3449
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0980	·0969
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2065	·2041
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2459	·2431
Thailand	Baht		·1000	....	.....
Turkey	Lira		·3571	·3815	·3771
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4,0300	2·9900	2·9556
United Kingdom	Pound	...	4·0300	2·9900	2·9556
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0681	1·0559
Uruguay	Peso	....	·6583	·7031	·6951
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3188	·3152
Yugoslavia	Dinar		·0200	....	

* September 17, 1949.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, primarily pertaining to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal,* which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade:* Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade,* have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

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FOREIGN TRADE

. X OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER 1, 1951 No. 244

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Wm. Frederick BULL
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COVER SUBJECT—Palisades Airport, with the capital city of Kingston in the background, which was heavily pounded by the tropical hurricane that swept across the southern shores of Jamaica on August 17 and 18. One large aircraft, housed in a hangar, was completely destroyed, and several smaller planes at the airport were blown into one blended mass. Kingston, a city of 200,000, was severely battered by the hurricane, scarcely one roof being retained by any building, while rows of houses were razed. It was reported that the death toll was 109, and the estimated damage was in the vicinity of $56,000,000. This was the worst storm experienced by Jamaica in its 300 years, and ninety per cent of the banana crop was believed destroyed. The S.S. Canadian Conqueror, of the Canadian National Steamships, was in Kingston during the hurricane, but suffered no damage.

Courtesy Photographic Survey Corporation Limited.

Price 10 cents

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Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.

The United States . . . 1951

Final Section of a Review of Business and Economic Conditions During January-June

By Arthur E. Byran

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner
in New York City

Part III

AT MID-YEAR, while the figures of import and export trade have only been published up to the end of April, it is apparent that United Stats exports at the current rate may reach a record of $15 billion this year—50 per cent above 1950 and surpassing the all-time record of 1947.

Imports into the United States are also heading for new highs, passing the $3 billion mark in the first quarter of the year. For the full year 1951, imports, at the current rate, should reach $12,160 million, representing a 37 per cent increase over 1950.

During the first four months of 1951, imports into the United States amounted to $4,053 million, as compared with $2,474 million for the corresponding January-April period in 1950, an increase of 64 per cent. During the same period, United States exports totalled $4,702 million compared with $3,169 million in the first four months of 1950, an increase of 48 per cent. United States shipments under the Mutual Defence Assistance program, which are included in total export figures, accounted for $326 million during the first four months of 1951.

In the January-April period of 1951, (based on Canadian official releases) United States imports from Canada totalled $712·7 million which was an increase of $171 million over the first four months of 1950, or an increase of over 29 per cent.

United States exports to Canada during January-April, 1951, totalled $956 million, an increase of 54 per cent over the same period of 1950. Details of the various commodities exported to and imported from Canada are still not available for the first four months of 1951, but Canada, during this period, experienced a deficit of $231 million in her trade with the United States, compared with an unfavourable balance of $60·9 million during the same period of a year ago.

Industrial Expansion in the United States

A survey of the industrial activity in the United States during the first half of this year reveals a sharp increase in production and the start of the greatest wave of expansion in the country's history. Regardless of the international situation and assuming that there is no relaxation in the armament effort, production in the United States will continue to increase as industry brings into operation new facilities now planned and under construction, which are scheduled for completion in 1952.

Up to now, the main effort has been devoted to tooling up and to increasing military potential. By mid-1952, the total sum actually spent for this purpose will reach $75 billion. The National Industrial Conference Board reports that defence spending has reached the rate of $600 million a week and will soon rise to $1 billion weekly.

Since July, 1950, there has been a 30 per cent increase in steel production; 25·5 per cent increase in primary aluminum output; 10 per cent rise in electric power generated; and 33 per cent increase in aircraft production. The rate of production of crude oil has increased over 15 per cent since mid-1950.

The Federal Reserve Bank reports an overall increase in industrial production of 12 per cent since June of last year.

During the first six months of 1951, steel output was up by 5 million tons as compared with the first half of 1950. In fact, production of steel has been averaging more than 2 million tons per week for the last 17 weeks and, at this rate, will reach 106 million tons for the full year 1951.

Aluminum production totalled 1,561 million pounds in the last 12 months, added to which are the Canadian supplies which play such an important part in the United States economy, amounting to 320 million pounds during the last 12 months.

Plans are under way to increase the domestic production of aluminum by another 640 million pounds by revitalizing plants idle since the end of the last war; and by the provision of entirely new plants to turn out another 376 million pounds of aluminum.

A year ago, the aircraft industry of this country had 60 million square feet of manufacturing space, of which only 47 million feet were in actual use. Since then, the idle facilities have been placed in operation and an additional 20 million square feet of space acquired. The working force of the industry has been built up from 250,000 persons to about 400,000 at present.

Electric Power Output Higher

The rated generating capacity of electric power in the United States increased during the last 12 months to 72 million kilowatts compared with 65·5 million kilowatts a year ago.

Machine tool makers have sufficient orders on their books to keep their factories operating for 20 months. At the end of June, these backlog orders were valued at $1 billion, mainly required for the defence program.

Already this year the industry has established a record of shipping 100 per cent more machine tools than in the first half of each year. It is anticipated that deliveries during the remainder of 1951 will be doubled again, which will exceed a level of $700 million for the year.

The shipments of tools during June were estimated to have increased slightly more than 5 per cent, compared with May, because of some improvements in deliveries of materials, parts and supplies which have been in very scarce supply. Further improvement of such deliveries is expected under the Controlled Materials Plan.

There has been a critical scarcity of skilled labour during the past six months in this field. Now a shift of employees from reduced working forces in some consumer industries such as automobiles is expected to release some skilled men for either machine-tool plant employment rosters or the payroll lists of sub-contractors of machinery builders. Despite this possibility, it is expected that labour shortages will continue.

Steel Production Increasing in all Districts

According to a report issued by the American Iron and Steel Institute, all major steelmaking districts of the United States are participating in the general increase in steel furnace capacity.

The Pittsburgh-Youngstown district in 1953 will be able to turn out 45 million tons, against 41,400,000 tons at the beginning of 1951, and 34,900,000 tons at the start of 1939. It will have 38·2 per cent of the total national capacity in 1953 against 42·7 per cent in 1939.

The Chicago district, which includes steel plants in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, will have a total capacity of 23,900,000 tons in 1953, compared with 21,500,000 tons at the beginning of 1951, and 18 million tons at the start of 1939. It will have 20·3 per cent of the nation's total in 1953, against 22 per cent in 1939.

The Cleveland-Detroit district, comprising Cleveland and Lorain, Ohio, and Michigan, will be able to produce 12 million tons in 1953, compared with 9,600,000 tons at the start of the current year, and nearly 7,800,000 tons at the start of 1939. It will have 10·2 per cent of the national capacity in 1953, compared with 9·5 per cent in 1939.

The Western district—Colorado and the Pacific Coast states—will be capable of producing 6,700,000 tons in 1953, against 5,900,000 tons at the beginning of 1951 and 2,100,000 tons in 1939. It will account for 5·7 per cent of the national capacity in 1953, compared with 2·6 per cent in 1939.

The Southern district—Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Oklahoma and Texas—will be able to produce 6 million tons in 1953, against 4,900,000 tons at the beginning of this year, and 2,800,000 tons at the start of 1939. It will represent 5·1 per cent of national capacity in 1953, compared with 3·5 per cent in 1939.

The Eastern district—Maryland, Delaware, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Eastern Pennsylvania—will have a capacity of 24,200,000 tons in 1953, against 20,800,000 at the start of 1951, and 16,100,000 tons at 1939. It will be 20·5 per cent of total 1953 output, against 19·7 per cent in 1939.

Scrap Problem

Worry over the adequacy of scrap metal supplies continues to plague the steel industry. It is estimated that 32·5 million gross tons of purchased scrap will be needed by steel producers this year, which is 3 million more than in 1950.

Even though steelmaking operations have kept above theoretical capacity 17 consecutive weeks, steel officials are greatly concerned. They complain that they are getting just enough scrap, a key raw material, to maintain current operations and are not able to build up inventories for the winter, as they should be doing at this time of the year.

Several trade organizations have joined the steel companies in a scrap collection campaign, but no significant increase in the flow of the material to the mills has yet been achieved. The latest organization to join in the scrap collection effort is the National Association of Manufacturers, which has asked its 16,000 members to ferret out all available scrap around their plants.

Bethlehem Steel Contracts for Ore from Canada

On June 11, the first major contract covering the rich Labrador-Quebec ore was announced when Hanna Coal & Ore Corporation reported it had concluded a contract to deliver to Bethlehem Steel Company 30,000,000 tons of ore over a 25-year period.

Shipments to Bethlehem are expected to start late in 1954, the approximate time when the first ore will be mined. Bethlehem will accept deliveries at Seven Islands on the north bank of the St. Lawrence River.

The National Production Authority (N.P.A.) has set a figure of 1,200,000 cars as the maximum output of automobile manufacturers for the last three months of the year 1951. This is the same number as in the third quarter, and represents a cut of 29 per cent as compared with the last quarter production of 1950. Production in the second quarter amounted to 1,400,000 cars.

N.P.A. began cutting automobile production in the first quarter of this year. Manufacturers were limited to 80 per cent of the steel used during the same quarter of 1950. The makers were limited further in the second quarter preparatory to the third quarter cut in production ordered. The auto makers may be brought under the Controlled Materials Plan before the end of the year, but it seems to depend on the quantity of steel, copper and aluminum they will require to produce their quota of 1,200,000 cars.

By year end, there will probably have been a total of 5,400,000 passenger cars come off the lines compared with an output of 6,500,000 cars in 1950.

Lumber Production In First Quarter a Record

Figures just released by the Lumber Survey Committee indicate that, while demand for lumber exceeded supply in the first quarter of 1951, there was a gradual softening of the market, especially in softwoods, which began in March and continued through April and May. Peak production of existing mills, re-opening of closed mills, and a marked improvement in the freight car situation have offset the heavy demands for lumber for building, defence purposes and industrial uses. Average prices of lumber increased 4 per cent during the first quarter, but they have now levelled off with the easing of the pressure.

Preliminary reports indicate that production during the first quarter of 1951 was the highest of any first quarter for which records are available. Based on reports from the regional lumber manufacturers' associations, production in the first quarter totalled 9,056 million board feet, 9·9 per cent less than in the previous quarter, but 14·1 per cent more than the first quarter 1950.

Current production is being maintained at slightly higher levels than in 1950, aided by the continuance of favourable weather in most regions. Stumpage is reported to be difficult to obtain and many operators report high stumpage prices. The labour supply, while generally adequate, is expected to become increasingly scarce.

Shipments during the first quarter of 1951, on the basis of regional association reports, were estimated to be 9,531 million board feet, 1·9 per cent below shipments in the fourth quarter of 1950, but 8·4 per cent above the first quarter of 1950. Lumber shipments were 5·2 per cent above production during the quarter, in spite of the switchmen's strike in January and a severe unseasonal freight car shortage.

New orders in the first quarter of 1951 were estimated to total 9,976 million board feet, 5 per cent more than shipments and 10 per cent more than production. According to the National Lumber Trade Barometer, however, new orders progressively declined during April until they were below production the first week in May. Softwoods showed the sharpest decline. Reports indicate that buyers have become more selective in their purchases, demanding specific grades and sizes. In general, upper grades are still in heavy demand.

Mill stocks on March 31, 1951, were estimated to be 6,285 million board feet, 7·1 per cent less than on December 31, 1950, but 1·1 per cent more than on March 31, 1950. Operators report that mill stocks generally are adequate. As a result of buyers' preference for upper grade lumber, reports indicate that current increases in stocks are confined largely to lower grades. Retail stocks increased 8 per cent during the first quarter.

Downward Trend in Housing Noted

According to preliminary reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 260,000 new non-farm dwelling units were started during the first quarter of 1951, 8·3 per cent less than in the fourth quarter of 1950, and 6·8 per cent less than in the first quarter of last year. Although the 93,000 units started during March were the second highest on record for that month, the increase in starts over February was the lowest February to March seasonal increase since the war. April starts of 88,000 units, showing a contra-seasonal decrease of 5 per cent from March, are further evidence of a downward trend in housing.

Housing and Home Finance Agency estimates that 850,000 new non-farm dwelling units will be started during 1951. As a result of credit restrictions issued by the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Housing Administration, and the Veterans' Administration last July and October, applications for mortgage guarantees after October 13, 1950, dropped to about half of their previous levels. Applications have gradually increased since that time, but they are still far below the 1950 figure. In order to comply with the requirement that building be started within eight months of the filing of the application, it will be necessary for applicants filing on or before the deadline date to begin building prior to June 30, 1951. A sharp decline in building starts may be expected after that date.

Construction Seriously Curtailed

Recent amendments to Construction Limitation Order M-4, issued by the National Production Authority, will seriously curtail construction by requiring authorization for the building of multiple unit dwellings in excess of three stories and a basement, residential units costing more than $35,000, buildings for broadcasting purposes, terminal warehouses, and other buildings requiring 25 tons of steel.

The demand for hardwoods is continuing at record-breaking levels. Production of hardwood flooring during the first quarter of 1951 was estimated to total 281,011 thousand board feet, 2 per cent less than the fourth quarter 1950 production, but 19·5 per cent more than in the first quarter of 1950. Production of furniture, by dollar volume, during the first quarter this year was estimated to be 33 per cent more than in the first quarter of 1950, while inventories remain high. It is reported that the Navy is having considerable difficulty in obtaining sufficient quantities of bending oak.

The Wholesale Price Index issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicated an increase of 4 per cent in the average price of construction lumber during the first quarter of 1951. The index registered an average of 348·4 in December, 359·8 in February, and 361·2 in March (1926=100).

Lumber Exports Higher

Exports of lumber in the first quarter of 1951 totalled 200·8 million board feet, of which 167·5 million feet were softwoods and 18·3 million feet hardwoods. First quarter lumber exports were 94 per cent more than in the first quarter last year, and 25·3 per cent more than in the fourth quarter, 1950.

Imports of lumber during the first quarter of 1951 totalled 614·6 million feet, 4·3 per cent more than in the corresponding quarter last year, but 31·3 per cent less than in the preceding quarter.

Imports of softwoods during the first quarter of 1951 compared with the same period in 1950 were as follows:—

Imports of Lumber into the United States

Species	Jan.-March, 1951 (million feet)	Jan.-March, 1950 (million feet)
Douglas Fir	116·7	88·0
Hemlock	42·8	34·2
Fir & Hemlock	67·0	126·0
Spruce	197·3	169·9
Pine	83·1	78·0
Other softwoods	42·8	43·8
Total softwoods	549·7	539·9
Total hardwoods	63·5	46·7
Total boxshooks	0·8	0·6
Total railroad ties (sawed)	0·6	1·9
Total lumber imports first quarter	614·6	589·1

Estimated national lumber consumption, including exports, during the first quarter of 1951, was 9,691 million board feet, 92·5 per cent of the fourth quarter of 1950, and 108·4 per cent of the first quarter of 1950. Anticipated consumption in the second quarter of 1951 is 10,911 million board feet, 95·6 per cent of the second quarter of 1950. These estimates include exports of domestic lumber, imports for consumption, and additions to or depletions from distributors' stocks.

Estimated national lumber consumption was 7·0 per cent greater than domestic production during the first quarter of 1951, as compared with 4·3 per cent more in the fourth quarter of 1950, and 12·6 per cent more in the first quarter last year, according to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

Estimated softwood lumber consumption in the first quarter of 1951 was 8·3 per cent less than in the fourth quarter of 1950, but 9·8 per cent more than in the first quarter last year. Consumption of hardwood lumber during the first quarter of 1951 was estimated to be 4·8 per cent less than in the previous quarter, but 3·8 per cent more than in the corresponding quarter last year.

Agricultural Outlook Considered Favourable

The outlook for agriculture during the remainder of the year is generally considered favourable for both the consumer and the farmer. Retail food prices are expected to remain relatively stable, mainly because of increased production and the imposition of certain controls. The increase in meat production above the 1950 level is expected to be greater during the remaining months of this year than the gains made during the first quarter. Agricultural reports show that meat consumption per person for the entire year may be from two to three pounds larger than the average of 145 pounds consumed in 1950. The greatest increase in output is anticipated for pork products, in which predicted advances average from 5 to 10 per cent.

It is becoming apparent that earlier fears of a short cotton crop will not be realized. A recent official report indicates that sufficient cotton acreage has been planted to produce the 16 million bales believed necessary to supply domestic mills and the export trade. This would mean that the 1951 cotton crop would be about 60 per cent greater than output in 1950, when the government urged a sharp cutback in planting.

Grains and Prices

The supply picture for wheat has been confused for some weeks as a result of unfavourable weather conditions in the Southwest, but the latest production report from the Department of Agriculture suggests that output, in addition to accumulated reserves, will be sufficient to supply the nation's needs. Although the 1·05 billion-bushel crop predicted is short of the government's production goal, which actually exceeds prospective requirements and includes grain for storage and emergency use, the harvest is expected to be the eighth successive crop of more than a billion bushels.

Official estimates of the size and probable yield of the corn crop have not been released, but unofficial reports indicate that this year's planting has started well, and some observers expect a bumper yield.

Beef and Control

The strongest protests against agricultural controls continued to be advanced in June by representatives of the cattle-feeding and meat-packing interests. In general, these groups have maintained that controls and rollbacks attack at best only the symptoms of inflated prices. They have held that increased production alone will satisfy growing demand and check recent price rises. They have warned that controls will force beef into the black market and perhaps create "holdbacks", thus diminishing the nation's sources of meat supply.

In the early part of June, events seemed to substantiate the cattlemen's predictions. Cattle receipts at the major markets dropped to record lows, and there were indications that some illegal marketings had begun. By the middle of the month, however, marketings approached normal, and some experts in the industry were reported as believing that the "holdback strike" had ended. The armed forces report that they expect to consume about 510 million pounds of meat in the course of this year.

By the latter part of June the government decided to cancel the two scheduled further rollbacks that would have applied to prices of cattle and beef from the producer to the retailer. The rollback now in effect cuts only the price the producer can receive for his cattle.

Rise in Farmers' Incomes

According to a recent report of the Department of Agriculture, farmers' incomes in the first half of 1951 were 20 per cent higher than the like period of 1950. This gain, however, was partly offset by a 13 per cent rise in farm costs since the first of the year.

Farmers' incomes from marketing totalled $13,200 million. Crop receipts accounted for $3,600 million of the total, and livestock and products brought in $9,600 million, more than $2 billion more than last year. Cash receipts from corn, tobacco and fruit were below last year, but cotton, soybeans, flaxseed, peanuts and vegetables brought in more than in the like 1950 period.

Cash receipts from June marketing are expected to total nearly $2,400 million, compared with $2,200 million in May and $1,900 million in June of last year. Prices will average approximately 20 per cent higher than a year ago.

The take from livestock will be around $1,700 million, slightly less than in May. June receipts from poultry and eggs may go down 10 per cent to 15 per cent from the month before because of a seasonal drop in egg production.

Cost of Farm Price Support Operations Down

Government spending for farm price support operations has dropped 64 per cent in a year. Total investment in support loans and purchases as of May 1 was 42 per cent below a year ago.

As a result of the Korean war, prices of many farm commodities increased well above the government support levels. This enabled the government to get rid of large amounts of its holdings.

A year ago it had nearly $900 million invested in cotton, either through loans or actual purchases. Today, all this cotton is gone at no loss.

This shows how fast things can change. Only a year ago Congress was voting an extra two billion dollars for price-support purposes.

With approximately four billion dollars already tied up at that time in purchases and loans to hold up farm prices, it looked as if the old limit of $4.75 billion was inadequate. But the extra two billion dollars were never touched. And today the old limit appears to be plenty.

However, agriculture officials say the situation could change again overnight when the Korean war ends. In that case, price-support costs will undoubtedly increase again.

As of May 1, the government had only $2·2 billion tied up in commodities actually on hand and under loan. A year previous the total government investment in price-support loans and purchases was 3·9 billion.

Actual spending by the Commodity Credit Corporation is down more than a billion dollars. The Treasury reported that as of May 31, C.C.C. had spent only $596 million since the beginning of the fiscal year last July 1, as contrasted with total spending of $1·6 billion for the same period of a year earlier.

Today, the bulk of the government's holdings are in corn, wheat and linseed oil, all necessary and storable commodities.

Price Support on U.S. Wheat for 1951

According to a report by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, grower prices of 1951-crop wheat will be supported at a national farm average of about $2.18 a bushel. This compares with $1.99 for last year's crop.

The department is required by law to support this grain at 90 per cent of the parity price reported, which was $2.42 a bushel.

Parity is a standard for measuring farm prices designed to be equally fair to farmers and consumers.

The new support rate is expected to be announced at an early date. The indicated average rate is about 10 cents a bushel more than the average price farmers were receiving for the grain on June 15.

Average prices received by farmers, and parity prices, respectively, in bushels unless otherwise indicated, for important products on June 15 included:

	Average Price	Parity
Wheat	$ 2.08	$ 2.42
Rye	1.60	1.77
Rice (rough) (100 lbs.)	5.51	5.58
Corn	1.62	1.76
Oats	.829	.981
Barley	1.22	1.53

	Average Price	Parity
Grain sorghum (100 lbs.)	2.16	2.99
Cotton (lb.)	.4202	.3398
Cottonseed (100 lbs.)	95.60	73.90
Soybeans	2.98	2.83
Peanuts (lb.)	.108	.132
Flaxseed	3.40	4.73
Potatoes	1.08	1.82
Sweet potatoes	2.10	2.57
Dry beans (100 lbs.)	7.69	9.28
Apples	1.89	2.89
Grapefruit (box)	.53	2.02
Oranges (box)	1.53	3.71
Lemons (box)	1.74	3.28
Hogs (100 lbs.)	21.10	21.40
Beef cattle (100 lbs.)	29.59	19.90
Veal calves (100 lbs.)	33.40	22.20
Lambs (100 lbs.)	31.70	21.80
Butter fat (lb.)	.698	.77
Milk, wholesale (100 lbs.)	4.21	4.81
Chickens, live (lb.)	.273	.314
Eggs (doz.)	.447	.53
Wool (lb.)	1.01	.569

The "Fair Trade" Issue

About fifty years ago price wars among retail stores in the United States became so prevalent that they caused a wave of bankruptcies and the campaign for legal controls on retail prices gained impetus. Then came the great depression of 1929-30, when laws were passed permitting manufacturers to enforce regulated resale prices on retailers.

By 1950 "fair trade" laws had been put into effect by almost every State in the Union. This became possible through the passage by Congress in 1937 of the Miller-Tydings Amendment by which States could sanction manufacturers' price-fixing without violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Although this amendment contained no specific reference to non-signers of price-fixing contracts, all the State laws that were passed made the manufacturers' contract as binding on unwilling retailers as on those who signed the contract.

A few weeks ago, the United States Supreme Court ruled that a supermarket in New Orleans could not be enjoined from reducing prices on branded whiskey so long as it had not signed a price-fixing agreement with the distilling company. Many stores saw in this ruling of the Supreme Court the liberation of this country's retail markets from one-sided imposition by manufacturers of restraints on competition.

In New York in early June, following the U.S. Supreme Court ruling, a price war on nationally advertised brands was started by one of the largest department stores. They cut the former minimum legal prices on 5,978 different items with the result that other department stores retaliated with price cuts of their own. This free-for-all, cut-throat competition spread quickly among New York department stores, electric appliance shops, drug stores and other retail stores. When the stores closed after the first day of this price war, some prices had dropped as much as 30 per cent. The second day prices were still lower. As an example, a well known brand of electric mixer dropped from its regular retail price of $46.50 down to $29.69—automatic toasters regularly selling at $23.00 were cut to $15.09. Possibly the highlight in bargains was the case of a popular brand of aspirin which normally sells at .59 for a bottle of 100 tablets. Before long, these pills were selling as low as 8 cents per bottle. Other merchandise available at these low prices as a result of the price war were—electric steam irons, coffee percolators, phonographs, television sets, vacuum cleaners, fountain pens, electric shavers, men's palm beach suits, typewriters, cigarette lighters, etc.

Naturally, the housewives by the thousands capitalized on this unique opportunity, and many wondered whether this was the initial move towards a general and permanent easing in the cost of living.

Although this price war lasted only four days, it increased dollar sales volume in New York and Brooklyn department stores by 25 per cent during the week, compared with the previous week, at a time which normally marks one of the low points in the yearly sales chart.

Swedish Cement Production Expected to Set Record

Stockholm, July 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Swedish production of cement will total about 2 million tons this year, a new record, it is estimated. Consumption has not diminished, despite heavy price increases in April this year. About one-fifth of the production is exported.

Export Permit Controls Tightened and Import Permit System Established

Revisions in Export Permit Regulations, and the establishment of Import Permit Regulations were announced on August 27. The revisions of the Export Permit Regulations have been designed to provide more precise and effective scrutiny of the ultimate destination for all Canadian exports. They are intended simply to assure that the full spirit, as well as the letter, of the original regulations is carried out, so as to avoid any possible misdirection of strategic materials.

Exporters will be required in all cases to satisfy themselves and to have documentary evidence that the ultimate destination is in accord with their application.

Furthermore, if the ultimate destination is unknown, no shipments can now be made without an export permit.

In order to ensure personal responsibility, no shipments may leave Canada in the name of foreign exporters. They must be made by a Canadian resident, and the applicant must be the shipper.

All previous exemptions to the regulations, including such items as casual gifts, shipments to government offices, personal effects, and so on, will henceforth be covered by General Permits. Customs officials, both in Canada and transhipping countries, will be required to ensure that all documents concerned with a shipment agree and contain complete information before clearance is granted.

In keeping with Canada's international commitments, it has been necessary to establish a system of import controls which will enable the Canadian authorities, when required by overseas countries, to give assurances that goods of a strategic nature exported to Canada will automatically come under the Canadian Export and Import Permits Act.

These regulations also provide the necessary machinery to control the import of goods from specified sources should this be required. It is not expected at the present time that the issuance of import permits under these new regulations will be necessary in many instances.

Copies of the revised Export and new Import Permit Regulations will be distributed as soon as available to interested firms and organizations by the Export and Import Permit Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Canada Benefits from Trade Pact Between Great Britain and Cuba

Agreement provides for purchase by the United Kingdom of sugar and cigars—Cuba has undertaken to eliminate the U.S. preferential margin on about 80 tariff items—New tariff concessions will be automatically extended to Canada.

By International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce

GREAT BRITAIN and Cuba have signed a new trade agreement to become effective on September 9, it was announced in London recently. All the tariff concessions now being granted by Cuba as part of her new agreement with the United Kingdom will be automatically extended to Canada under the most-favoured-nation provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

This new U.K.-Cuban agreement provides for the purchase by the U.K. of at least 1½ million tons of Cuban sugar over the three years 1951-1953 ,and of $1 million worth of Havana cigars over 1952-1953. In return, Cuba has undertaken to eliminate the U.S. preferential margin on a list of about 80 items of the tariff. According to Sir Hartley Shawcross, President of the Board of Trade, the effect of these concessions is to give the U.K. "the opportunity of competing on equal terms, so far as import duties proper are concerned, with the U.S. for $85 million of trade."

This agreement between the United Kingdom and Cuba may be compared with the agreement between Canada and Cuba, announced after the conclusion of the Torquay tariff negotiations, by which Canada provided for the purchase of 75,000 tons of Cuban sugar in each of the three years 1951-1953 in exchange for the revalidation by Cuba until January 1, 1954, of important tariff concessions originally granted to Canada at Geneva.

All Concessions Automatically Extended to Canada

Among the items on which the preferential margin to the U.S. is being eliminated under the U.K.-Cuban agreement are many products of direct interest to Canadian exporters, a selected list of which appears at the end of this article. It should be noted, however, although the preferential margin to the U.S. is being eliminated on all the items listed, that where the emergency surtax of 20 per cent of the duty is applicable this surtax will not be removed, so that in most cases the U.S. products will still retain to this extent a small preferential margin.

Cuba became the second largest market for Canada in Latin America in 1950, with Canadian exports having risen steadily from a value of $4½ million in 1945 to over $18 million last year. Canadian exports for six months 1951 reached a total of $9·4 million.

Owing to its favourable exchange position based on record sugar sales, Cuba is one of the few foreign markets free of import restrictions against dollar goods. The high level of U.S. exports to Cuba, which totalled $400 million in 1950 and are running at an annual rate of $550 million this year, gives an indication of the importance and potentialities of this market.

Items of interest to Canada on which the Cuban preferential margin to the United States is eliminated, include:

(One Cuban peso equals US$1.00)

Item No.		Unit	Most-Favoured-Nation Rate Former Rate Pesos	Most-Favoured-Nation Rate New Rate Pesos	Rate to United States Pesos
41-D	Wire cable, iron or steel	100 Kgs.	1.50	0.90	0.90
47-A	Fine steel tools and implements for arts and crafts	100 Kgs.	5.00	3.00	3.00
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
47-F	Other tools and implements not agricultural	100 Kgs.	3.00	1.80	1.80
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
ex 48-D	Nuts and bolts, forged	100 Kgs.	2.80	1.90	1.90
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
53-A	Cutlery with handles of wood, iron, horn, bone or composition ...	kilog	0.22	0.12	0.12
53-B	Cutlery with handles of other materials not coated or silver-plated, and scissors	kilog.	0.45	0.30	0.30
		plus surtax	20%	20%	20%
53-C	Pocket-knives, razors and swords ..	kilog	0.60	0.36	0.36
		plus surtax	20%	20%	20%
53-D	Medical, surgical and dental instruments, weighing over 1 kilog	kilog	0.61	0.40	0.40
		plus surtax	20%	20%	20%
53-E	Medical, surgical and dental instruments, weighing 1 kilog or less	kilog	1.16	0.80	0.80
		plus surtax	20%	20%	20%
58-C	Enamelled kitchenware of iron	100 Kgs.	4.25	3.30	3.30
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
64-A	Copper wire and cable, insulated, lead covered	100 Kgs.	3.00	1.80	1.80
	Copper wire gauze:				
65-A	Up to 99 threads per 23 mm. sq. ...	kilog	0.25	0.1625	0.1625
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
65-B	Over 99 threads per 23 mm. sq.	kilog	0.50	0.35	0.35
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
72-E	Aluminum foil	kilog	7.00	6.00	6.00
78-C	Rubber, synthetic rubber and gutta-percha, crude	100 Kgs.	0.65	0.35	0.35
ex 85-A	Artificial colours in powder or lumps	100 Kgs.	0.80	0.40	0.40
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
161-F	Bristol board and fine cardboard	100 Kgs.	5.50	3.30	3.30
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
207-H	Radio and T.V. sets, complete ...	ad val.	29.8%	15%	15%
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
207-I	Radio and T.V. sets, chassis	ad val.	27.3%	12%	12%
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
207-J	Radio parts, including tubes	ad val.	17.1%	6%	6%
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
217	Electric motors and parts	ad val.	10%	7.98%	7.98%
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
222-A	Office appliances, typewriters, calculating machines and the like	ad val.	16.84%	10%	10%
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
222-B	Loose parts and accessories for office appliances	ad val.	12.84%	6%	6%
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
223-A	Electric washing machines	ad val.	11.75%	8%	8%
		plus surtax	20%	20%	

			Most-Favoured-Nation Rate		Rate to United States
Item No.		Unit	Former Rate Pesos	New Rate Pesos	Pesos
223-B	Other electrical appaartus including telephones and batteries	ad val.	15%	11.9%	11.9%
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
224-A	Sewing, embroidery, spinning, weaving and similar machines and their parts	ad val.	5%	4%	4%
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
227-B	Automobiles not over $750	ad val.	14%	10%	10%
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
227-C	Automobiles $750 to $1,500	ad val.	15.8%	10%	10%
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
227-D	Automobiles $1,500 to $2,300	ad val.	19.5%	12%	12%
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
227-E	Automobiles over $2,300	ad val.	25.5%	18%	18%
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
227-G	Trucks with metal bodies	ad val.	20%	14%	14%
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
227-H	Automobile chassis	ad val.	16%	12%	12%
		plus surtax	20%	20%	20%
227-I	Truck, bus and trailer chassis ...	ad val.	7.5%	5%	5%
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
227-K	Bodies of trucks or buses	ad val.	20%	15%	15%
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
227-L	Bodies of trucks or buses unassembled	ad val.	12.5%	7.5%	7.5%
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
227-N	Parts and accessories n.e.s. for autos and trucks	ad val.	14%	5%	5%
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
227-O	Tractors	ad val.	5%	4%	4%
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
227-P	Parts and accessories for tractors	ad val.	5%	4%	4%
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
268-A	Alfalfa	100 Kgs.	1.00	0.80	0.80
		plus surtax	20%	20%	20%
270-E	Canned sardines	kilog	0.04	0.024	0.024
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
271-F	Canned peas, corn and asparagus ..	kilog	0.098	0.02	0.02
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
273-F	Canned soups, except tomato	kilog	0.223	0.055	0.055
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
289-B	Jams, jellies and marmalades	kilog	0.27	0.15	0.15
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
306-A	Empty cartridges for hunting ..	100 Kgs.	20.00	13.00	13.00
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
306-B	Loaded cartridges for hunting.	100 Kgs.	32.00	24.00	24.00
306-C	Shells or cartridges for other than hunting	100 Kgs.	48.00	36.00	36.00
312-D	Oilcloth other than for floors or baling	kilog	0.10	0.06	0.06
		plus surtax	20%	20%	
ex 313	Toys, other than wood or plastic.	ad val.	18.75%	15%	15%
		plus surtax	20%	20%	

Postal Parcels to India Must Comply with Customs Regulations

Bombay, August 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Numbers of postal parcels have accumulated in the Foreign Post Office in Bombay and cannot be delivered promptly because of non-compliance with customs regulations. The Collector of Customs, Bombay, has issued instructions that where any parcels or packets contain goods whose importation requires an import licence and the licence is not produced by the addressee within a reasonable time, the parcels or packets will be returned to the senders. Firms sending commercial shipments to India via parcel post are advised to include a copy of the relative invoice in the parcel in order to facilitate customs valuation and prompt delivery.

Economic Life of Sweden Affected By the International Situation

Fresh inflationary risks resulted from outbreak of hostilities in Korea last year—Restrictive monetary policy adopted—Total agricultural production higher—Industrial output exceeded prewar level in 1950.

By B. J. Bachand, Commercial Secretary for Canada

STOCKHOLM.—The international situation created by hostilities in Korea has naturally affected the economic life of Sweden. While during the first half-year there seemed to be a tendency towards stabilization, with prospects of an improved supply of goods and an easing-up of the prevailing controls, the outbreak of the war during the summer and the consequent wave of re-armament throughout the world brought about fresh inflationary risks in Sweden. The pressure of mounting international prices was strongly felt, increasingly so during the final months of the year when the price subsidies, introduced in September, 1949, when the krona was devalued, were successively abolished. Furthermore, the wage stop which had been applied for some years, ceased to exist and the return to free bargaining on the labour market began to affect home prices. The widespread fear of an unavoidable inflation through higher prices and higher wages in the months to come led to a sharp increase in the public's purchases of consumer goods. The same mentality was reflected in the stock market, where quotations reached the highest level since the war.

The changing situation prompted the government, in the latter half of the year, to re-examine its economic policy. Together with the tightening-up of the control of investments, a restrictive monetary policy with the object of checking the rising demand for credit was adopted. Certain indirect taxes were raised and an export tax on the products of the forest industries was introduced. In addition, the discount rate of the Riksbank was raised by one-half per cent as from December 1, 1950.

Production of Dairy Products Increased

With regard to animal production, there was a continued increase which exceeded both the 1949 production and the prewar level. A substantial surplus of dairy produce and eggs was exported. The quantity of milk weighed in at the dairies reportedly reached the record figure of 4 million tons. The production of butter also reached a peak level, while that of cheese, on the other hand, declined from the postwar record established in 1949. The production of meat increased by 9·5 per cent, over 1949 and bacon by 15·2 per cent. This rise, however, was still not quite sufficient to cover domestic requirements.

Although farm producers' prices remained practically stable during the year under review, consumer prices showed an increase in several fields when subsidies were reduced. At the end of the year, however, a higher scale of prices for the farmers was drawn up, with a view to compensating them for rising production costs.

According to estimates of the Federation of Swedish Industries, industrial production in 1950 increased by about 5 per cent, or estimated in 1950 price levels, by 1,500 million kronor. As the total employment in the country remained approximately the same, the increase of 5 per cent represented an actual rise in Swedish productivity. The development in the production field exceeded all expectations at the turn of the year, when it was then calculated that production during 1950 would actually increase by 650 million kronor only. Sweden's industrial production is at present about 60 per cent above the 1938 figure.

The production and employment in the sawmills and planing mills during 1950 was booming. This was due to improved export possibilities and a rise in prices. Statistics of the Swedish Wood Exporters Association indicate for all assortments an export figure of approximately 750,000 standards, an increase of roughly 100,000 standards as compared with 1949. The 1950 increase is noteworthy, seeing that sales to Great Britain, which normally amount to nearly half of Sweden's timber exports, represented only 13 per cent during the past year. This was due to reluctance on the part of the British Timber Control to accept the prevailing price level. Thus, instead of the 250,000 standards of sawn and planed timber, which were to go to the United Kingdom, 100,000 standards only were purchased. Sweden's principal customer in 1950 was The Netherlands, which bought 185,000 standards as against 108,000 standards in 1949. West Germany took second place, followed by Denmark. Most of the other principal markets for Swedish timber raised their imports during 1950, notably Australia, Greece, Egypt, South Africa and France.

Agricultural Production Increased

Total agricultural production for 1950 was 4 per cent greater than for the previous year. Owing to a continued movement of workers away from agriculture, this increase means that the output per person employed rose by no less than 6 or 7 per cent. This is essentially due to a greater use of agricultural machinery and artificial fertilizers.

The cultivation of bread cereals was considerably extended during the year. The area under wheat was the largest ever recorded in Sweden, while that under rye was somewhat reduced. The area devoted to bread grain was altogether about 5 per cent greater than in 1949. It was estimated that the year's harvest of bread grain should be adequate for meeting all domestic requirements. The same applies to potatoes, although the crop suffered slightly from the autumn rains and proved to be below the yield for 1949. On the other hand, the production of cattle-feed and sugar has not been sufficient and it was necessary to import certain quantities.

The most notable development in the field of vegetable production was the continued sharp increase in the production of oleaginous plants. The area was extended by nearly one-fifth, and the crop showed a still higher increase. The cultivation of oleaginous plants is now nearly 30 per cent greater in area than that of the potatoes and more than three times as large as the cultivation of sugar beet. Considerable quantities of oil seed and vegetable oil were exported during the year, mainly to Western Germany.

Pulp Market Characterized by Keen Demand and Rising Prices

The pulp market was characterized by a very keen demand and rising prices. The year's production for export was already practically sold out or earmarked by May, 1950. After the outbreak of the Korean war, the interest of buyers was further stimulated by efforts to stockpile pulp. Moreover, the shortage and rising prices of wool and cotton led to a greater demand for rayon cellulose. The Swedish exports of chemical pulp, both sulphite and sulphate, amounted to 1,808,000 tons in 1950, compared with 1,636,000 tons in 1949, which meant an increase of 10·5 per cent. Of mechanical pulp Sweden in 1950 exported 283,000 tons as compared with 258,000 tons in 1949, and 214,000 tons in 1948. The largest buyer of Swedish pulp was Great Britain, next followed by the United States, France and Germany.

Deliveries to the domestic market are estimated to have comprised around 125,000 tons of sulphite, 60,000 tons of sulphate and 30,000 tons of mechanical wood pulp.

The conditions of production in the pulp industry were, on the whole favourable. The supply of pulp wood and electric power was satisfactory at most mills. On the other hand, in many quarters the shortage of labour caused difficulties, especially in connection with lumbering. Towards the end of the year, the sulphite mills found it difficult to obtain their requirements of sulphur, as a heavy shortage of this commodity arose on the world market, and sulphur prices soared. Production costs were also heavily affected by a sharp rise in pulp wood prices during the autumn, amounting on an average to about 70 per cent.

The paper market was also characterized by a rising demand and increased prices throughout 1950. The Swedish paper and board exports for the year increased by nearly 20 per cent to about 727,000 tons, the highest figure ever recorded. This increase was wholly accounted for by wrapping and fine quality paper and board, while the exports of newsprint remained more or less the same as before. The largest buyer was again Great Britain, which imported about 190,000 tons of Swedish paper and board. Denmark, Holland and Belgium followed with substantial increases in their purchases, whereas the sales to the French market fell off sharply. In the extra-European markets, the rise in the exports to Australia and the Union of South Africa was particularly noticeable, these countries purchasing more Swedish paper and board in 1950 than in any previous year.

Production remained almost at capacity during the year, but here and there temporary restrictions were caused by the shortage of labour. Sweden's production of paper and paper board in 1950 reached approximately 1,180,000 tons, thus exceeding that of all previous years; in 1949, it amounted to 1,102,000 tons. Almost the whole increase falls on kraft paper and cardboard, and is partly due to the increased capacity of the industry.

Swedish Production and Export of Pulp and Paper

	Production			Exports		
	Chem. pulp	Mechan. pulp	Paper & Board	Chem. Pulp	Mechan. pulp	Paper & Board
			(1,000 tons)			
1936-38 average	2,557	698	867	1,949	321	560
1946	2,046	678	1,001	1,540	265	453
1947	2,192	633	1,058	1,573	224	552
1948	2,322	678	1,101	1,468	215	587
1949	2,251	635	1,102	1,636	258	613
1950	2,430	700	1,180	1,808	283	727

On the home market, there was a rather troublesome shortage of paper and board, which adversely affected production in the packaging industry, printing works, etc. This shortage was influenced by the rising prices on the export markets whereby the paper mills were less interested in supplying the domestic consumer, who was protected by the official price ceiling policy. In November, agreement was reached between the government and the mills establishing an export tax to be levied on pulp and paper, and the prices of paper and board were released from control. Subsequently, prices rose steeply, while at the same time the paper supplies improved also on the home market.

Iron and Steel Production Hampered by Lack of Labour

It was estimated at the beginning of the year that home production of iron and steel during 1950 should increase from 945,000 tons to 1,000,000 tons. Production, however, was hampered by a shortage of labour during the summer and a number of foundries were unable to work at full capacity. The result was that the manufacture of iron and steel totalled only 947,000 tons, a mere 2,000 tons more than in the previous year. The supplies of raw materials and of fuel at the steel plants were satisfactory during the greater part of the year, though in the autumn some difficulty was experienced in purchasing both coal and coke and alloy metals, and also, to some extent, scrap.

Imports of iron and steel fell from 688,00 tons in 1949 to 578,000 tons in 1950. Exports, on the other hand, rose from 113,000 tons to 121,000 tons. Thus, the total supplies available to the Swedish market were substantially reduced from about 1,525,000 tons in 1949 to 1,400,000 tons in 1950. The total iron ore exports for the year amounted to 12·9 million tons, as compared with 12·8 million tons during 1949 and 12·6 million tons, on an average, during the period 1936-1938. The biggest buyer of Swedish ore was Western Germany, followed by the United Kingdom and the United States.

Development of the Swedish Steel Market

	Production of		Imports of iron & steel*	Exports of iron & steel*	Consumption of iron	Iron ore exports
	Pig Iron	Iron & steel*	(1,000 tons)			
1936-38 average	634	703	429	203	985	12,616
1946	687	843	468	93	1,228	5,316
1947	698	818	647	94	1,376	8,504
1948	767	856	618	100	1,379	11,518
1949	811	948	688	113	1,525	12,784
1950	783	947	578	121	1,408	12,949

*Processed ready for market.

Shipyards Active

Production in the shipyards continued to be satisfactory, in spite of a diminishing supply of materials and also, to some extent, of labour, mainly towards the end of the year. After the outbreak of war in Korea, large orders were placed and the tonnage in building or on order at the Swedish yards at the turn of the year reached 1,300,000 gross tons, as compared with somewhat over one million gross tons twelve months earlier. It is estimated that the larger shipyards have enough orders to keep them busy, on an average, for the next three years.

The rise in production is intimately connected with increased exports. The export value of Kr. 365 million, representing 101 vessels, is reported for 1950. In 1949, 72 vessels were exported, aggregating Kr. 280 million. Seventy per cent of the exports were to Norway. Other important buyers were Brazil and Argentina.

The engineering industry had a very good year of increased demand and rising production. During the first half of the year, competition from Germany and Japan brought about a slight weakening in the demand and prices of Swedish machinery and electrical goods. From June, however, both the supply of orders and prices began to rise. Most engineering factories increased their exports, and during the year, the volume of their business abroad amounted to Kr. 912 million as against Kr. 699 million in 1949, an increase of nearly one-third. These exports included machinery, instruments, arms, motor-cars, calculating machines, refrigerators, radio sets and other products of the electrical industry. When the year ended, the supply of orders on hand in the engineering industry was, on the whole, at a very high level and delivery dates were quite long. Obviously, Swedish industry cannot meet the demand for its products, but the possibilities of increasing production are limited by the availability of important raw materials and by a shortage of manpower.

Private Enterprise in Turkey now Owns Large Percentage of State Shipping

Reorganized State Shipping Administration consists of 55 per cent state capital and 45 per cent private—Loan granted by International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to finance port development.

By G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

ISTANBUL.—One of the most noteworthy changes in the State Shipping Administration is its re-organization on a part private enterprise basis. The organization will be broken down into five separate sections, covering the various operations of the State Shipping Lines. Instead of being wholly owned by the state, the new enterprise will consist of 55 per cent state capital and 45 per cent private. It is hoped in this manner to increase the efficiency of the organization, which had suffered steady losses in recent years.

Private shipping was assisted during the year by legislation, which enabled private ships to carry general merchandise as well as bulk cargo on coastwise trade. The privately-owned fleet now stands at 74 cargo ships, representing approximately 170,000 gross tons.

The Turkish State Shipping Lines added three of the four passenger ships ordered in the Ansaldo shipyards of Italy during 1949, and in February, 1951, the last vessel was placed in service. The state-owned fleet now numbers 53 vessels, totalling nearly 200,000 gross tons. With the equivalent of about 12 million dollars of Marshall Aid funds, orders were placed during the year in the Netherlands, Western Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom for ten passenger and four automobile ferries, twelve tugs, fourteen harbour craft, two floating cranes and certain other equipment.

Loan Granted by International Bank for Port Development

Although construction work continued in the Port of Zonguldak in connection with the coalmining project being financed by ECA, the principal new development was the completion of a loan agreement with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for \$12·5 million to be utilized for port development at Izmir, Iskenderun, Samsun and two locations in Istanbul. A Danish firm has been appointed consulting engineer, and it is expected that work will proceed during 1951. The projects, which include the construction and extension of piers, loading facilities and buildings, are scheduled for completion in 1951 and 1952.

Major Improvements Made to Road System

In the transportation field, major improvements were made to the road system. During the year over 200 km. of roads were reconditioned with asphalt surfacing and nearly 2,000 km. were materially improved. ECA-financed imports of road-making and maintenance machinery, amounted to $2·75 million, has made possible the transition from hand labour to machine maintenance on about half of the total road mileage.

One of the outstanding improvements is a new highway between Ankara and southern Turkey, which will reduce driving time from 20 to 12 hours.

The internal air services of the country are the monopoly of the Turkish State Airways, who added several new flights to their services during the year. Twenty-one cities are now linked during the summer season and ten during winter. The international service from Istanbul to Athens, started in 1947, was cancelled, leaving only two international services: one to Beirut and Cairo and another to Beirut via Cyprus.

Construction work is proceeding slowly on the international airports at Istanbul, Ankara and Adana, the program being scheduled for completion in 1952. The existing facilities at Istanbul Air Port are kept fully occupied with the 12 foreign companies which have regular services as well as the internal services of the Turkish State Air Lines.

In December, a high power, short-wave radio broadcasting station in Ankara commenced operations. Equipment is on hand to provide a telephone and teletype service between Turkey and the United States. The installation work is expected to be completed in 1951.

Improvements to the urban telephone systems were made in Izmir, Eskisehir and Istanbul, and work has progressed on the carrier system between Istanbul and Ankara, which is under contract to a British company.

Turkey Will Buy Agricultural Equipment from Canada

Istanbul, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—After many delays in reaching a decision on the amount of aid to be granted for the purchase of agricultural machinery and other equipment, ECA has announced that $8·3 million will be allocated for the 1950-1951 year. Purchases will be made in the United States and Canada, according to an approved program in which authorized representatives of United States and Canadian manufacturers have taken an active part. Stress is being laid on the necessity of developing new acreage for cereal crops to assure Turkey's self-sufficiency in these products. Attention is also being given to the development of grazing lands, and limited assistance will be given to teaching farmers methods of irrigation, effecting improvements in meat canning, dairy products production, and for the encouragement of poultry raising. In addition to the $8·3 million allocation, $360,000 have been set aside for pick-up trucks for agricultural purposes, $250,000 for insecticides, and $6,000 for calcium chloride.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problem are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Tranportation and Communications Division, Deparment of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Trade Notes

BRAZIL

Brazil's Coffee Exports Less

São Paulo, July 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's exports of coffee for the coffee-year July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951, totalled 16,592,765 bags, 2 per cent less than in 1949-50 and 6·5 per cent less than in 1948-49. Exports in June, 1951, amounted to 914,292 bags compared with 1,115,730 bags in June, 1950. Stocks on June 30, 1951, at the ports were 2,459,868 bags, of which 1,621,747 were in Santos.

Brazil to Import Butter from Argentina and Uruguay

Rio de Janeiro, August 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Because of the acute shortage of butter on the market, the Export-Import Bureau of the Bank of Brazil has authorized the importation of 300 tons of butter from Argentina and 150 tons from Uruguay.

Brazil to Import Fresh Fruit from Portugal

Rio de Janeiro, August 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The Import-Export Bureau of the Bank of Brazil will receive requests for the importation of fresh fruit from Portugal presented by traditional importers.

Lack of Export Markets Lowers Price for Brazil Nuts

Rio de Janeiro, August 10, 1951.—(FTS)—There are no less than 5,000 tons of Brazil nuts in the warehouses at Belem, in the State of Para, it is reported, with little possibility of finding an export market, as the British and North American markets have already acquired the amounts they need. The price has fallen from Cr$350 per hectolitre last year to the present price of Cr$210 per hectolitre.

Exports of Brazilian Coffee to Holland Suspended

Rio de Janeiro, August 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports of Brazilian coffee to Holland, against cruzeiro or sterling reimbursements, have been suspended. The Coffee Economic Division will only register shipments of coffee to Dutch ports against reimbursements in United States dollars, Swiss francs or Belgian francs. This is because Dutch importers have been re-selling Brazilian coffee on the New York Coffee Exchange at lower prices than for direct shipments from Brazil.

Shortage of Jute Fibre in Brazil

Rio de Janiero, August 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Due to the acute shortage of jute and similar fibres for the manufacture of sacks, the National Jute Commission has requested that the Export-Import Bureau of the Bank of Brazil include jute and similar fibres on the list of products considered essential to the economy of Brazil.

Brazilian Government Finances Purchase of Agricultural Equipment

Rio de Janeiro, July 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bank of Brazil has opened a credit of 49 million cruzeiros, in favour of the Ministry of Agriculture, to be employed in the acquisition of agricultural machinery and animals for resale to farmers and breeders. Payment will be made at sight or in instalments over a period of three years at 7 per cent interest. This will considerably increase the Ministry of Agriculture's activities in this direction, for which less than eight million cruzeiros were earmarked in the 1950 budget.

Brazil Will Not Grant New Import Licenses for Tires

Rio de Janeiro, August 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The Executive Commission for the Defence of Rubber is remaining firm in its decision not to grant any further import licences for rubber tires this year as the quotas distributed in May, June and July of this year, totalling 170 thousand units, are sufficient to cover the national deficit. Up to the present, 30 thousand rubber tires have entered the country this year. The authorized importation includes products of North American, Canadian, French, German and Japanese manufacture.

CHILE

Chilean Potato Crops Reduced

Santiago, August 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The total potato crops in Chile for 1951 are estimated at 404,146 tons, as against 460,825 tons in the preceding year and considerably less than in the previous years of 1948 and 1949, when the totals were around 550,000 tons. The poor results in 1951 are due to pests in most districts, as the area planted was greater. Fortunately, in the Province of Santiago, which accounts for about 22 per cent of the total, the yield was greater than in the previous year.

Chilean Iron Ore Production Higher

Rio de Janeiro, August 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The Companhia Vale do Rio Doce produced 317,338 tons of iron ore during the first six months of 1950, of which 221,687 tons were exported, according to official statistics. This compares with 576,545 tons produced in the first six months of 1951, of which 486,972 tons were exported.

Chilean Oil Refinery Granted Dollar Credit for Machinery

Santiago, August 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Development Corporation (Corporación de Fomento de la Producción) is to acquire a credit of US$2 million for the purchase of machinery for the new oil refinery, it is reported. The bank mentioned as undertaking the operation is the Bank of America.

Chile to Buy Beef from Argentina

Santiago, August 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Economy and Commerce has had various meetings with the Argentine Ambassador in regard to trade between the two countries. He states that Argentina has agreed to sell a total of 50,000 head of cattle which will assure the meat supply for a long period. Edible oils, "quebracho", wool, potatoes, wheat and other products will also be provided. In compensation, Chile will sell wines, lumber, cement, copper, etc. It has been announced in the press that the sum of Ch$63 million has been set aside for payments on account of the debt to Argentina for the purchase of wheat and edible oils made in previous years.

Chilean Railways to Increase Tariffs

Santiago, August 10, 1951.—(FTS)—A decree authorizing the State Railways to raise cargo tariffs and passenger fares by 25 per cent was approved August 9, by the Comptroller General. The decree was published the following day in the Official Gazette and the increases will come into force from that date.

Chile to Import Edible Oils and Rice

Santiago, August 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The sum of Ch$240,000,000 has been set aside for the purchase of edible oils and rice to cover the deficit in the country of these two commodities. The Ministry of Economy and Commerce is completing studies to ascertain the respective quantities which must be imported.

Chile Grants Increased Facilities for the Agrarian Credit Bank

Santiago, August 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean Senate has agreed to increase to Ch$2,000 million the amount up to which the Central Bank is authorized to discount notes in favour of the Agrarian Credit Bank.

Chile to Improve Landing Facilities at Fishing Ports

Santiago, August 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Economy and Commerce will include in the 1952 National Budget an item of Ch$35·7 million for the development of the fishing industry, by the construction of landing facilities in eight Chilean ports situated between Tocopilla in the north and Talcahuano in the south.

Irrigation System in the North of Chile May Be Improved

Santiago, August 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean Government is studying the possibility of utilizing surface and subterranean waters in the northern province of Tarapacá with the object of increasing the cultivable area. Technicians of the Public Works Department estimate that an area of 5,000 hectares could be agriculturally developed, which would be of benefit to the whole of the northern mining zone.

Chilean Steel Plant Receives Foreign Loan

Santiago, August 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Eximbank has approved a loan of US$10,000,000 for the extension of the manufacturing section of the Huachipato steel works. A second credit of US$1,150,000 for the expansion of a factory connected with the steel plant engaged in the treatment of carbides and ferro-alloys was also approved.

WESTERN GERMANY

Western Germany Will Import United States Coal

Frankfurt, July 30, 1951.—(FTS)—During the third quarter of 1951 about 400,000 tons of coal will be imported from the United States for payment in free dollars. Some additional quantity will be imported under steel barter arrangements, but the fact that larger amounts of free dollars have been allocated will mean a decrease in the amount of steel required for export, and a corresponding increase for domestic consumption.

West Germany to Buy Bread and Fodder Grains

Frankfurt, July 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Agriculture of the West German Federal Government announced on July 16 that bread and fodder grains would be purchased with free dollars. No definite allocation of foreign exchange has been made but offers of wheat, rye, barley and possibly other grains will be considered.

German Blocked Marks Rising in Price

Frankfurt, July 28, 1951.—(FTS)—In March, 1951, authorization was given to permit blocked Deutschemarks to be transferred from one non-resident of Germany to another for use in investment within Germany.

There have been considerable fluctuations in the U.S. dollar rate for these marks. On June 12 the quotation was 10.94 cents, but the rate has risen to 16 cents at which these marks have been quoted this week. Parity for unblocked marks is 23.86 cents.

United States Donates Radium for Cancer Treatment in West Germany

Frankfurt, August 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The first shipment of a projected donation of 2027·5 milligrams of radium, urgently needed for cancer research and treatment, has arrived in West Germany from the United States.

The radium, worth $49,474, was purchased through the HICOG Special Projects program as a gift to the German people. The tiny capsules, containing from 2·5 to 50 milligrams of radium will be distributed among 16 West German research institutes, clinics and hospitals through the Max Plank Biophysics Institute in Frankfurt, which will have authority to redistribute the radium according to changing needs in different areas.

ISRAEL

Israel's First Drop Forging Plant to Start Operations

Athens, July 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Israel's first drop forging plant will start operation at the end of July, with approximately 40 workers. A steel constructed workshop of 500 square metres has been imported from England.

This will be the first drop forging plant, not only in Israel, but in the whole Middle East. The following machinery will be employed for the production process: one drop forging hammer of 22 tons; one pneumatic hammer of 7 tons; two excenter presses, one of 120 tons and the other of 70 tons. It is intended to manufacture tools such as hoes, hammers, spanners and semi-finished goods for the local industry, army and the railways. Sufficient raw material can be secured locally as enough steel scrap is available.

Israel to receive Technical Aid

Athens, July 1, 1951.—(FTS)—A technical assistance agreement between the Government of Israel and the International Labour Organization was signed in Geneva on June 27, 1951.

The agreement provides for the sending to Israel of International Labour Organization experts on productivity at engineer and foreman levels as well as for an efficiency engineer for the layout of factories, and an expert in vocational guidance and technical training. Group fellowships in efficiency engineering, vocational guidance and training are also provided for in the agreement.

Israeli Importers Subscribing to Loan Get Extra Licences

Athens, July 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Import licences for additional quantities of essential commodities are available to regular importers who have subscribed to the National Loan. Importers normally trading in the following types of goods can apply for permits to the regional offices of the Ministry concerned:

Ministry of Agriculture: Various foodstuffs and raw materials for food manufacture and processing, dairy equipment, minerals, veterinary medicines, vitamins, and spare parts for agricultural equipment.

Ministry of Trade and Industry: Various building materials and tools, radio valve parts, printing materials and spare parts, cardboard, various machine spares, chemicals for the textile industry, photographic supplies, leather and shoe repair materials.

Aluminum Pipes to be Produced in Israel

(I£1 equals US$2·8 (official))

Athens, June 14, 1951.—(FTS)—Production has started in the Tami Aluminum Pipes Factory, Haifa, Israel, in which I£250,000 have been invested, and which can produce 25,000 metres of aluminum pipes and 150 tons of other produce per month. Aluminum pipes are to be used for mobile irrigation systems during years of scarce rainfall. Production is not yet at maximum capacity due to shortage of raw materials. Thirty workers are employed at present.

Israel Importing Wooden Prefabricated Structures

Athens, July 6, 1951.—(FTS)—About 29,000 wooden huts to accommodate 80,000 immigrants while they wait for permanent housing, are to be set up this year and during the first half of next year, according to an announcement by the Jewish Agency. The scheme will cost $7 million.

About 13,000 of the huts have already been ordered, a shipment of 100 having already arrived from Austria. Half of the huts, which will be assembled here from prefabricated parts, have been purchased from Austria out of a bank loan obtained there by the Jewish Agency. Another 200 huts will be brought from Germany as restitution property.

In addition, about 1,500 prefabricated buildings are to be set up.

Adverse Balance Recorded by Japanese Foreign Funds Account

Tokyo, August 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bank of Japan announced that Japan's foreign exchange accounts for the first half of the current year consisted of receipts of $1,041 million and payments of $1,051 million, recording an adverse balance of $10 million. The exchange accounts showed a marked expansion of the country's commodity trade, purchases of export bills amounting to $654 million as against $772 million for the whole of 1950, and settlements of import bills amounting to $987 million is far greater than the corresponding records of the entire year of 1950.

Japan's Steel Exports Increase

Tokyo, August 15, 1951.—(FTS)—According to a survey of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, exports of iron and steel products in Japan during the first six months of this year amounted to over $115 million or almost four times the value for the corresponding period of 1950. The principal markets for these commodities were Argentina, Australia, the United States, the Philippines and Indonesia.

Japanese Ammonium Sulphate Production Sets Record

Tokyo, August 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Production of ammonium sulphate in Japan for the fiscal year ending March 31 amounted to 1,620,000 tons, as compared with 1,182,000 tons in the previous year and the postwar peak of 1,240,000 tons in 1941. The production goal for the current fiscal year is placed at 1,750,000 tons.

Japan to Import Rayon Pulp from Canada

Tokyo, August 15, 1951.—(FTS)—While the member firms of the Japan Synthetic Textile Association estimate their 1952 requiremnts of rayon pulp at 85,000 metric tons, it is reported that the Ministry of International Trade and Industry has decided to import 50,000 tons of rayon pulp in 1952. It is anticipated that 25,000 tons will ocme from Canada, 10,000 tons from Sweden, 8,000 tons from Finland and 7,000 tons from Norway. No information has been available as to what quantities will be aavilable from United States sources of supply.

Rice Crop Reduced in Japan

Tokyo, August 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Agriculture Forestry Ministry estimates Japan's rice crop for this year at 63,030,000 koku (1 koku=5 bu.), a decline of 1,300,000 koku from the 1950 crop. At the same time it was announced that the wheat, barley and rye crops would amount to 28,564,700 koku, consisting of 10,867,500 koku of wheat, 9,691,100 koku of barley and 8,006,100 koku of rye.

Copper, Lead and Zinc Required by Japan

Tokyo, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japan Mining Association has intimated that it will be necessary to import 11,260 metric tons of zinc, 6,080 tons of lead and 10,400 tons of copper to meet the increased demands of industry during the fiscal year ending March, 1952. Domestic zinc output in Japan has been steadily increasing and is expected to reach an annual figure of 80,000 metric tons by the end of 1953. The present supply of copper, including the output of Japanese mines and SCAP, now stands at 144,600 metric tons while that of lead is 77,400 metric tons.

NEW ZEALAND

Quotations Requested for Safety "Gate" Type Switches

Wellington, August 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The General Post Office, Wellington, C.1., New Zealand, are requesting quotations for the supply of C. & F. Wellington, 100 switches, safety "gate" type, for use in radio transmitters employing dangerous voltages. The switch must be of the two-piece "positive-break" type, that can be mounted and connected in an electrical circuit in such a way that when the door or panel which controls the switch is opened or removed, the circuit is broken by the removal of one part of the switch from the other. The switch must be suitable for operation in a circuit carrying an alternating current of 2 amps at 230 volts. Full technical details of the switches offered must be supplied with each quotation and shipment would be required within three months of the date of receipt of an order. Quotations should be forwarded by air-mail to the General Post Office, Wellington C.1, New Zealand, where they must be received by September 26, 1951.

New Zealand Public Debt Increased

Wellington, August 13, 1951.—(FTS)—New Zealand's public debt, as of March 31, 1951, was £693·4 million, an increase of £23·4 million over 1950 and approximately £365 per head of population. Of the public debt, £104·3 million is held in London, while of the remainder £397·1 million is held internally by government departments, and £192·3 million by the public. During the past year, £600,000 of the debt held in Australia and £300,000 held in London was repaid.

New Zealand Balance of Payments More Favourable

Wellington, August 13, 1951.—(FTS)—New Zealand, at the end of June, 1951, had a favourable balance of overseas exchange transactions of £50·8 million, which is almost double the surplus of £25·7 million for the first half of 1950. Receipts from exports were £140·9 million, as against £112·2 million the previous year, and other receipts were £10·8 million, as against £9·4 million. Imports, at £84·1 million, were up by £24·1 million over the previous year, while other payments declined from £18·5 million to £16·9 million.

Shipping Surcharge Between United Kingdom and New Zealand Withdrawn

Wellington, August 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand Conference Lines announced late in July that the 50 per cent freight surcharge on goods between the United Kingdom and New Zealand, imposed in order to recoup losses resulting from the recent waterfront dispute, had been withdrawn. Special rates applicable to charter vessels are being maintained in view of the high cost of chartering. The surcharge on freight from West Coast North American ports is still in effect.

PAKISTAN

Land Reforms in Pakistan Proposed

Karachi, July 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of East Pakistan proposes to abolish the estates of the Big Zamindars (landowners) within one year and distribute them among landless peasants. Other provinces are following this policy, the Punjab having stated that co-operative farming will be the keynote in the land reforms policy of their government.

Development Schemes Proposed by Sind Province in Pakistan

Karachi, July 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Provincial Government of Sind has submitted to the Central Government plans for 40 development schemes covering industry, health and agriculture, costing about Rs. 20 million (Can. $6·4 million). The agricultural schemes include the establishment of two large seed farms and three demonstration farms while industrial plans call for the establishment of a textile mill and cement factory. Included in the health schemes are a sanitorium, mid-wifery and maternity centres.

Pakistan Seeks Private Capital for Two-Year Plan

Karachi, July 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The Finance Minister of Pakistan recently invited over 30 representatives of trade and industry to a meeting in order to enlist their co-operation in the implementation of the Two-Year Plan. Investors were invited to come forward to build up the industrial structure of Pakistan. The minister warned that if private enterprise failed, the program would not be postponed and the government would proceed with the plan on its own account.

Cotton Mill to be Built in East Pakistan

Karachi, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of East Pakistan has decided to build a cotton mill with 50,000 spindles and 15,000 looms. The project will cost approximately Rs. 10,000,0000 (Canadian $3,200,000) and will be paid for from the provincial exchequer.

Japanese Industrial Mission Tours Pakistan

Karachi, August 6, 1951.—(FTS)—A Japanese mission composed of government officials and industrialists is at present touring Pakistan. Their aim is to explore the possibilities of establishing joint enterprises with Pakistani capitalists and to aid this country in her development schemes. The mission state that they have already sold Rs. 100,000 (Canadian $32,000) worth of spindles to the textile industry.

The Malakand Hydro-Electric Extension Project Inaugurated

Karachi, July 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, inaugurated an extension of the Malakand Project, enlarging the capacity of the power station from 9,600 kw to 19,600 kw. This is the second stage of the scheme and has cost the government approximately Rs. 2,400,000 (Canadian $768,000).

Canadian Imports by Areas

Country	June 1938	June 1950	June 1951	January–June 1938	January–June 1950	January–June 1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe..........	9·2	37·1	39·9	59·5	187·2	224·6
America............................	2·7	9·3	8·8	9·4	25·5	21·0
Africa.............................	0·3	1·8	2·3	2·5	12·6	11·2
Asia...............................	2·7	6·8	13·3	11·6	39·9	74·9
Oceania............................	1·3	5·5	6·3	7·7	19·1	29·7
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	16·3	60·5	70·6	90·8	284·2	371·4
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.........	37·1	188·4	241·9	215·5	1,005 4	1,472·7
Latin America.......................	1·5	15·2	23·0	7·0	90·1	133·8
Europe..............................	2·9	8·1	16·1	18·2	41·6	79·7
Other Foreign Countries.............	1·1	10·2	8·7	5·2	31·7	44·7
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.......	42·6	221·9	289·8	245·9	1,168·9	1,731·0
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION..	58·9	282·5	360·4	336·7	1,453·1	2,102·4

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	June 1938	June 1950	June 1951	January–June 1938	January–June 1950	January–June 1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom....................	9,242	37,108	39,928	59,510	187,177	224,606
Gibraltar..........................	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta..............................	....	....	3	15	4	19
TOTAL EUROPE[1]..................	9,248	37,108	39,931	59,525	187,181	224,625
America:						
Newfoundland[2]	294	....	....	742	....	....
Bermuda............................	24	3	4	50	26	44
Barbados...........................	333	2,131	2,973	677	3,915	7,175
Jamaica............................	812	2,627	910	2,578	6,676	7,769
Trinidad and Tobago..............	272	2,425	2,324	1,427	7,270	7,508
Bahamas............................	323	58	9	1,365	259	162
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		40	306		171	425
British Guiana.....................	660	2,009	2,214	2,579	7,117	7,482
British Honduras...................	2	....	35	17	29	403
Falkland Islands...................	....	....	....	....	....	....
TOTAL AMERICA..................	2,720	9,293	8,775	9,435	25,463	30,968
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia..................		4	1		32	
Union of South Africa..............	14	363	565	523	2,282	5
Other British South Africa..........						3,044
Southern Rhodesia..................	....	5	4	1	103	386
Gambia.............................	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast.........................	179	817	929	378	3,346	1,738
Nigeria............................	....	4	296	357	884	298
Sierra Leone.......................	3	1	31	9	15	34
Other British West Africa...........	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan...............	4	4	....	11	17	28
British East Africa.................	140	609	490	1,228	5,920	5,713
TOTAL AFRICA[3]....................	340	1,807	2,316	2,507	12,599	11,246

(2) The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian Statistics as from April 1, 1949.
(1) Includes Ireland. in 1938, see page 4. (3) Includes Burma and Israel, see page 4.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	June			January—June		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	941	3,535	6,554	4,204	20,440	23,732
Pakistan		64	440		927	1,466
Ceylon	411	1,644	1,642	1,805	8,032	11 326
Aden	....	....	1	7	....	22)
Federation of Malaya	1,189	1,401	4,043	4,811	9,450	34,974
Other British East Indies	63	1	405	94	15	1,916
Hong Kong	50	147	218	429	1,002	1,473
TOTAL ASIA (b)	2,729	6,792	13,303	11,630	39,866	74,909
Oceania:						
Australia	904	3,220	5,615	3,511	9,595	18,587
New Zealand	101	1,213	685	3,040	4,622	8,556
Fiji	301	1,099	....	1,118	4,861	2,515
Other British Oceania	....	....	....	16	....	....
TOTAL OCEANIA	1,306	5,532	6,300	7,685	19,078	29,658
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES (c)	16,346	60,532	70,624	90,783	284,187	371,407
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	37,081	188,320	241,473	215,382	1,044,546	1,471,01
Alaska	7	85	54	40	550	502
American Virgin Islands	....	....	....	....	8	164
Hawaii	18	23	34	68	197	542
Puerto Rico	....	21	362	1	112	488
United States Oceania	....	....	....	....	....	....
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	37,106	188,449	241,923	215,491	1,005,413	1,472·713
Latin America:						
Argentina	78	818	694	1,117	2,946	10,566
Bolivia	....	....	64	8	1,197	1,082
Brazil	119	1,846	2,885	352	11,405	20,118
Chile	1	96	237	73	229	1,346
Colombia	699	635	616	2,281	5,311	6,198
Costa Rica	7	354	637	31	1,400	4,032
Cuba	49	395	475	217	1,944	2,777
Dominican Republic	....	29	61		656	686
Ecuador	2	162	170	14	577	1,010
El Salvador	6	134	147	6	341	875
Guatemala	11	505	724	51	2,472	2,913
Haiti (Republic of)	49	177	394	49	857	1,737
Honduras	....	749	784	6	2,654	2,125
Mexico	9	1,384	950	417	13,576	10,956
Nicaragua	....	57	34	....	200	350
Panama	1	654	338	12	3,174	1,414
Paraguay	7	26	39	48	186	243
Peru	137	25	942	1,495	2,086	3,599
Uruguay	9	172	442	48	682	3,317
Venezuela	297	6,987	12,388	811	38,161	58,455
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,481	15,205	23,021	7,036	90,054	133,799
Europe:						
Albania	....	....	....	2	....	....
Austria	....	52	432	83	318	2,437
Belgium and Luxembourg	459	1,483	3,373	2,769	9,222	17,339
Bulgaria	....	....	2	....	....	
Czechoslovakia	158	477	352	1,415	3,123	2,941
Denmark	13	59	130	80	417	.930
Estonia	1	....	17	12	2	83
Finland	9	1	32	37	170	

(1) Includes Ireland, Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 4.

Country	June			January—June		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Conc.						
France	437	972	2,004	2,638	5,323	10,379
Germany	819	1,340	3,897	4,122	4,172	12,643
Greece	1	22	14	16	99	113
Hungary	8	2	16	95	15	70
Iceland	....	....	....	....	11	3
Ireland*	6	10	4	15	60	388
Italy	165	882	1,4 5	1,150	3,918	7,274
Latvia	1	....	6	5	2	17
Lithuania	....	....	3	....	....	6
Netherlands	161	528	1,112	1,524	2,863	6,292
Norway	83	218	93	292	538	889
Poland	21	13	313	126	115	761
Portugal	16	143	234	117	672	864
Azores and Maderia	14	21	51	74	210	212
Roumania	....	....	3	16	....	10
Spain	95	291	611	459	1,646	4,660
Sweden	260	326	774	1,174	1,896	3,994
Switzerland	208	1,285	1,171	1,846	6,810	7,202
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	1	1	24	100	5	37
Yugoslavia	6	....	14	12	46	117
TOTAL EUROPE	2,936	8,126	16,147	18,164	41,648	79,731
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	....	....	2	....	16	32
Arabia	....	4,117	847	....	11,779	11,923
Belgian Congo	....	185	465	1	426	1,878
Burma*	72	....	....	159	....	2
China	242	986	100	1,309	3,325	1,362
Greenland	253	....	....	253	....	....
Egypt	16	5	6	327	157	462
Ethiopia	....	....	5	2	12	26
French Africa	4	60	120	22	101	145
French East Indies	3	....	....	116	....	....
French Guiana	....	....	....	....	....	....
French Oceania	....	....	2	....	438	12
French West Indies	....	....	....	....	....	....
Madagascar	9	....	6	31	8	22
St. Pierre and Miquelon	....	2	4	8	7	7
Iran	5	16	10	20	85	305
Iraq	8	....	9	66	38	1,007
Israel*	3	24	62	121	278	534
Jordan	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tripoli	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Italian Africa	....	....	....	....	....	3
Japan	371	983	1,096	2,335	4,988	6,170
Korea	....	....	....	1	17	....
Liberia	5	....	....	16	....	....
Morocco	27	1	373	35	153	460
Indonesia	119	16	101	323	239	512
Surinam	....	....	182	....	....	363
Netherlands Antilles	....	2,391	1,415	....	4,884	5,522
Philippines	10	576	1,131	264	3,232	5,961
Portuguese Africa	....	....	....	....	109	10
Portuguese Asia	....	....	....	1	....	....
Siam (Thailand)	1	643	888	9	940	1,281
Canary Islands	3	1	....	7	4	6
Spanish Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Syria	1	4	1,842	9	29	5,735
Turkey	4	98	37	64	481	993
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	1,081	10,154	8,703	5,219	31,746	44,733
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	42,601	221,931	289,797	245,910	1,168,864	1,730,980
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	58,947	272,463	360,421	336,692	1,453,051	2,102,387

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*Included in the totals for "Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.

Growing Australian Cotton Industry Not Yet Able to Meet Local Needs

Industry is working far below capacity because of acute labour shortage—Imports of cotton textiles totalled 200 million square yards in 1949-50—United Kingdom is principal supplier—Canada was also important source for canvas, duck and tire cord.

By F. W. Fraser, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

MELBOURNE.—An important cotton textile industry has been built up in Australia during the past 25 years, fostered by substantial tariff protection and, in the early stages, by the desire to provide an outlet for locally grown raw cotton, according to a review of the industry by the Ministry of National Development. While Australian production of cotton textiles has increased rapidly during recent years, the industry is at present working far below capacity. This, it is stated, is due largely to an acute labour shortage and an excessive labour turnover. It is estimated that, based on the operation of two shifts of 40 hours each per week, and assuming the same labour efficiency, existing plants are capable of producing 45 million square yards of piece goods, plus the country's entire requirements of towels and tire cord.

Production Does Not Meet Current Demand

Of the 225 million square yards of woven cotton piece goods estimated as being in current demand, Australian mills are producing only about 11 per cent, or something less than 25 million square yards. Output of towels and tire cord (including tire cord fabric) is about 50 per cent of the estimated requirements of one million dozen and 8 million pounds respectively.

Australian Cotton Textile Production, 1949-50

Towels	497,104	doz.
Towelling	308,195	sq. yds.
Canvas and duck	5,207,543	"
Drills, jean, etc.	5,425,872	"
Cotton tweeds	1,606,053	"
Denims	116,377	"
Other cotton piece goods	11,587,782	"

The principal demand in the piece goods section is for woven cotton cloth for apparel, running to an estimated 120 to 125 million square yards. Of this quantity, an estimated 50 million square yards goes into women's and children's outerwear and handkerchiefs; about 40 million into shirtings, etc.; about 20 million square yards for flannelette; and 12 million for the heavier weights, such as drills and cotton tweeds for industrial clothing.

The current demand for cotton piece goods for household use is estimated at about 70 million square yards, consisting of 50 million square yards of sheeting, 15 million of furnishing fabrics, 4 million for towelling and probably about one million for napery. Industrial types such as canvas and cotton duck, tire cord fabric and backing cloth for coating etc. account for between 30 and 35 million square yards.

United Kingdom Is Principal Supplier

In 1949-50, Australia's imports of cotton textiles totalled about 200 million square yards, plus towels and tire cord valued at £A2·8 millions. The United Kingdom has always been the main source of supply, holding about 70 per cent of the trade in towels, towelling and tire cord in that

Australia—Weaving section of textile mill at Woodville, which covers an area of 140,000 square feet, and will be extended to cover 500,000 square feet. Manchester interests have established in South Australia a spinning and weaving industry, in which they plan a capital outlay of £3 million.

year, and 66 per cent (by value) in all other items. Other important sources are India, Canada (canvas and duck, tire cord), Japan, Netherlands, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy and Spain.

Australia's exports of cotton piece goods and yarn are unimportant, and currently consist chiefly of re-exports of imported materials to Eastern and Pacific Island countries. Total exports in all categories, in 1949-50, amounted to £A336,488.

Yarn manufacture in Australia is confined to medium and coarse yarns in counts of 50 or lower, and most of it in counts of 30 or lower, the bulk of the demand being supplied by local spinners. Production has increased from 8·8 million pounds in 1936-37 to 29·5 million pounds in 1949-50. In 1949-50 imports of cotton yarn totalled 5·6 million pounds. This consisted of fine count yarns which are not made in Australia. The raw cotton going into yarn production is now practically all imported, local production having dropped from an average of about 6 million pounds per year prewar, to ·5 million pounds in 1949-50. Principal sources are India, Brazil and Pakistan.

The first Australian cotton textile mill went into operation in 1923, producing yarn for the knitting industries, and soon after the weaving of towels and of cotton tweeds was undertaken. By 1939, the number of mills had increased to 33, employing 3,589 persons. The most rapid development, however, took place following the outbreak of war, and by 1949 the number of plants engaged in the industry had jumped to 91, with a total of 8,935 employees and an output four times that of 1939. The industry is now producing towels and towelling, canvas and duck, drills, denims, tweeds, jeans, dungarees, sheeting and pillow cloth, apparel and furnishing cloths and tire cord (including tire cord fabrics) as well as most of the cotton yarn required for these weaving activities and for the knitting industry, except in counts of 50 and fewer.

While the size of the Australian market appears to offer considerable scope for expansion, manufacturers are adopting a cautious attitude and concentrating on the types of goods already being produced, in which they have gained considerable experience. These are in the heavier utility type fabrics and in plain types of piece goods in plain dyed colours rather than in cotton prints, which are required in a wide range of designs and colours in relatively small quantities and at low prices. This section of the trade, the Australian manufacturer seems inclined to leave to the large world-supplying firms overseas.

United States Establishes Open-End Export Quotas for Raw Cotton

Washington, August 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The establishment of an open-end export for all types of raw cotton was announced on August 8 by the Secretary of Agriculture. At the same time, the Crop Reporting Board estimated that the 1951 cotton production is expected to reach 17,266,000 bales, a figure only exceeded by the 1937 crop of 18,946,000 bales.

Under the open-end quota, there will be no restriction on quantities of cotton that can be shipped under export licences. A preliminary export allocation of 3,500,000 bales has been in effect for the early months of the marketing season.

The cotton acreage is estimated at 29,510,000 acres, which exceeds by nearly 3·5 per cent the goal set by the Department of Agriculture. It is greater, by 58 per cent, than the planted acreage for 1950 and 33 per cent greater than the average acreage for the period 1940-49.

Increased plantings result from the removal of government controls on production and marketing, from the extensive campaign to increase acreage which has been carried right down to the farm level, from the very strong world and domestic demand for cotton, from the high prices which have prevailed this year (125 per cent of parity, approximately) and the high level of price support for the coming year (90 per cent of parity as of August 1), and from numerous other causes.

This prospect of an exceptional crop, plus the lull in Korea, plus the inventory readjustments which are in process, and the lag in defence spending, have combined to depress abnormally the price of cotton futures. On July 9, there was a difference of approximately 8 cents a pound between spot prices and new crop futures. This compares with a normal differential for this time of year of less than half that amount.

Foreign Trade Service Directories

The list of Canadian Government Trade Commissioners, formerly reproduced in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be published henceforth once a month, appearing in the last issue of every month.

The Head Office Directory and the list of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, which formerly appeared once a month, will be published henceforth once a quarter, in the last issues of September, December, March and June.

Foreign Exchange Quotations, which were formerly published in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be reproduced henceforth in the last issue of each month.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade
Brampton—Chamber of Commerce
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Chamber of Commerce
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

A. P. BISSONNET, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Karachi, Pakistan, since June, 1950, has returned to Canada on leave and will visit Montreal from September 5 to 19 inclusive to discuss business conditions in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran with Canadian businessmen.

T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, since November, 1945, has returned home and completed a tour of Eastern Canada on June 23. He will commence a tour of Western Canada in Vancouver on September 4.

Vancouver: Victoria—September 4-7
Edmonton—September 10-11
Ottawa—September 13-15
Toronto—September 17-26
St. Catharines: Welland—September 28
Montreal—October 1-9

JOHN A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Caracas, Venezuela, since February, 1948, has returned home on leave. He completed a tour of Eastern Canada in St. John's, Newfoundland, on June 29, and commenced a tour of Western Canada in Brampton, Ontario, on August 27.

St. Catharines—September 4
Welland—September 5
Brantford—September 6
London—September 7-8
Walkerville—September 10
Winnipeg—September 13
Edmonton—September 15-16
Calgary—September 18
Vancouver—September 20-27

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Import Licences Essential Before Shipment of Goods to Syria

Cairo, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Syrian Minister of National Economy has announced that the import of all goods from all countries is subject to import licences being obtained in advance.

This decision was made actually at the time of the termination of the economic union with the Lebanon in April, 1950, but has not been enforced up to now. However, in order to prevent excessive import of luxury and non-essential goods into Syria, it has been decided that no goods will be admitted into the country unless an import licence is issued before shipment. Up to the present, the Syrian authorities have been prepared to issue licences after shipment but before the goods actually arrived at the port. This concession will no longer be granted and it is important, therefore, that exporters should not effect shipment until payment is assured, or until confirmation is received that the consignee is in possession of the necessary import licence.

There has been no import controls in the Lebanon.

India Permits Exports of Hard Cotton Waste

Bombay, August 7, 1951.—(FTS)—India will permit exports of 60,000 cwts. of 112 lbs. to destinations other than Pakistan for the period July-December, 1951. Five-sixths of the export licences will be distributed to firms which exported both hard and soft waste during 1950. The balance will be exported by firms which had no exports to their credit in 1950, or those whose exports were so small that they would not be entitled to a minimum quota.

Greece Receives British Order for Army Cotton Fabrics

Athens, July 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Following negotiations between Greek and British authorities, which took place both in London and in Athens, preliminary contracts were signed in Athens on July 18 between the representative of the United Kingdom Ministry of Supply and various Greek cotton textile manufacturers, covering the manufacture by the latter of over six million yards of heavy duty cotton fabrics, for army requirements, worth about two million pounds sterling. Among the items ordered are three million yards of "denim" cloth, one million yards of duck No. 663, two million yards of duck No. 661, and a trial order for 100,000 yards of "scrim" cloth.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

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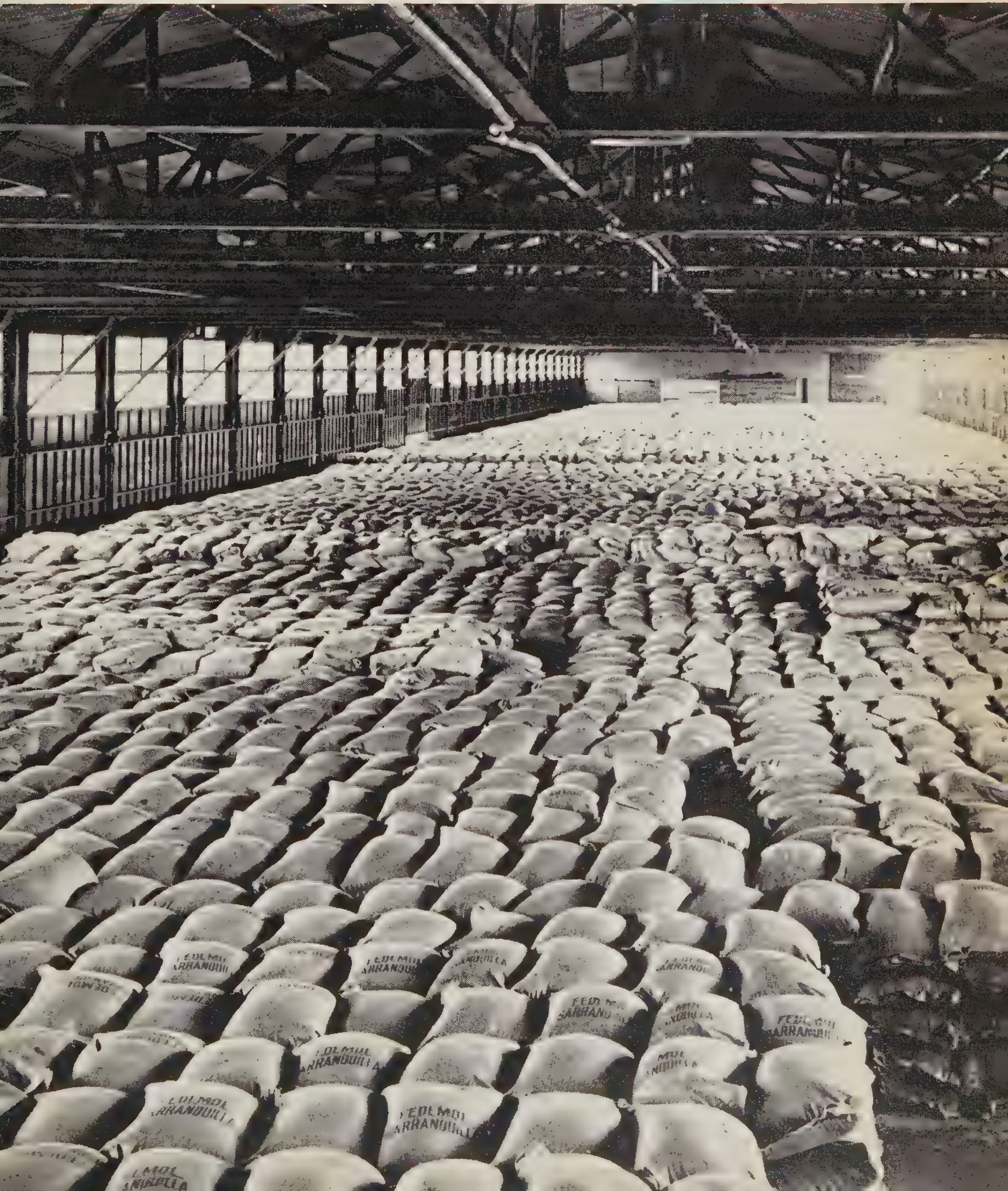
FOREIGN TRADE

X OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER 8, 1951 No. 245



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FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER 8, 1951.

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COVER SUBJECT—Bagged wheat, comprising part of a 2,500-ton shipment from Saint John, N.B., for Barranquilla, Cartagena and Buenaventura, Colombia, loaded by the M.V. Lovdal last May. This shipment was part of an order for 10,000 tons placed by the Government of Colombia with a firm in Vancouver. Wheat shipments to Colombia during the first five months of 1951 totalled 438,710 bushels, valued at $1,154,673. (See report on economic conditions in Colombia on pages 318-321 of this issue of Foreign Trade.)

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OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
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Canadian Exports to Colombia At Record Levels Last Year

Dollar volume was 14 times larger than in 1938 and a 40 per cent increase over the previous record year, due to the heaviest purchases of wheat in history of the country—Most crops damaged by record rainfall—Increased dollar earnings received for coffee crop.

By W. Ross Van, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One peso equals $0.5641 Canadian)

EXPORTS from Canada to the Colombian market reached record levels in 1950, the dollar volume being 14 times that during 1938 and a 40 per cent increase over the previous record year. The large rise was due to the heaviest purchases of Canadian wheat in the history of the country.

The relaxation of import restrictions in the latter part of 1949 and early in 1950 was not continued throughout the year. A favourable balance of some US$12 million in receipts over expenditures was recorded by the Colombian Exchange Control Board at the end of 1949. In previous years, substantial deficits had been noted. During the middle part of 1950, it was found necessary to cut down again if Colombia was to live within its dollar earnings. For several months, few licences were granted and import business was at a standstill until a survey of the exchange situation could be made. New commercial and industrial import quotas were eventually granted in September, but commercial importers complained that the small quotas were insufficient. Towards the end of 1950, owing to an excellent movement of coffee, together with high prices prevailing on the New York market, greater liberality was again noted in Exchange Control Board permits.

The year's expenditures of foreign exchange as of December 31 were estimated to exceed receipts by over US$30 million. Due to the international situation, more licences were granted during the latter part of 1950 for the purchase of raw materials and finished products likely to be in short supply as the rearmament programs of the Western Powers progressed.

All-time Record Rainfall Damaged Most Crops

Exceptionally heavy and continuous rainfall proved to be detrimental to the economy of the country. Because of this all-time record rainfall, Colombia had to import greatly increased quantities of foodstuffs, many of which had not previously been imported. Not only was damage caused to most crops, but the road and rail transportation systems were seriously affected.

Following the uncontested election for the presidency in late 1949, Conservative Dr. Laureano Gómez assumed the presidency on August 7, 1950, succeeding Conservative Dr. Mariano Ospina Pérez. The state of emergency decreed during the latter part of 1949 still continues in force.

The report of Mr. Currie, who had headed an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development mission to Colombia during 1949 to study the economy of the country, was published in July, 1950, and consisted of a five-year overall plan for the development of Colombia at a cost of 5 billion pesos. In September, an Economic Development Commission was set up by the President for the purpose of studying and implementing the Currie Report. Mr. Currie's services were again requested by the Colombian Government and he was appointed as Economic Adviser to the Colombian Government, on a private contract. The Economic Development Committee is responsible for the study of the Currie report and for submitting detailed plans to the President and the Cabinet on what they consider to be the principal points. Of the several submissions, only one has so far been acted upon—the necessity for the construction and maintenance of highways.

New Customs Tariff Introduced

The long-awaited new Colombian Customs Tariff was approved and published and effective in July, 1950. A copy of this official publication is now on record at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. These new tariff rates, which apply equally to all countries, provide for heavy increases in the rates on all fully-manufactured items with smaller increases on semi-manufactured articles and, in many cases, decreases in primary raw materials suitable for present or projected Colombian industries. The classification of the items followed the form of the League of Nations' draft nomenclature. The old Colombian customs tariff was almost wholly specific, whereas the new tariff schedule on almost all items is a combination of ad valorem rates and specific rates of duty. It has been frankly acknowledged by government officials to be a highly protectionist tariff designed to aid in diversifying the country's economy and reducing its dependence upon coffee exports.

Colombia has not acceded to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and was not represented on the Torquay conference.

A Canadian trade delegation visited Colombia during the month of October and held exploratory discussions with Colombian government officials on the subject of a new trade agreement between the two countries. Canada and Colombia exchange full most-favoured-nation treatment under a Treaty of 1866 between Colombia and the United Kingdom. This means that, should Colombia negotiate lower rates of duty with any other country, these lower rates would automatically become applicable to Canada.

In June, 1950, a Trade Agreement valid for one year was signed between Western Germany and the Colombian Exchange Control Board, an agency of the Colombian Government. The value of the trade envisaged under this agreement was equivalent to US$37 million in each direction. It is anticipated that additional trade agreements may be considered with other European countries during 1951. An agreement between Denmark and the Colombian Exchange Control Board was signed in January, 1951, for the exchange of goods equivalent to US$2 million in each direction. Colombia is doing its best to facilitate imports from Europe and especially from Germany under bilateral agreements, with a view to saving dollar exchange and also to diversify its foreign trade.

Colombia continues to be a country of great natural resources awaiting systematic development. Coffee is still the principal source of hard currency, although efforts are being made to diversify exports together with a broadening of purchasing markets abroad, thus making Colombia less dependent on one crop or on one country.

The Colombian government has now realized the advisability of encouraging foreign capital, and laws to this end are being studied.

On December 27, 1950, the President of the Republic approved the National budget for the calendar year 1951. The budget is the heaviest in the history of Colombia, amounting to Ps. 500,635,416.

Contrary to expectations, the Ministry of Agriculture's budget has not been increased although efforts to control the foot-and-mouth disease which appeared last year have placed new burdens on it.

Substantial increases will be noted in the Ministry of Public Works, most of which is to be spent on construction and repair of highways.

The cost of maintenance of peace and order in the Republic still plays a principal part in the National Budget, through allocations to the Ministry of Government, the National Police, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of War. These ministries together account for well over 20 per cent of the entire budget. Increased amounts over 1949 have been granted for the servicing and retirement of the national debt, both internally and externally.

Inflation Increased

Throughout the year, inflation increased and to date, all efforts to halt it have proven unsatisfactory. During the year, deposits showed a definite downward tendency and demand for credit reached unprecedented limits. To handle the situation, banks were forced to lean heavily on re-discount facilities. The Colombian Government finally stepped in and organized a special Economic Mission which recommended: greater bank credit control by the central bank, the Banco de la República; discouragement of re-discount facilities except in cases of extreme urgency; and higher discount rates.

Commercial banks agreed to follow the views of the Economic Mission by freezing bank advances at levels existing on September 30.

Few results have as yet been shown in the short time that this plan has been in operation, and inflationary tendencies still continue.

Stock activity during the year was slightly lower than in 1949. In 1950, 19,574,210 financial and industrial shares were traded, valued at 101,732,000 pesos as compared with 22,087,324 shares traded during the previous year and valued at 103,400 pesos. On the other hand, a general movement was noted in the bond and debentures market with a slight increase in the value of the majority of the bonds traded. The registered value for 1950 was 19,509,000 pesos as opposed to 19,212,000 pesos during the previous year.

Balance of International Payments Shows Deficit

Preliminary figures issued by the Exchange Control Board show a deficit of US$34,703,000 of expenditures over receipts in international payments for 1950, as compared with a credit balance of US$12,246,000 recorded at the end of 1949.

	Purchases of Gold and US Currency	Authorized Remittances	Balances
1950	US$355,245,000	US$398,948,000	US$34,703,000
1949	US$310,543,000	US$298,297,000	US$12,246,000
1948	US$284,476,000	US$316,815,000	US$32,339,000

The Exchange Control Board stated that the deficit for 1950 is not to be considered as overly serious under the present international situation. The deficit was mainly due to heavy expenditures towards the end of the year for imports of raw materials and machinery and other essential goods, which it was considered necessary to purchase as quickly as possible should the international supply situation deteriorate.

Although the export volume of coffee was lower than in the previous year, prices were so much higher that extra dollar earnings were obtained. There was also an increase in most other exports, including sugar, tobacco, hides, etc., as well as higher gold production. It is considered that, with the increased price of coffee, together with the prospects of a good harvest during the coming year, adequate quantities of foreign exchange will be available for increased purchases of less essential commodities from abroad.

The official rate of exchange was maintained without difficulty at 1·95-1·96 pesos to the U.S. dollar throughout 1950, although 5 per cent of the country's total sales of foreign exchange were negotiated at the "exchange certificate" rate which fluctuated freely between 2·75 pesos and 3·45 pesos to the U.S. dollar.

Although according to provisional data there was an increase in the values shown for both imports and exports during the year 1950, the increase in imports exceeds that of exports. The United States was still the principal customer, taking approximately 80 per cent of Colombia's exports, and was also the principal supplier, filling about 70 per cent of Colombia's requirements. Other principal suppliers were the United Kingdom, taking 5 per cent of the market, Germany with 5 per cent, and Canada with 3·5 per cent.

Aid Asked for Power Plant Output in United States

Washington, D.C., September 1, 1951.—More adequate priority assistance in obtaining materials and components parts for the production of power plants for export was urged recently by the Heavy Power Generating Equipment Export Advisory Committee, in a meeting with officials of the Office of International Trade, United States Department of Commerce.

The committee reported particular difficulty in obtaining components for power plants for export, under the present priority assistance regulations. It urged that the allocating agencies provide virtually a set-aside quantity of material and production capacity to be used for the production of power equipment for friendly foreign countries, so that the essential needs of those countries can be met and production planned in an orderly manner. It also urged the establishment of a project priority rating to guarantee delivery on all component parts required on specific power plants for export.

OIT officials said that, while the production of power plants for export constitutes only a very small percentage of the total U.S. production, nevertheless exports of such equipment are vitally important to the defence programs of friendly foreign countries. In some instances such exports are also important in the production of strategic materials for use in the United States.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

French Road Transport Affected by Increased Exports of Vehicles

Road transport powerful means of distribution and essential item in raising standard of living—Provides employment for more than a million workers—Heavy damages to French roads during war estimated at 100 milliard francs.

By L. A. Campeau, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note.—Second in a series on Transportation in France)

PARIS.—Road transport in France has become a very powerful means of distribution and an essential item in helping to raise the standard of living. By its diversity it makes a living for an important number of workers, presently more than a million. However, its activity is tied up to the development of a number of branches of economic life such as roads, oil, the automobile industry, etc., thus depending on several factors to keep its place among other transport systems.

Number of Vehicles in Use in France

1900	2,800
1913	90,000
1919	93,000
1928	1,000,000
1930	1,500,000
1935	1,800,000
1938	2,200,000
1946	1,800,000
1950	2,200,000

Although since the end of the war raw materials have been parsimoniously distributed to the automobile industry, French car production has regained and even exceeded its prewar level.

Car Production in France

1938	220,000
1945	37,000
1946	99,000
1947	136,000
1948	199,000
1949	285,000
1950	360,000

Vehicle Exports have Increased

The road transport situation, however, is much less encouraging than the above figures indicate, because exports of vehicles from France have increased in proportion to the increase in production. Before the war, 180,000 cars were being delivered each year to the domestic market. From 1945 to 1949, only 35,000 cars were sold on the home market, in spite of the large demand created by almost six years of non-production.

French Automobile Exports

	(millions of francs)
1938	1,208
1948	28,000
1949	44,000
1950	60,000

France was formerly a country of good roads, and at the beginning of World War II had 630,000 kilometres of good national and departmental roads. Unfortunately, they suffered greatly during the last war. Damages to national roads were estimated at 100 milliard francs. In addition, bombing and lack of maintenance have ruined the foundations. Since the end of the war, road reconstruction has been actively pushed, but lack of funds has slowed it down. A five-year program was established but, at the present rate, 20 years would be necessary to accomplish the desired results.

Halted by the war, the development of road transport has regained its prewar activity but can be maintained only under certain favourable conditions. Although usually employed for short distances and light loads, road transport is called upon to play an important part in the economy of the country.

The number of passengers travelling by bus decreased in 1950. In 1938, the monthly average was 71 million passengers, as compared with 71·5 million in 1949 and 65·8 million in 1950. Receipts, however, show a considerable increase due to higher fares. The monthly average in 1949 was 798,700,000 francs, and in 1950, 964,500,000 francs.

Five Technicians Arrive from India

Five technicians from India, members of a Hydro-Electric Mission touring Canada under provisions of the Technical Assistance Program for the Development of South and South-East Asia, have arrived in this country.

They have joined two others from India, Shri V. R. Vaidya and U. C. Nair, and two from Pakistan, Y. A. Zia and Captain M. Khan, who arrived in Canada in recent weeks. The mission will visit hydro-electric installations from Quebec to British Columbia during the next eight weeks.

The five technicians from India are: S. A. Gadkary, Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission and Member of the Central Electricity Authority, New Delhi; T. J. Mirchandani, Chief Engineer of the Bombay Electric Grid, Public Works Department, Bombay; Ras Bahadur S. B. Rama, Chief Operation Officer, Electricity Department, State of Madras; A. R. Khanna, Deputy Secretary (Technical), Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, New Delhi; and G. C. Goswami, Chief Electrical Adviser for the State of Assam, Shillong, State of Assam.

Mr. Zia is Executive Engineer of the Malakand Hydro-Electric Scheme, in the Northwest Frontier Province, and Captain Khan is Superintending Engineer in charge of electric development in the Northwest Frontier Province, Pakistan. Shri Vaidya is Superintending Engineer of the Bombay Electric Grid, Bombay, and Mr. U. C. Nair is an engineer with the Southern Electric Division, Trivandum.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problem are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Tranportation and Communications Division, Deparment of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Production in United Kingdom of Cement Has Greatly Expanded

Domestic supplies adequate although increased civilian and defence requirements may squeeze export tonnage—Shipments to Canada materially increased.

By J. E. Lancaster, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

LONDON.—British cement production during 1950 amounted to approximately 9,752,000 tons, some 2 million tons above 1938, the last full prewar year, and well over half a million tons above 1949. These results were obtained almost entirely from plant which has been in existence since before the war, productivity in the industry having increased over prewar years by some 26 per cent.

Deliveries to the home market during the year amounted to 7,808,000 tons, an increase of 379,000 tons or 5·1 per cent over 1949. Exports amounted to 1,864,000 tons, or some 6,000 tons more than the previous year. With increasing production, increased imports, and new plant capacity coming into production, it is hoped that home market requirements can be satisfactorily met. However, counteracting this improvement in supplies has been the natural increase in civilian requirements, a trend strengthened by shortages of other materials such as structural steel and brick for which cement can be substituted. Besides, superimposed on the civilian demands are the rising defence requirements. There is some question, therefore, whether the British cement industry will be in the position to maintain, let alone increase, exports to all markets.

Production Not Limited by Lack of Fuel and Raw Materials

Fortunately, cement output so far has not been unduly limited by shortages of fuel and raw materials as have many other United Kingdom industries. Nor has it been confronted with particular labour difficulties. The type of coal generally used, known as "unwashed smalls," is not in heavy demand elsewhere and has been obtainable in reasonably sufficient quantities to meet the industry's requirements. Whether the looming coal crisis which may beset the United Kingdom this winter will, in fact, affect cement production remains to be seen. The United Kingdom cement industry also is independent of supplies of imported raw materials, there being plentiful indigenous resources of lime, clay and other materials. Throughout the industry there has been a progressive attitude towards labour and except in certain districts and in certain aspects of production, labour turnover has not been excessive.

Nevertheless, to meet increasing local demand and at the same time to maintain the level of exports, as well as having to increase the import tonnage, a sizeable expansion in plant capacity seems to be called for. Since the war, although extensions to existing plant have been planned and brought into production, expansion has been hampered by shortages of building materials and restricted by government controls. During 1950, however, a new plant in North Wales, with a capacity of 300,000 tons a year was brought into production, and earlier this year a factory at Shoreham in Sussex, with an annual output of 350,000 tons, was completed. It is hoped that these works, together with major improvements in other plants, will raise the annual capacity of the industry by over one million tons.

Imports, which are mostly obtainable from nearby continental countries, fell in 1950 to a mere 112,377 tons, only slightly more than one-third of 1949's figure. During the first six months of 1951, however, the rate increased greatly to 185,048 tons from 44,356 tons in the first six months of 1950, and sizeably higher than 163,267 tons brought in during the first half of 1949. As continental cement is more costly on the average than the British product, the importing companies generally find it necessary to spread the cost between the imported and domestically produced cement. In order to save wharfage space to permit exports from the huge Thameside plants, most of the imported cement is landed and marketed in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Export tonnage in 1950 was practically the same as the year previous and the figures for the first six months of 1951, as compared with the same period in 1950, reveal only a slight increase, 925,048 tons compared with 914,488 tons. Exports for the previous three full years are as follows: 1948, 1,551,314 tons; 1949, 1,840,190 tons; 1950, 1,833,577 tons. Confronted with a continuing rise in domestic demand, unless the industry can continue to expand production and increase the importation of foreign cement, exports are bound to suffer. Figures given above indicate that overall exports are tending to level off.

Exports to Canada Have Greatly Increased

On the other hand, in view of the brisk demand and importance of the dollar markets, exports to Canada have risen appreciably during the recent years. Total exports to Canada are as follows: 1948, 2,356 tons; 1949, 68,467 tons; 1950, 134,745 tons. During the first six months of this year, the tonnage shipped amounted to 40,102 tons. For corresponding periods of 1950 and 1949, the figures were 17,401 and 16,865 respectively. It is too early to judge whether exports to Canada will be maintained. Canadian production is increasing and more local requirements will undoubtedly be met by home production. British exports may be affected by the coming into production of new plants in New Brunswick and Newfoundland as well as extensions to older ones, such as at Montreal, in Eastern Canada which is the area where British cement is most competitive. However, in Canada, as in the United Kingdom, defence requirements are beginning to loom larger and to make increased demands on the productive facilities. If civilian capital investment plans are maintained (with the consequent heavy demand for construction materials such as cement) and defence requirements are added, Canadian production may well be insufficient to meet total market requirements. British cement, therefore, presumably may continue to find a ready market in Canada.

Shipping capacity which proved to be a bottleneck after the outbreak of war in Korea, is now in somewhat freer supply. Adequate tonnage is now reported to be available to larger ports such as Montreal. Some United Kingdom exporters are, however, still reported to be experiencing trouble in securing shipping space to some of the smaller St. Lawrence and Atlantic seaboard ports.

Syrian Wheat Crop a Failure

Cairo, August 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Syrian wheat crop is a failure and export of wheat has been banned. The demand for wheat and flour on the Beirut market is keen, both for consumption in the Lebanon (normally an importer from Syria) and for transhipment to Jordan.

Breakdown of Customs Union with Syria Disturbs Lebanon Economy

Lebanon and Syria traditionally one economic unit—Beirut merchant community dominates Lebanon economy—Lebanese imports for January-September, 1950, totalled £Leb.-244,815,000—Export trade is unimportant.

By J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Egypt

(Editor's Note.—£Leb.1=U.S.$0·28 approximately at current free market rate of exchange)

CAIRO.—Lebanon and Syria, though politically divided in recent years, traditionally and naturally are one economic unit. Under the French Mandate the two territories constituted a Customs Union which was continued by the independent Republican governments. On March 13, 1950, however, following a series of disputes concerning administration of the Customs Union, the Syrian government withdrew, thus bringing about a strange and disturbing situation in the economic conditions of the whole territory. Since that time, numerous attempts have been made to bring about a trade agreement between Syria and Lebanon, without results. Now, after nearly a year and a half of continued economic rupture, it is possible to survey the results in both countries.

In the Lebanon, the economy is dominated by the merchant community of Beirut. Industry and agriculture are comparatively unimportant, but the Beirut merchants, enjoying a free exchange market, a government policy of commercial liberalism and the free zone of the port of Beirut, carry on a world-wide trade, catering particularly to the neighbouring countries of the Middle East.

Last Year a Prosperous One

During 1950, therefore, the Lebanon continued to prosper. At a time when neighbouring countries, restricted by their commercial and exchange regulations, could not take advantage of the Customs Union, Lebanese merchants placed large orders as early as the beginning of the Korean conflict, at relatively advantageous prices. It will be recalled that the Korean war came at a time when prices of essential materials and manufactured goods were being quoted at their lowest since World War II, and Near East countries had extremely low stocks. Therefore, Lebanon ended the year with large assets in the form of materials and manufactured goods, which had greatly risen in price. It is apparent that many Lebanese merchants over-bought during 1950, and as a result business activities have been much reduced in the first half of 1951.

In fulfilling the role of an international market, for which she is geographically suited, the Lebanon has proved that her currency is strong. In spite of the psychological shock arising from Korean hostilities, and the greatly increased demand for currency to pay for merchandise ordered at that time, the Lebanese pound held its own. Gold and currency transactions increased in 1950, and are still increasing. Warehousing, transit and trade of all kinds make Beirut today an international market in which numerous factors combine to ensure her development, as well as making her a centre of exchange. Currency circulation, as a result of this prosperity, rose from £Leb.168 million at the beginning of 1950, to

£Leb.196 million at the end of the year, an amount which is not excessive to meet the country's needs at the present juncture. The currency's strength, and at the same time its flexibility in adapting itself to the role which has been demanded of it, is due to the fact that the Monetary Law of May 24, 1949, was applied without alteration, and its gold cover has been reinforced by imports of gold according to an established plan. The percentage of gold holdings in relation to currency circulation, as defined by the law, rose from 25·3 per cent in January, 1950, to 35·9 per cent on December 31 of that year.

The budget, which in 1949 was £Leb.83,402,000 for expenditure and £Leb.108,993,000 for revenue, was established for 1950 at £Leb.85,300,000 for expenditure and revenue.

Loans to the state by the Bank of Issue have not increased, and loans to public groups guaranteed by the state have shown a very slight increase, but are strongly guaranteed.

Development of Communications Under Way

The function of an international market which Lebanon might assume, and which she has already assumed to a considerable degree, obliges her to give first consideration to equipment for the maximum development of communications of every nature. It is also desirable to increase tourist trade for summer vacations and winter sports—one of the Lebanon's foremost attractions. In this connection, an international-class aerodrome has been built, having two runways which can take the largest transport planes with a margin of security. This airport immediately played an important part in traffic, not only Middle Eastern but intercontinental.

The port of Beirut is continuing to improve its installations, and traffic during 1950 rose to 1,007,582 tons, as against 922,666 tons in 1949.

Regarding radio communications, the new Radio-Orient installation has given the best of results, and it is predicted that intercontinental telephone communication between Beirut and the principal cities of the world will be set up with modern equipment during 1951. An automatic telephone system is being installed in Beirut and the equipping of the rest of the Lebanon will follow.

Insofar as light and power are concerned, a net improvement is reported in comparison with preceding years. A new source of power, the Litani River, is about to be developed with the help of American experts under Point Four aid.

Outlets for Agricultural Products a Continuing Problem

Agriculure and the cultivation of citrus have not made any notable progress in the course of the year. The question of outlets is more serious than usual because of the break in the Customs Union. However, this is a continuous problem and was not created by the rupture. Studies of this matter show that Lebanese products, which are of superior quality (oranges and onions for example) should be graded and presented in such a way that they might find a market abroad.

Industry continues to prosper. However, in normal times (the Korean conflict having created exceptional conditions) it is not thought that it could withstand competition from foreign products. Here again the break in Customs Union has caused a certain disturbance, and endeavours to work out a new policy were originally delayed in the hope that Syria would abandon the rigid restrictions imposed after the rupture.

The petroleum companies' installations, (outlets of the pipelines or extensions to refineries) have, during the course of the year, contributed to Lebanon's prosperity.

For the first time in their economic history it is possible to study Lebanon's foreign trade apart from that of Syria. Statistics are now available for the last nine months of 1950. For the sake of comparison over three years, it is necessary to take the combined figures of Lebanon and Syria which are set out in the table below.

Lebanese-Syrian Foreign Trade

(Values in thousands of Lebanese or Syrian Pounds)

	Imports	Exports	Transit
1948	483,460	78,501	232,521
1949	516,188	111,104	342,567
1950	559,000	312,000	617,295

For the last nine months of 1950, the first period for which separate figures are available, total Lebanese trade was as follows: imports, £Leb. 244,815,000; exports, £Leb. 70,529,000; transit, £Leb. 510,564,000.

Transit Trade is of Particular Interest

The transit trade is always of particular interest to the Lebanon. In 1950 this transit trade was made up of gold to the value of approximately £Leb.177 million; crude oil in transit by pipeline from Iraq and Saudi Arabia, £Leb.111 million; and other merchandise to the extent of approximately £Leb.222 million. The other merchandise was destined chiefly to Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Turkey, although the United States, Holland and the United Kingdom also figure as important buyers of merchandise in transit through Beirut.

The principal imports in order of importance are: gold and gold coins, £Leb.60 million; wheat and wheat flour, £Leb.24 million; mutton and beef, £Leb.12 million; petroleum products, £Leb. 12 million; textiles of all kinds, £Leb.10 million; and motor cars, £Leb.5 million. Some other imports of particular interest to Canada are: planks and boards, £Leb.3 million; pharmaceuticals, £Leb.3 million; paper and manufactures, £Leb. 2·9 million; tires and tubes, £Leb.1·8 million; chemicals, £Leb.1·6 million; radios, £1·5 million; cheese, £Leb.1·4 million; fertilizer, £Leb.1·3 million; insulated wire and cable, £Leb.1·1 million; paints and varnishes, £Leb.0·6 million; plywood, £Leb.0·5 million; farm machinery, £Leb.0·5 million; preserved meat, including ham, £Leb.0·5 million; preserved milk and cream, mostly powdered, £Leb.0·5 million; rubber footwear, £Leb.0·4 million; preserved fish, £Leb.0·4 million; used clothing, £Leb.0·4 million.

Syria is the leading source of supply to the Lebanon, having provided merchandise (not gold) to the value of £Leb.41·6 million. Other important suppliers are France, United States, United Kingdom, Iraq, Italy and Belgium.

The export trade of Lebanon is unimportant, particularly when consideration is confined to products that are native to the country. Of the £Leb.70 million total exports for the last nine months of 1950, £Leb.15 million consisted of re-exports of gold and gold coin. The remainder consisted of raw cotton and cotton yarn to the extent of £Leb.5 million, followed by lesser quantities of barley, onions, potatoes, fruit, tobacco, hides and skins, and cement. Syria is by far the best customer, having taken a value of £Leb.20 million in merchandise (not gold). Other leading buyers of Lebanese merchandise were United States, United Kingdom, Egypt and Jordan.

Irish Economy is Affected by Disturbed World Conditions

As a neutral, the Republic of Ireland is somewhat isolated as claimant for important raw materials—Bad weather severely affected agricultural activities—Economic position deteriorating—Agricultural workers leaving farms for industrial jobs in cities.

By H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada

DUBLIN.—The Republic of Ireland has been feeling the belated effects of disturbed world conditions, during the first half of 1951. Efforts to control rising domestic prices have been negatived by the higher costs of imported raw materials, sought by Ireland for civilian use, but elsewhere flowing into the stream of defence production. As a neutral, not belonging to the North Atlantic Pact, the Republic of Ireland is somewhat isolated as a claimant for important materials, though she has some contacts as a member of OEEC.

An inclement winter and bad spring weather severely affected agricultural activities and the condition of livestock. Last-minute improvement in late spring weather allowed seeding to be done, so that the immediate outlook is somewhat better.

General elections in late May in the Republic of Ireland resulted in a new government headed by Mr. de Valera, Fianna Fail party, taking office in mid-June. This government replaces the Inter-Party (Coalition) Government of Mr. J. A. Costello, which had been in power for a little over three years.

Proportional Representation System for Parliament Used

Unlike the Canadian procedure, parliamentary elections in Ireland are conducted under a proportional representation system, which often results in the return of numerous independents and several so-called "splinter" parties, in addition to what may be termed the large parties of Fianna Fail, Fine Gael and Labour. Thereafter, the Taoiseach (Prime Minister) is elected by the members of the Dail (Commons) on a straight majority vote at their first meeting. In a House of 147 members (including the Speaker, with a casting vote), Mr. de Valera's party could muster 69 votes, thus being five votes short of a majority. In the event the 69 Fianna Fail members and five Independents, making 74, voted against Mr. Costello for Prime Minister, who polled 72 votes. aLter Mr. de Valera was confirmed in office by 74 votes to 69, the reduction in the opposition being due to abstentions by three other Independents who had previously voted for Mr. Costello.

The result was in doubt until the last moment. Thus the new government has not got an over-all majority in Mr. de Valera's party, and is theoretically vulnerable to defeat in the unexpected event of defection of its small Independent support, combined with a complete coalition of the various other parties and numerous Independents forming the Opposition. The possibilities of the Government being so defeated are heavily discounted as there are no major policy matters in dispute, and it is conjectured that none of the members are anxious for the expense and uncertainty of another general election at an early date. Consequently, it is expected that relatively stable government will continue, as it has done since the formation of the state. The major differences in Irish politics today arise more from personalities than from policies.

The new cabinet announced by Mr. de Valera is wholly composed of Fianna Fail party, and the personnel is practically identical with his cabinet when last in office three years ago. This experienced cabinet has been in a position to speedily resolve various uncertainties as to future policy. No changes in the foreign policy are contemplated, but in the domestic field all relevant situations are being critically examined. The May budget of the last government, admittedly an election one, is coming under fire, and opinions are expressed that the spending provisions will require further revenue provisions to achieve a balance.

Economic Position Deteriorating

At the end of 1950, many reviews of the Irish economy were optimistic and uncritical. Since then, in the light of up-to-date statistical material, cabinet ministers of the present government have made announcements that show the deterioration of the position. In brief, the yields from relatively fixed prices for exports, chiefly agricultural, which have barely attained prewar volume, are inadequate to pay the costs of steeply rising prices for imports. Net invisible exports do not bridge the gap. Consequently, a balance in the payments position is only attained by heavily encroaching on sterling balances, representing Ireland's only foreign investments of moment. Inflationary tendencies are multiplying, with higher wages chasing higher prices.

A fuel shortage exists, due to Great Britain's inability to provide enough coal. Precious dollars have therefore to be used to buy coal from the United States. Electricity is now restricted by rationing, as expanding demand is beyond the capacity of existing hydro-electric power plants, and others using imported coal or oil and domestic peat fuel.

Marshall Aid to Ireland was suspended some months ago by mutual arrangement, so that Ireland is again drawing her dollar needs from the Sterling Area Dollar Pool. It is recognized that the utmost economy must be achieved in dollar expenditure. The unexpected diversion of dollars to buy coal must curtail purchases of other desirable dollar goods of only slightly less importance and necessity.

Agricultural Production Down

Some alarm was occasioned by the recent announcement that the net volume of agricultural output in 1950 was less than in the immediately preceding years, during which it had crept up to about the 1938-39 figure. This news also caused some amazement, when the large expenditures on fertilizers, drainage and other aids to agriculture were noted. Some of the benefits of agricultural development schemes have been deferred, by slow deliveries of specialized drainage equipment and excavators, as well as by nine months of bad weather from June, 1950, to March, 1951. Enterprising farmers can obtain credit facilities at very reasonable rates to increase productivity of their farms, in particular from the government-sponsored Agricultural Credit Corporation, which has been supplied with an additional £200,000, at three per cent interest, from the American Loan Counterpart Fund. That corporation remarks on the deplorably inadequate use of fertilizers made by the majority of farmers, the lack of conservation of farmyard manure, and the failure to grow and store winter fodder. Ireland's damp climate should give farmers a maximum production of silage from grass, instead of trying only to make hay from damp grass.

Irish farmers are very conservative. The numerous small farms (average 35 acres) with small fields are labour-consuming and by no means suited to mechanized farming as practised elsewhere. Farm labour is migrating to the city. Nevertheless, there are signs of stirring in some areas, and the plans for agricultural education, stimulated by Marshall Aid precept and example, should eventually make for considerable improvement in production.

The census of industrial production for 1949 shows that 206,232 persons were engaged in all industries and services, compared with 150,957 in 1945. These figures include those engaged in production of transportable goods, who numbered 129,122 in 1949, but only 101,161 in 1945. Net output of transportable goods rose during the same years to £59 million from £36 million. A considerable development of new industries, mostly small firms, and expansion of older industries is occurring. As pointed out elsewhere, the increased employment in urban industry is largely drawn from agricultural areas.

Railways in Financial Distress

The railways are in financial distress, necessitating a considerable amount of government aid. Arrangements affecting the Great Northern Railway, running between Dublin and Belfast, are under discussion between the two governments concerned. The line is being kept running under interim financial arrangements, but no announcement of final policy has been made by the government of the Republic of Ireland or by the government of Northern Ireland.

These adverse factors are offset to some degree by increased industrial activity, and, in the long run, much improvement is expected in agricultural output, when the large expenditures on fertilizers, liming, drainage and land reclamation begin to show results. A redeeming feature is seen in house construction, which is proceeding at a remarkably rapid rate.

The recent population census showed pronounced continuance of the urban drift. Dublin, in particular, is growing fast, and making great demands for new housing. This urban growth is reflected in the larger number employed in industry, but that increase is offset by an even more considerable fall in the numbers employed in agriculture, and probably in the type of agricultural workers remaining, when the young and fit migrate from the rural areas to industrial employment in the cities or abroad.

The air agreement between Canada and the Republic of Ireland was amended recently to extend to Trans-Canada Airlines rights to take on and put down at Shannon, traffic to and from all countries. Previously, they were limited to traffic for and from Canada only. Reciprocal rights have been granted by Canada to Ireland, in the event of Ireland designating an Irish air line to engage in trans-Atlantic flights. Ireland is particularly well serviced by trans-Atlantic airlines of other countries using Shannon airport, and has not seen fit, so far, to designate an Irish airline to ply on that route.

Aer Lingus (Irish Air Lines) plies frequently on services from Dublin to London and four other cities in Great Britain, also to Paris and Amsterdam. The only internal service is to Shannon. Aer Lingus is experiencing its busiest year with passenger traffic going up by leaps and bounds. The lines achieved the distinction of showing a small financial profit in 1950-51 operations, compared with substantial losses in preceding years.

Tourism, one of Ireland's best income earners, indicated a net decline in 1950, though more dollars may have been earned from Holy Year travellers from North America who visited Ireland en route. Net income from tourism was calculated at £24 million in 1950, as against £28 million in 1949. The current season is approaching its height with more numerous visitors, principally from England. So far, observers think that the visitors are spending less freely than in other years.

An interesting study of travel information has been made in Ireland through sample passenger card inquiries inaugurated in January, 1949. This voluntary card inquiry system is modelled on the Canadian plan. Every eighth day, cards are issued to passengers on main sea, rail, road and air services to and from Great Britain and Northern Ireland. There are nearly 2½ million passenger journeys inwards per year and the same number outward.

In 1950, cards were issued to 204,000 travellers, of which 34·5 per cent were returned. Subject to reservations because of the relatively small sampling, it has been stated that the method probably provides a better indication of net migration than the net passenger balance movement, in addition to a valuable expenditure pattern for tourists in either direction, for which it was originally designed.

Private Enterprise Favoured

In outlining government policy, Mr. de Valera reiterated the intention of further utilizing natural resources, such as agriculture, peat bogs, water power and mineral resources, to the fullest extent. On the industrial side, he stressed the advisability of using domestic raw materials still available during times of crisis, when difficulties of transport and other causes may shut off supplies.

The government proposed to utilize private enterprise to the fullest extent. When private enterprise was unable to do the work, or its resources did not seem to be sufficient or lacked initiative, the state had the right and duty to supplement the efforts of private enterpise. In Ireland, the state conducts several industries through the medium of state-controlled organizations, usually monopolistic, and in business with benevolent aims beyond the scope of private industry. The largest enterprise of that nature is the Electricity Supply Board, modelled somewhat on the lines of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Its functions include all phases of construction of plant, production and reticulation of electricity down to the household user.

Another large concern, Irish Sugar Company, fosters the sugarbeet industry and produces at its factories a large share of the sugar consumed in Ireland. The important domestic peat industry is organized under Bord na mona, the Turf Board. Fuel and grain imports are still both purchased, financed and distributed to merchants and millers by state companies which were organized in wartime. Other state companies are engaged in mining exploration, production of chemicals such as industrial alcohol from potatoes, and one produces primary steel products. Some further state companies such as were set up in wartime to handle imports of timber and other important needs have since been liquidated, and the business has been passed back to private traders.

Italian Cold Storage Plant Opened

Naples, July 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The cold storage of the "Magazzini Generali Silos e Frigoriferi" in Naples, which sustained heavy damage during the war, has been rehabilitated and was officially opened on June 30.

International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division Established

R. G. Nik Cavell appointed Administrator—Division responsible for supervision of all Canadian commitments under the Colombo Plan for the Economic Development of South and South-East Asia, including capital development program and technical training under the Colombo Plan and United Nations.

R. G. Nik Cavell
Courtesy "Who's Who in Canada"

R. G. Nik Cavell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, has been appointed Administrator of the International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division, the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced this week.

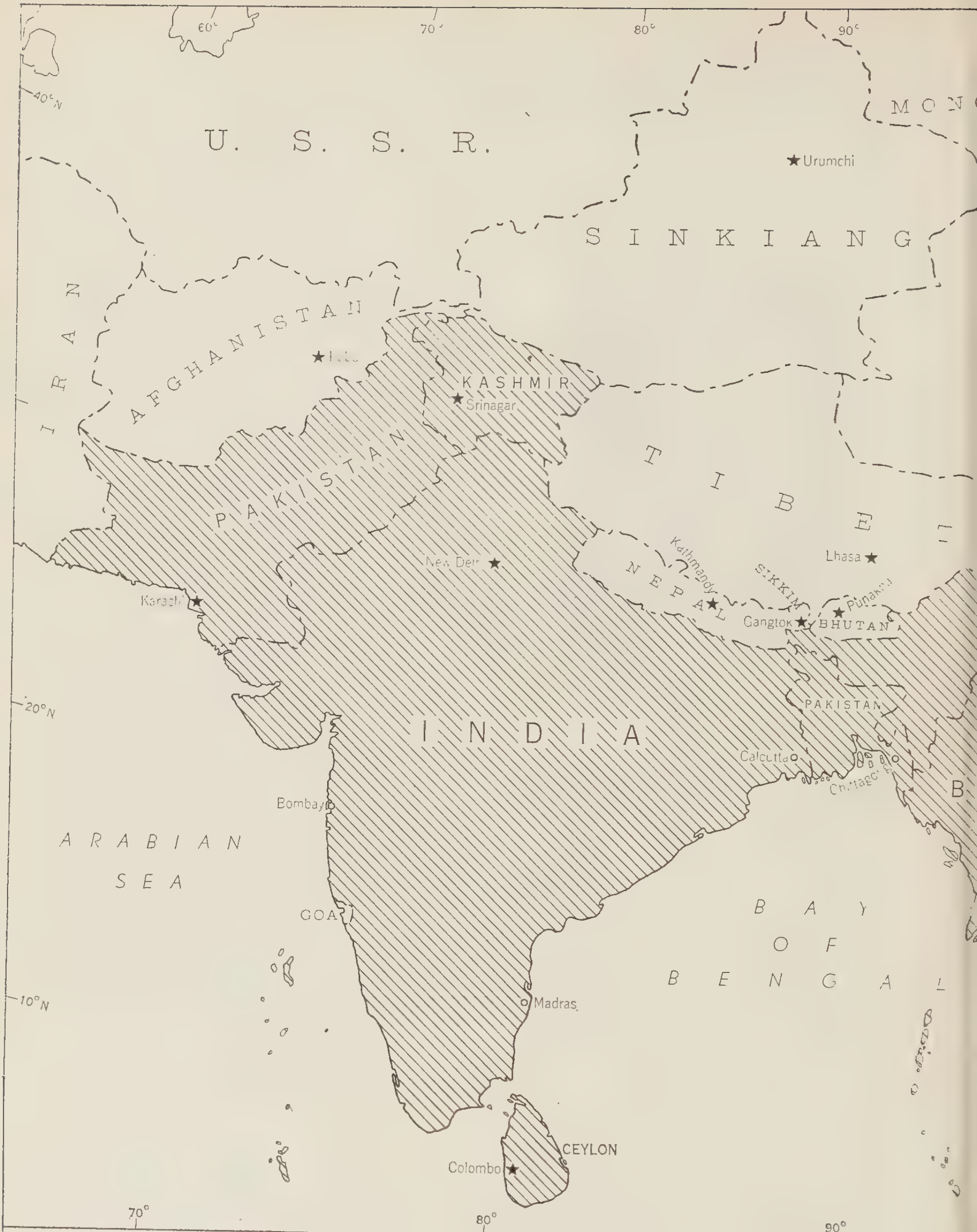
Under his direction, the new Division will be responsible for supervision of all Canadian commitments under the Colombo Plan for the Economic Development of South and South-East Asia. This includes the capital development program of tangible assistance, amounting to approximately $25,000,000, as well as the technical training and guidance provided through the Technical Assistance Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

In order to take up this appointment, Mr. Cavell is resigning his position as Vice-President of the Automatic Electric (Canada) Limited and the Phillips Electrical Works Limited. He is well known throughout Canada for his numerous addresses to service clubs and business organizations from coast to coast. A world traveller and international businessman, Mr. Cavell's wide knowledge of Asian affairs was gained through twenty years' practical experience in the East, in both government service and private business.

"Mr. Cavell's intimate personal knowledge of the East will be specially valuable in his new post", Mr. Howe said. "I am very glad that we have been able to enlist his services to administer the important contribution which Canada is making to the development of those areas through the Colombo Plan".

Canada One of Principal Exporters to Trinidad

Port of Spain, August 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The value of exports (including re-exports) of Trinidad and Tobago, from January to June, amounted to $112,515,346. Domestic exports were valued at $108,476,671 and re-exports accounted for $4,038,675. Direct exports to overseas countries amounted to $97,375,080, and stores for ships and aircraft to $15,140,266. Principal commodities exported were petroleum products—over $74 million, sugar nearly $15 million and cocoa nearly $9 million. The value of imports stood at $96,914,576. Crude petroleum imports amounted to nearly $29 million, while imports of foodstuffs totalled approximately $18 million. The principal sources of imports were Canada, $8,176,300; the United Kingdom, $34, million; sterling area, $41 million; Venezuela, nearly $27 million and the United States, $9,120,300. Of the colony's exports, Canada purchased $10,457,200; the United Kingdom, $31 million; sterling area, $43 million; Brazil, $15 million and the United States, $8 million.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COUNTRIES OF SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Miles 200 0 200 400 600 Miles

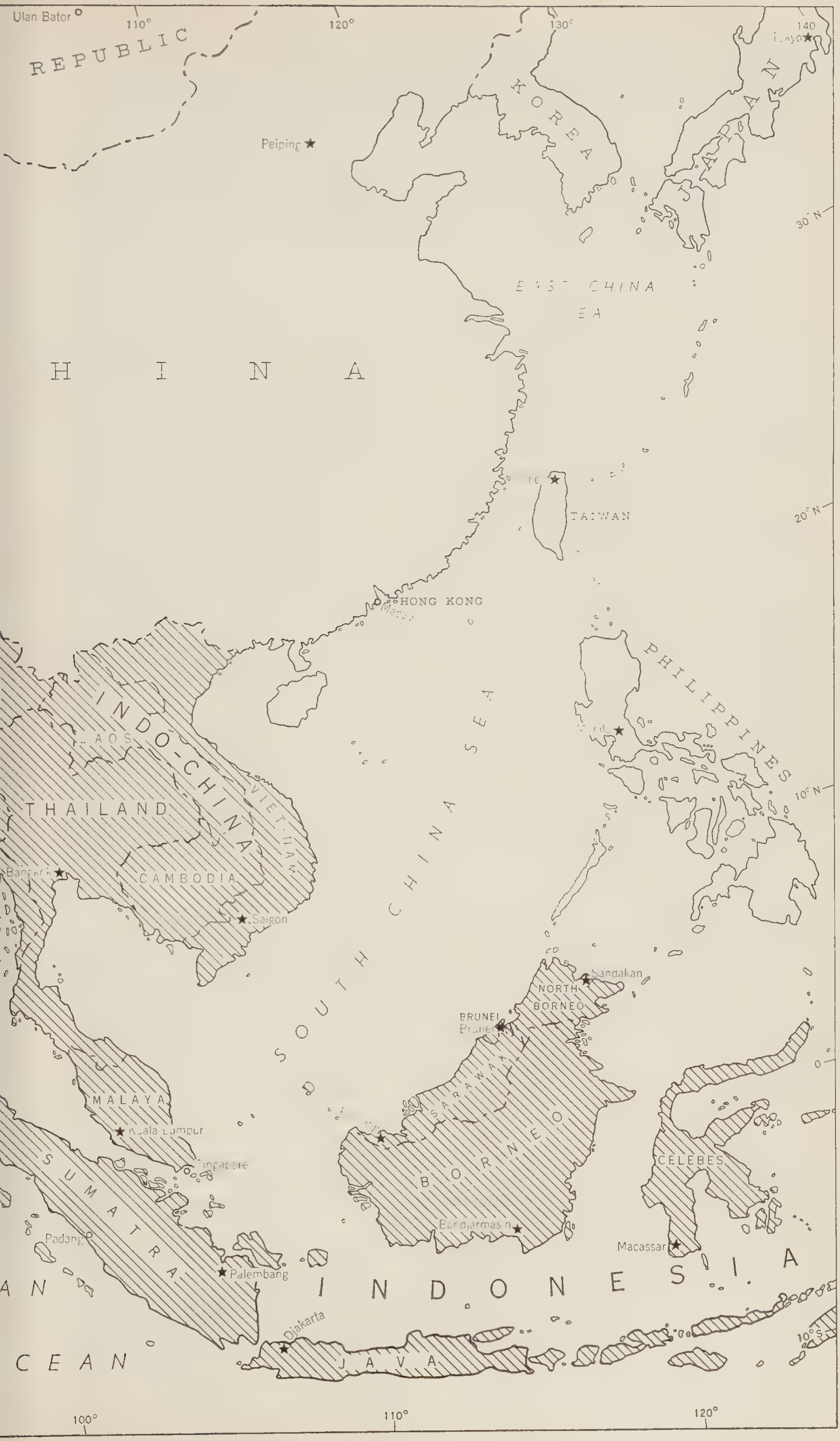
POPULATIONS

COUNTRY	POPULATION	POP. PER SQ. KM.	COUNTRY	POPULATION	POP. PER SQ. KM.
INDIA	*342,120,000	110	FEDERATION OF MALAYA	4,987,000	38
INDONESIA	76,360,000	51	CAMBODIA	3,262,000	23
PAKISTAN	73,721,000	77	LAOS	1,202,000	5
VIET-NAM	22,853,000	74	SINGAPORE	964,000	1303
BURMA	18,119,000	27	SARAWAK	550,000	5
THAILAND	17,666,000	34	NORTH BORNEO	332,000	4
CEYLON	7,085,000	108	BRUNEI	41,000	7

*Includes population of Kashmir-Jammu

CANADA (for comparison) 13,327,000

Reference: Statistical Yearbook of the United Nations (1949-50).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South African Financial Position Continues Favourable This Year

Very satisfactory export prices have maintained adverse trade balance at low and manageable level—New import permit system allows imports from hard as well as soft currency countries—Corporation and excise taxes and custom duties raised.

By Blair Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

JOHANNESBURG.—The betterment in the external financial relations of the Union of South Africa earlier in the year has been maintained although the contributing factors have slackened somewhat in their effect during recent months. For instance, the very satisfactory revival of inflow of capital, which in 1950 totalled £76 million, has fallen to a comparatively low level for the first six months of 1951. Also, as a partial result, the reserves of gold and foreign exchange are slightly below the level achieved during the first two months of the year.

This apparent deterioration, however, is mainly the result of an appreciable relaxation in import control last February, following which a much increased volume of goods was ordered from abroad. As a counter to such renewed expenditure, the very satisfactory prices being obtained for the Union's exports (that for wool is outstanding) have maintained the adverse balance of trade at a low and manageable level. In fact it has been this increased flow of exports at high prices, since the outbreak of war in Korea, that has made possible the easing of import restrictions.

All reliable sources of information confirm the soundness of the Union's present financial position. Employment is at a high level despite shortages of supplies here and there for industry. The indices of business activity reflect an expanding economy. Signs of inflation, of course, are apparent, and the demands of the ordinary citizen for relief in his struggle to combat ever increasing living costs are becoming more insistent.

Import Controls Still in Force

In view of the improvement in the Union's overseas payments position there has naturally been a strongly expressed opinion in certain quarters in favour of the complete removal of import and exchange controls. Indeed, in respect of most raw materials and capital equipment, the overseas supply position is such that import control has lost its point. Nevertheless wise counsel prevails, it being generally agreed in government and responsible commercial and industrial circles that the need for caution in overseas spending remains. The machinery of control, therefore, is still in operation.

The first real signs of a relaxation of restrictions, in the face of improving conditions, came in 1950 when a consumer goods quota amounting to 20 per cent of 1948 importations was issued for the second half of that year. Then followed a similar quota for the first half of 1951. In February, 1951, the Minister of Economic Affairs announced a 40 per cent additional quota. This total allocation of 60 per cent of 1948 imports of consumer goods covered the calendar year of 1951. At this time a new system of issuing permits came into force. The new permits were called "General Permits". They carry the right to import from hard currency as well as soft currency countries in the ratio of 25 to 75. They are also convertible to total or increased hard currency terms, and to cover items on the prohibited list at a considerable sacrifice in overall value. Thus 75 per cent of the quotas have been issued in soft currency permits and the remaining 25 per cent in hard currency. The soft currency permits are convertible into hard currency at the rate of £1 for every £2 surrendered for the first half of the permit, and £1 for every £5 surrendered in respect of the second half of the permit. Both soft and hard currency permits are convertible into permits valid for importation of goods on the prohibited list at the ratio of £1 for every £5 surrendered. The expiry date of shipment of all these permits is now March 31, 1952.

Textile Imports from Hard Currency Areas Decontrolled

Another important concession at this time was the decontrol over imports of textile piece-goods from hard currency areas, thus placing such goods in the same position as similar goods from soft currency areas. A price ceiling is still maintained but has been raised to allow for increased costs. Imports of textile piece goods are subject to special permits which have been freely issued, with the result that merchants and importers are finding it difficult to dispose of stocks.

Shortly after the announcement of the increased quotas for consumer goods, authority was granted for a substantially increased importation of raw materials ,capital goods, and consumable stores. Since then additional quotas have been granted to such importers as have already used up 90 per cent of their total year's allocation and can obtain additional supplies before December 31, 1951. In practice, any importer of essential raw materials experiences little if any difficulty in obtaining a licence to purchase all his requirements, if supplies are available. The amount and type of exchange are of secondary importance today in view of the increasing difficulty in procuring supplies from any source, a condition that is largely attributed to the Korean war.

Consumer goods not on the prohibited list, therefore, are entering the Union to the value of 60 per cent of the 1948 purchases, approximately 25 per cent from hard currency areas and 75 per cent from soft currency sources. Only a small trickle of prohibited items (imported on converted permits) is appearing. Likewise only a small proportion of soft currency permits issued have been converted in whole or in part to hard currency exchange. The prohibited list remains a formidable catalogue of luxury, non-essential, and marginal items which, according to a recent statement by the Minister of Economic Affairs, will remain unchanged for this year at least, despite the opinion in several quarters that it contains a good number of products which are, or are no longer, luxuries. Such products may be non-essential, but the feeling of the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies is that the Union's much improved payments position cannot justify their continued prohibition. There is little question that protection of local industry is a factor influencing the government policy. For instance, canned fish may not be an essential item but certain types are keenly desired.

The only concession to be made in respect of the list this half year is additional quotas on whisky in the amount of 10 per cent for the second half. The scarcity of whisky is such that all permits are being used solely for Scotch whisky.

The quantity of money in circulation in the Union which had increased from about £372 million at the end of 1949 to about £446 million at the end of 1950, increased further to about £464 million at the end of March, 1951, and then declined slightly to £460 million at the end of April, according to the June, 1951, bulletin of the Reserve Bank.

In regard to bank credit, the commercial banks' discounts and advances increased by about £24 million and their investments by about £1 million during this period. But, on the other hand, there was a drop of about £8 million in their deposits with the National Finance Corporation, while the Reserve Bank's combined discounts, advances and investments declined by about £4 million.

The budget for the financial year 1951-52 provides for an expenditure on revenue account of £174·1 million, to which has been added supplementary estimates totalling £8 million. Deducting from this total the estimate of undistributed profits tax, which is now abolished, leaves estimated revenue on the basis of existing taxation at £168·4 million. Thus an estimated deficit of £13·7 is to be met.

The proposal is to (1) transfer £4 million anticipated balance on war materials appropriation account to revenue, and (2) to speed up taxation assessments by which it is expected to add £5 million to revenue from this source.

Corporation and Excise Taxes and Customs Duties Raised

To offset the remaining deficit of £4·7 million, additional and higher corporation taxes, as well as excise and customs duties, are proposed. Gold mining companies are to revert to the taxation formula in use before 1948 to yield an extra £925,000; normal tax on companies other than mining companies is to be increased from 4s. to 4s. 6d. in the £, to yield an additional £1·5 million in 1951-52; base mineral companies are to pay 5s. 6d. (previously 4s.) in the £, to yield an extra £525,000 and diamond companies are to pay an additional 10d. on a revised system of taxation, yielding £250,000. Transfer duty on fixed property is to go up from 2 to 3 per cent to yield an additional £1,200,000, and adjustments to excise and customs duties on wines and spirits will result in an addition of £850,000. This will give a total addition to revenue in all of £5·25 million and will convert the estimated deficit of £4,690,000 into an estimated surplus of £560,000.

The rising cost of living in South Africa presents a problem of ever growing proportions to the administration. Solutions to it are hard to find, but the fundamental causes are apparent. Prominent forces contributing to the high cost of labour and materials which has affected the pocket of the individual consumer are, the high cost of materials from abroad; the rapid expansion of secondary industry requiring a greater share of the nation's already limited manpower; the new mining development in the Orange Free State; a heavy building program; the investment of large sums in agricultural improvements; and government expenditure on expansion of services, etc. In the train of these developments have come high manufacturing, distribution, farming and mine production costs.

The official retail price index for food, fuel, light, rent and sundries, for the nine principal urban areas of the Union rose from 159·3 in January, 1950, to 170·4 in May, 1951 (1938=100). The main individual item contributing to this rise was food, the retail price index of which increased about 10 per cent during the same period. Since April 1, 1951, food prices have again risen sharply.

Regular Mail Services Functioning Again in Greece

The Greek Post Office strike has ended and regular mail services are functioning again.

Trade Notes

AUSTRALIA

Australian Output of Building Board Increases

Melbourne, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The production of building boards in Australia has more than doubled since prewar years, according to the Division of Industrial Development. Output of these boards, consisting of asbestos cement sheets, plaster sheets, fibre boards and plywood, which totalled 260 million square feet in 1938-39, had risen to 560 million square feet in 1949-50. Production, however, still falls far short of current demand which is estimated to be at least 900 million square feet a year.

New Rice Mill Opened in Victoria

Melbourne, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—A new rice mill, costing £A250,000, was opened in July at Echuca, Victoria. This is part of a decentralization movement which has transferred all seaboard rice mills to the centres of production. Rice growing in this area is part of a soldier settlement scheme, and production has grown from 7,732 tons in 1943-44 to 19,000 tons this year.

New Oil Refinery to be Built Near Melbourne

Melbourne, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The Vacuum Oil Company Pty. Ltd. announces the capital expenditure of £A7,500,000 for the building of a modern refinery at the company's Altona site, near Melbourne. When completed, three years hence, the plant will be capable of turning out 280,000 gallons of petrol per day, and 220,000 gallons of turbo jet fuel, diesel oil, kerosene, fuel oil and other products. Crude oil for the new refinery will come from the Dutch New Guinea fields, and in diminishing quantities from the Middle East.

First Shipment of Ore from Yampi Sound Deposits Made

Melbourne, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—An event of considerable importance in Australia's industrial progress was the recent loading of the first shipment of Yampi Sound iron ore for New South Wales steel works. Yampi Sound is located in north western Australia, and the iron ore deposits there are estimated at 100,000,000 tons. It is planned, for the time being, to mine this at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a year. The development is being carried out by Australian Iron and Steel Ltd., a subsidiary of Broken Hill Pty. Co. Limited.

New Motor Truck Works Under Construction in Victoria

Melbourne, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—International Harvester Company's motor truck plant, now under construction at Dandenong, Victoria, is expected to come into operation early next year. The company have been manufacturing farm machines at their Geelong plant since 1939, and two models of wheel tractors since 1949. In addition to the new line of motor trucks, it is planned to add diesel tractor engines and a small crawler tractor to the present production in Australia.

Belgian Steel Production Drops

Brussels, August 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Belgium's steel production dropped to 390,000 tons during July, 46,000 tons down from the June figure of 436,000 tons. Steel production during July, 1950, amounted to 214,000 tons. The tonnage produced during the first six months of 1951 was as follows:

	tons
January, 1951	400,374
February	382,663
March	423,358
April	422,133
May	409,697
June	436,000
July	390,000

Value of Belgian Exports Lower in July

Brussels, August 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The volume of Belgian exports during July was 1,627,000 tons, valued at 10·5 billion francs. June figures were 1,815,000 tons valued at 11·9 billion francs. Comparative statistics for the months of June and July, with reference to the principal commodities exported, were as follows:

	June	July
	(millions of francs)	
Mineral products	542	493
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	1,026	934
Textiles	2,687	2,074
Metal, unworked and worked	4,697	3,916
Machines and appliances	659	682
Transport material	286	386
Alimentary products	223	176

During the first six months of the year Belgian import-export statistics have been as follows:—

	Imports	Exports
	(billions of francs)	
January, 1951	10.7	9.0
February	10.3	9.9
March	12.2	11.8
April	11.4	11.1
May	11.1	10.5
June	10.0	11.9
July	..	10.5

Belgian Glass Exports Higher This Year

Brussels, August 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The following table gives comparative statistics for Belgian glass exports during the first five months of 1950 and 1951:—

	1950	1951
	(in tons)	
Window glass	35,987	65,955
Plate glass	14,489	21,600
Hollow-glass	4,790	12,751
Other glass	7,153	11,681

Holland and the United States have been the principal markets for Belgian window glass. Imports into these countries over the past five months were as follows: Netherlands, 18,000 tons; United States, 12,500 tons.

Chile to Form Maritime Credit and Development Bank

Santiago, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that the government has given instructions for the preparation of statutes for the formation of a maritime credit and development bank with a capital of Ch. £ 500 million. Such an institution is considered indispensable in maritime circles to enable the Chilean shipping companies to increase their fleets and to give satisfactory coastal passenger and cargo services.

Chilean Bicycle Industry Expanding Production

Santiago, August 15, 1951.—(FTS)—A Chilean company engaged in the manufacture of bicycles has announced the purchase of machinery to the value of Ch$20 million, so that they may be in a position to increase their output. The present output is limited to 1,000 per month, but with the advent of the new machinery it is stated that the company will be in a position to produce for export to other Latin American countries.

Chile Resumes Exports of Copper

Sanitago, August 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The government has now authorized the renewal of the export of manufactured and semi-manufactured copper. It is reported that sales totalling 42,271 tons have already been made for shipment up to the month of December. Importing countries mentioned are Belgium, Italy, Western Germany, Venezuela, Mexico, Switzerland, Australia, Holland, Brazil, Argentina and Finland.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

Barbados Sugar Crop Sets Record

Port of Spain, August 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The 1951 sugar cane reaping season began on January 8, and came to a close on July 7. Thirty-six factories were engaged in the processing of sugar and fancy molasses, and a record crop of approximately 187,000 tons of sugar and syrup was produced. This is approximately 30,000 tons over the previous record.

Search for Manganese Under Way in British Guiana

Port of Spain, August 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The Geological Survey Department of British Guiana is carrying out a colony-wide search for deposits of manganese and other strategic minerals. The point of primary interest is along the Venezuelan border where one small deposit of manganese ore has been located.

British Guiana Expanding Bauxite Production

Port of Spain, August 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Production of bauxite, which is one of British Guiana's principal dollar earners will reach a record level of 2½ million tons of dried ore by the end of 1951, exceeding the peak output of 1943 by more than 600,000 tons. On August 4 a new kiln, costing $1·5 million and having a capacity of 38,000 tons of dried ore per month, was put into operation. This kiln is one of two new ones being erected by the Demerara Bauxite Company in its huge plant at Mackenzie on the

Demerara River. The second kiln costing an estimated $2 million is still under construction. When completed, it will be the largest bauxite calcining kiln in the world. The kiln recently put into operation is a rotary oil-fired kiln lined partially with refractory brick, cast iron liners and steel rails. It is 188 feet in length and 9 feet in diameter. The second new kiln, still under construction, will be 250 feet long and 9 feet in diameter. It will produce what is known as "Refractory Grade Super Calcined", and the operation will be the first of its kind on a commercial scale by a bauxite mining company. The manufacturers are F. L. Smidth & Co. of Copenhagen, Denmark, who have also supervised the installation work.

Bumper Rice Crop Expected in British Guiana

Port of Spain, August 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The chairman of the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board expects that exports in the 1951-52 crop year will approximate 36,000 tons, and that by the 1952-53 crop year, 40,000 tons will be available for export. It is expected that the crop on the Coretyne Coast will be the largest ever grown, and arrangements are now being made to increase storage capacity. At present, all rice exported by British Guiana is purchased under agreement by the other B.W.I. colonies. The present three-year agreement expires in December.

Surinam Imports and Exports Above 1950 Level

Port of Spain, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Surinam imported goods valued at Fls.9,832,450 in the first quarter of 1951, as compared with Fls.9,458,979 in the same period of 1950. The value of exports amounted to Fls.9,003,276, compared with Fls.7,385,143 in the first quarter of 1950. There was an increase in imports of foodstuffs, beverages and raw or semi-manufactured materials. The increase in exports, amounting to almost Fls.2,000,000, consisted primarily of bauxite and plywood. Average imports for the first quarter of the years 1937-39 were valued at Fls.1,607,211, and exports during the same period at Fls.815,434.

ECA to Assist Surinam Rice Development

Port of Spain, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The Economic Co-operation Administration has approved a grant of US$1,500,000 to aid a rice project covering 120,000 acres of uncultivated land in Surinam, Dutch Guiana. These funds for the initial stage will be utilized for the purchase of tractors and agricultural equipment in the United States, and for the establishment of mechanized farms.

British Guiana Banana Experimental Scheme Progressing

Port of Spain, Trinidad, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Good progress is being made on a ten-acre banana experimental plot in West Coast Demerara. Some 4,400 trees were planted and these have developed well. Lacatan suckers were imported from Dominica to establish the plot. The Banana Experiment Scheme was launched jointly by the Government of British Guiana, the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association and Messrs. Booker Bros. McConnell & Co. Ltd. It is proposed to put 60,000 acres of land under cultivation by 1953, which it is estimated will produce fruit sufficient to bring ships to Georgetown fortnightly to load 40 to 50 thousand stems.

EGYPT

Egyptian Railway Freight and Passenger Rates Increased

Cairo, August 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Freight, as well as passenger rates, were increased in Egypt on August 1. Increases vary from 20 per cent on quarried building materials and petroleum products, to 40 per cent on cereals, timber, iron, etc., and 100 per cent on cotton. The Egyptian State Railways expect to realize an additional £E1,350,000 per annum as a result.

Egyptian Rice Crop May Be Affected by Droughts

Cairo, August 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Flood water from the Upper Nile has now reached lower Egypt and irrigation difficulties experienced a few weeks ago are almost over. Nevertheless, for a period of about six weeks there was a shortage of water which may have an adverse effect on the rice crops. The Ministry of Supply refuses to commit itself with regard to rice allocations for the various buying countries until more certain estimates of the rice crop can be secured.

Egypt Abolishes Fixed Minimum Price for Cotton

Cairo, August 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Egyptian Government has abolished fixed minimum prices for the new cotton crop, effective August 1, although there is still government control of the degree of price fluctuation on the Alexandria market. Prices must not in one day go more than two per cent above or below the previous day's closing price. On this basis, it is estimated that Egyptian cotton prices will again be competitive on world markets by about the end of August.

WESTERN GERMANY

Germany Receives ECA Funds for Purchase of United States Wheat

Frankfurt, August 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Federal Republic of Germany received authority during July to purchase approximately 200,000 metric tons of wheat from the United States with an ECA allocation of $15 million. The wheat will be delivered during August and September, 1951. This is an advance allocation pending the final decision of the United States Congress concerning the total allocation for the fiscal year 1951-52 for this purpose.

Federal Information Office for Foreign Trade Established in Germany

Frankfurt, August 18, 1951.—(FTS)—A Federal Information Office for Foreign Trade has been established in Cologne as a division of the German Ministry of Economics. Although the office was set up in March of this year it has only now been given legal status by a decree. The purpose of the office is to provide German businessmen and others with information on all foreign trade matters, and to promote German exports. Close contact will be established with German trade and consular representatives abroad. The administrative committee consists of representatives of the Federal ministries concerned, the Provincial ministries, trade and economic associations and the trade unions.

Germany Permits U.S. Dollar Accounts in Canadian Chartered Banks

Frankfurt, August 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bank Deutscher Laender (the German Central Bank) has authorized the opening in Canadian chartered banks of United States dollar accounts by the German foreign trade banks. Payments may be made into and out of these accounts in respect of all business transactions between Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany, including West Berlin. The accounts may not be used for non-commercial transactions.

ITALY

Italian Population Increasing

Rome, August 18, 1951.—(FTS)—According to preliminary estimates, which have not as yet received official confirmation, the Italian population during the year 1950 has increased approximately by 450 thousand units. This increase is greater than that for any one year from 1940 to 1948, and almost equals that of 1949, which totalled 451,000 units. The present population therefore has reached 46,687,000 and increases monthly by approximately 38 thousand units. The annual average increase, however, which had oscillated between 8·2 and 8·7 per thousand from 1930 to 1940, fell to 6·8 during the post-war years and has remained at that level.

Italian Production Higher this Year

(1 metric ton equals 2204 lbs.)

Rome, August 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Italy's zinc production is expected to total about 46,000-47,000 tons in 1951, provided electricity supplies remain normal. In 1950, 38,000 tons of zinc were produced. In 1952, with a favourable hydro-electric situation, this figure should be brought up to over 60,000 tons. This increase will be possible because of the new Goino plants, in the province of Bergamo, which will commence operations at the end of this year. These works have a productive capacity of 18,000 tons. The total productive capacity of the plants will thus be brought up to about 70,000 tons a year.

JAPAN

Japanese Thermometer Output Exceeded Prewar Record

Tokyo, August 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The production of clinical thermometers in Japan during 1950 amounted to four million units and exceeded the prewar record production of 2,900,000 units in 1940. During the past year, Japan exported one million units to countries other than those in Western Europe. It is expected that the 1951 production will be close to 4,500,000 units, and that the increase will be absorbed by the export market.

Japanese Cotton Spindleage Increases

Tokyo, August 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japan Spinners Association reports that the number of cotton spindles installed, as of June 30, totalled 5,054,610. This is an increase of 191,000 spindles, compared with the previous month. Spindles installed since the spindleage limitation was abolished in June, 1950, now total 1,169,260.

Japan Plans for Coastal Passenger Ship Construction

Tokyo, August 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Transportation Ministry has drafted a six thousand million yen three-year coastal passenger ship construction program to commence in 1952. Under the program, 505 vessels totalling 29,900 gross tons will be constructed and 504 vessels amounting to 55,900 gross tons will be remodelled.

Japan Building Sixty-six Ships

Tokoyo, August 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Transportation Ministry disclosed that, as of July 1, 1951, Japanese shipyards were constructing 66 vessels above 100 tons, aggregating 422,135 tons and fitting out 18 vessels above 100 tons, totalling 78,865 tons.

PHILIPPINES

Philippine Lumber Producers Organized

(1 peso equals $0.50 Canadian)

Manila, August 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The increasing interest of other countries, particularly the United States and Japan, in Philippine hardwoods, has prompted the organization of a Philippine Lumber Producers Association, Inc. The incorporation has received the approval of the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission and included in the purposes and objectives of the association is the development of an export trade and the improvement of Philippine lumber production, through selective information and co-operation with interested bureaux of the Philippine Government.

The association plans to embark on a wide program to assure that a high grade quality of lumber is exported through the adoption of measures designed to safeguard the reputation of Philippine mahoganies.

The President of the Association, Mr. A. de las Allas, was formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives and Secretary of Finance.

The values of Philippine timber exported in recent years were as follows:

Year	Bd. Ft.	Value in Pesos
1949	43,382,030	6,520,563
1950	136,551,662	19,638,110
Jan-June 1951	147,326,721	19,069,351

Wallboard Industry Proposed for Philippines

Manila, August 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Proposals to manufacture in the Philippines a hard-pressed board from sawdust are being considered. Information on the availability of German equipment has been studied. The projected Philippine corporation, to be capitalized at $500,000, plans to utilize the results of investigations made by the National Development Company, a Philippine Government-owned corporation.

Oil Refinery Proposed for the Philippines

Manila, July 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The Philippine Administration of Economic Co-ordination has welcomed an announcement of Caltex (Phil.) Inc. that an oil refinery will be established in Manila with a capacity of 16,000 barrels, requiring an investment of $12·5 million.

Philippine Dessicated Coconut Plants Closing

Manila, August 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Manufacturers of desiccated coconut have reluctantly decided to close their plants, due to the freezing of prices of desiccated coconut in the United States, and the lay-off of about 10,000 workers is imminent.

It is feared that in 1954, when the duty free privilege between the Philippines and the United States on products entering either country will cease to exist, the United States will look to Ceylon for desiccated coconut, as Canada is presently doing, in view of Ceylon's more competitive prices.

National Rice and Corn Corporation Created in the Philippines

Manila, July 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Republic Act No. 663 of the Philippines has re-created NARIC (National Rice and Corn Corporation) to develop and improve rice and corn industries, stabilize prices of rice and corn, and promote social and economic conditions of those engaged in the production of rice and corn.

The corporation will have a capital of $10 million, all to be subscribed by the government, except certain shares as may be necessary to be sold to members of the board of directors.

PORTUGAL

Portugal Produces Iron Pyrites and Sulphur

Lisbon, July 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The world shortage of sulphur has resulted in more extensive mining of iron pyrites in Portugal. In 1950, 468,000 tons were mined but it is now believed that the production is in the neighbourhood of 900,000 tons per year. This output may be continued for many years, as Portugal, apparently has very appreciable reserves.

The production of sulphur has been improved and, in some instances, a purity of 99·5 has been attained.

Films Imported into Portugal

Lisbon, July 27, 1951.—(FTS)—Portugal spent $254,000 on exposed motion picture films in 1950. The United States was the principal supplier at $110,000, followed by Great Britain at $46,173, with smaller amounts from Italy, France, Germany and Spain.

During the same period, unexposed films to the value of $81,000 were imported, of which more than one-half came from the United States.

Portugal Exports Superphosphate Fertilizer

Lisbon, July 27, 1951.—(FTS)—A new plant for the production of superphosphates, installed by the Companhila União Fabril, now makes Portugal not only self-supporting in this important material, but with a surplus for export.

Recently 6,000 tons were exported to Greece and it is anticipated that a lucrative market will be found in the United Kingdom and Mediterranean countries.

Trinidad Sugar Crop Below Estimates

Port of Spain, August 24, 1951.—(FTS)—According to an announcement by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad, only 140,632 tons of sugar were produced from the 1951 crop, against a pre-crop estimate of 162,500 tons. The 1949 crop yielded 159,135 tons of sugar while the 1950 crop gave 146,500 tons. Factories continued grinding into June, but bad weather forced a halt in operations before the entire crop had been reaped.

Trinidad Increases Cocoa Exports

Port of Spain, August 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Trinidad has already exported 18 million pounds of cocoa this year, which is some two million pounds more than the total export figure for the 1949-50 crop year. More favourable prices now being offered on the world market are said to be the reason for the increase. The Department of Agriculture has stated that the response to its cocoa rehabilitation scheme has been good, and much more use of the clonal cocoa variety is being made than previously.

Trinidad May Have Condensed and Powdered Milk Plant

Port of Spain, August 24, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported reliably that a Trinidad firm proposes to establish a factory in the south of the island for the manufacture of condensed and powdered milk. The firm which is backed by Danish interests will have a nominal capital of B.W.I. $240,000.

Canada Sends Note to Washington About Imports of Dairy Products

The Secretary of State for External Affairs has forwarded to Washington a Canadian Note concerning restrictions on the importation into the United States of fats, oils and other dairy products, which was submitted last week to the State Department. The text of the note follows:

"The recent announcement of the United States Department of Agriculture with regard to the control of imports into the United States of fats, oils, and other dairy products has created a situation which is of urgent concern to the Canadian Government. The restriction of the imports of dried milk products, and cheese in particular, will cause immediate damage to Canadian trade with the United States.

"In the case of cheese, the new import quota will reduce United States imports substantially below the levels which have prevailed in the immediate past. This reduction cannot fail to have a serious prejudicial effect upon the position of the Canadian dairy industry.

"While the impact of the new restrictions upon particular producers is of immediate concern, the Canadian Government wishes also to call the particular attention of the Government of the United States to the more far-reaching implications of this action. The new restrictions announced by the United States Department of Agriculture are contrary to the obligations which the two governments have assumed toward one another in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The latter provides clearly that quantitative import restrictions of this kind shall not be imposed except in certain stated circumstances, which cannot be held to exist at present in respect of these commodities. These new import controls, furthermore, will nullify the value of certain of the tariff concessions which were negotiated at Geneva in 1947 and at Torquay, these concessions having been bound by the United States until January 1, 1954.

"The Government of Canada has sought at all times to observe the terms of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which govern the commercial relations between our two countries. The Canadian Government earnestly hopes the Government of the United States will review the action it has recently taken to restrict the imports of dairy products, in the light of the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, in order that the mutually advantageous trade, which is of such great importance to the general well-being of both our countries, may not be impaired."

French Exchange Regulations of Interest to Travellers

Paris, August 20, 1951.—(FTS)—A review of exchange regulations concerning the import and export of instruments of payment by travellers was published in the *Moniteur Officiel* of August 9. Although few limitations or formalities will be enforced in future, the following summary may be of help to Canadians visting France.

BANK NOTES

Foreign: There is no limitation on amounts which may be imported or exported, but a traveller may not export a sum larger than he brought in with him, unless permission of the Foreign Exchange Office is obtained.

French Francs: There is no limit on the amount which may be carried by a traveller on entering France, but only 50,000 francs in cash may be carried out, regardless of the amount imported.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, LETTERS OF CREDIT AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS OF PAYMENT

Foreign: There is no limitation on amounts imported, but only those brought in with the traveller (less the amount changed in France) may be re-exported.

Jewellery: The import or export of gold in all forms being prohibited, except under licence, travellers are limited to a weight of 500 grams (1 lb 1½ oz.) of gold jewellery both on entry and departure, and such jewellery must be of a nature corresponding to the social station of the wearer.

FORMALITIES ON ENTRY AND DEPARTURE

Travellers must declare verbally on entering France any gold jewellery (or other forms of gold) they are carrying. They may be asked to state the amount of foreign exchange (bills, notes or cheques) they carry. The same provisions apply on leaving the country.

EXCHANGE OF FOREIGN CURRENCY

The purchase of francs and the sale of foreign currency or cheques may only be made at customs exchange offices, banks, certain hotels and railway stations and other authorized agents.

In their own interests, travellers are strongly advised to observe this regulation and to change their money if possible at banks or other authorized dealers. Street corner black market operators and certain bars or clubs may offer up to 10 per cent above the legal rate of exchange but the traveller is almost certain to be short-changed or given counterfeit currency.

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodities	June			January-June		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
MAIN GROUPS	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	13·3	45·6	49·7	62·9	211·6	288·9
Animals and Animal Products	1·7	5·8	9·1	13·3	38·4	68·6
Fibres, Textiles and Products	6·1	26·8	41·3	44·9	167·3	286·0
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2·7	8·2	11·7	15·8	47·3	69·3
Iron and Products	13·4	93·4	120·0	87·3	479·4	687·0
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3·3	17·2	25·0	19·8	97·5	148·3
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	11·8	57·2	61·2	54·0	258·8	313·8
Chemicals and Allied Products	2·7	14·5	15·5	15·7	76·3	101·7
Miscellaneous Commodities	4·0	13·8	26·9	22·9	76·5	138·7
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	58·9	282·5	360·4	336·7	1,453·1	2,102·4
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits	2,536	9,708	8,061	9,688	39,933	44,214
Nuts	327	2,516	2,209	1,495	12,946	13,609
Vegetables	837	4,267	4,693	4,666	17,687	20,269
Grains and products	2,031	4,463	3,475	9,948	12,792	21,979
Sugar and products	2,365	9,065	9,209	8,475	31,061	34,343
Cocoa and chocolate	172	815	1,336	909	7,303	6,313
Coffee and chicory	320	2,751	2,956	2,209	18,205	25,607
Tea	1,251	2,393	2,140	5,010	15,633	12,215
Beverages, alcoholic	508	1,352	1,184	2,620	7,031	8,097
Gums and resins	111	430	550	643	2,654	3,901
Oilcake and oilcake meal	28	131	179	384	944	1,389
Oils, vegetable	968	3,438	3,848	6,844	15,132	29,341
Rubber and products	1,241	2,790	7,954	5,245	18,042	54,053
Seeds	22	251	528	1,106	3,819	4,636
Tobacco	194	334	298	1,037	1,926	1,919
Vegetable products, other	348	904	1,053	2,630	6,489	7,057
TOTAL	13,260	45,608	49,674	62,909	211,598	288,941
Animals and Animal Products:						
Animals, living	185	246	295	524	1,254	1,779
Fish and fishery products	271	356	401	1,012	1,882	2,541
Furs and products	364	1,272	1,293	3,820	11,105	15,576
Hides and skins, raw	111	773	1,660	1,170	5,987	9,805
Leather, unmanufactured	192	608	920	1,208	3,904	5,849
Leather, manufactured	100	345	493	1,193	3,157	4,113
Meats	208	623	1,711	611	2,531	9,582
Milk and products	20	134	343	1,594	990	4,549
Animal oils, fats, greases	33	416	596	405	2,464	7,803
Animals products, other	258	1,066	1,386	1,803	5,145	7,023
TOTAL	1,741	5,839	9,096	13,340	38,419	68,621
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton, raw and linters	939	5,411	7,071	6,413	36,061	61,299
Cotton products	1,034	4,890	6,213	8,356	33,818	54,313
Flax, hemp, jute and products	591	2,047	4,039	4,130	12,880	15,450
Silk and products	454	577	576	3,236	3,409	4,613
Wool, raw and unmanufactured	530	5,089	9,869	5,343	23,052	55,355
Wool products	1,039	4,318	5,505	8,285	26,151	38,953
Synthetic fibre	180	1,446	3,238	1,738	10,029	21,319
Textile products, other	1,295	2,996	4,833	7,382	21,857	34,695
TOTAL	6,062	26,773	41,344	44,882	167,255	285,997
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Wood, unmanufactured	562	1,727	2,936	2,803	8,456	15,759
Wood, manufactured	333	1,333	2,367	2,147	7,622	12,132
Paper	590	1,922	2,610	3,726	10,973	17,049
Books and printed matter	1,209	3,247	3,801	7,116	20,237	24,405
TOTAL	2,694	8,230	11,714	15,792	47,288	69,345
Iron and Its Products:						
Iron ore	301	2,005	3,171	571	2,838	4,916
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	13	88	387	311	349	4,590
Ferro-alloys	40	157	363	172	485	1,722
Scrap iron	67	466	261	395	1,289	1,701

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Continued

Commodities	June			January-June		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Its Products—Conc.						
Castings and forgings	243	692	950	1,295	4,050	5,569
Rolling mill products	1,719	8,102	15,213	11,930	39,703	78,030
Pipes, tubes and fittings	153	5,937	3,978	1,171	17,273	20,864
Wire and chain	188	930	1,461	1,178	5,150	7,877
Engines and boilers	601	4,883	6,620	4,879	26,990	41,541
Farm implements and machinery	1,772	15,809	17,982	11,663	98,456	102,818
Hardware and cutlery	156	1,009	1,486	1,073	5,622	9,313
Household machinery	265	1,155	1,147	1,341	6,654	8,345
Mining, metallurgical machinery	562	2,380	4,642	2,713	12,374	23,991
Business, printing machinery	568	1,949	2,350	3,992	13,531	19,571
Other non-farm machinery	2,020	13,522	20,644	13,074	77,953	111,576
Stamped and coated products	145	718	866	775	3,626	5,912
Tools	210	1,140	1,610	1,211	6,036	9,923
Autos, freight and passenger	954	10,291	8,592	8,151	41,516	54,750
Automobile parts	1,890	15,584	17,353	13,240	75,731	111,471
Other vehicles, chiefly iron	141	1,237	1,724	938	9,719	9,890
Cooking and heating apparatus	122	1,071	1,704	632	5,625	10,716
Iron products, other	1,266	4,285	6,844	7,240	24,471	41,940
TOTAL	13,397	93,411	119,990	87,301	479,441	687,024
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminium and products	601	1,642	2,699	2,250	6,282	12,487
Brass, and copper, and products	273	1,388	1,622	1,804	7,609	11,589
Lead and products	12	25	256	69	387	472
Nickel and products	126	608	459	762	3,633	3,332
Precious metals (except gold)	192	1,816	3,308	1,523	14,053	17,574
Tin and products	121	903	825	1,097	3,666	9,668
Zinc and products	56	240	357	384	1,619	2,322
Clocks and watches	165	1,107	832	1,002	6,188	5,055
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,078	6,837	10,269	6,607	40,415	60,371
Non-ferrous products, other	674	2,641	4,360	4,310	13,620	25,457
TOTAL	3,298	17,206	24,988	19,808	97,473	148,327
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Asbestos annd products	71	212	232	464	1,177	1,657
Clay and products	651	2,964	3,873	4,087	15,635	21,835
Coal	2,754	17,026	15,592	16,141	76,086	74,612
Coal products	231	1,104	2,221	1,614	6,163	10,341
Glass and glassware	530	2,297	2,741	3,172	13,491	17,048
Petroleum, crude	4,866	18,743	18,770	16,219	89,872	108,853
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	1,792	10,400	11,441	6,782	36,923	51,839
Stone and products	567	2,304	3,590	3,400	9,883	14,649
Non-metallic products, other	337	2,129	2,766	2,100	9,570	12,926
TOTAL	11,797	57,180	61,227	53,980	258,800	313,761
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids	115	481	664	756	2,607	4,129
Cellulose products	138	502	618	892	3,125	3,880
Drugs, medicines, pharmaceuticals	294	1,980	1,710	1,901	10,253	13,093
Dyeing and tanning materials	268	927	1,125	1,712	5,932	8,631
Fertilizers	158	491	639	1,142	4,014	4,505
Paints and varnishes	298	1,546	1,808	1,703	8,275	11,454
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	655	2,548	2,457	3,304	10,563	13,201
Synthetic resins and products	67	1,810	2,263	407	10,214	16,396
Chemical products, other	678	4,175	4,180	3,931	21,300	26,429
TOTAL	2,670	14,461	15,466	15,749	76,284	101,719
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Films	99	319	474	745	2,186	2,952
Toys and sporting goods	194	565	935	1,025	2,991	5,633
Refrigerators and parts	117	1,401	3,869	881	6,133	22,562
Musical instruments	78	230	379	606	1,759	2,760
Scientific equipment	341	1,835	2,205	2,045	11,557	13,459
Aircraft and parts	265	796	2,559	1,526	5,545	14,490
Works of art	196	235	252	701	1,331	1,524
Canadian tourists' purchases	635	2,516	3,577	3,275	10,827	16,176
Parcels of small value	379	1,127	2,206	2,270	4,026	11,565
Wax, mineral and vegetable	23	131	180	203	1,233	1,595
Miscellaneous consumer goods	386	973	1,325	2,475	5,769	8,838
Miscellaneous, other	769	1,874	5,926	4,394	12,341	21,975
Canadian goods returned	183	354	428	1,058	3,554	4,320
Non-commercial articles	362	1,399	2,608	1,728	7,245	10,802
TOTAL	4,027	13,756	26,923	22,931	76,494	138,652

Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

Commodities	June			January—June		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
ALL COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	13,260	45,608	49,674	62,909	211,598	288,941
Animals and Animal Products	1,741	5,839	9,096	13,340	38,419	68,621
Fibres, Textiles and Products	6,062	26,773	41,344	44,882	167,255	285,997
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,694	8,230	11,714	15,792	47,288	69,345
Iron and Products	13,397	93,411	119,990	87,301	479,441	687,024
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3,298	17,206	24,988	19,808	97,473	148,327
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	11,797	57,180	61,227	53,980	258,800	313,761
Chemicals and Allied Products	2,670	14,461	15,466	15,749	76,284	101,719
Miscellaneous Commodities	4,027	13,756	26,923	22,931	76,494	138,652
TOTAL	58,947	282,463	360,421	336,692	1,453,051	2,102,387
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	1,360	2,372	1,405	7,924	12,661	9,227
Animals and Animal Products	309	657	1,366	2,363	4,359	7,413
Fibres, Textiles and Products	2,918	8,665	12,753	20,922	53,257	81,610
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	299	338	466	1,520	1,693	1,970
Iron and Products	1,668	17,393	13,265	12,357	71,335	70,457
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	375	2,290	4,301	2,922	16,264	19,987
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	1,285	2,716	3,086	5,380	13,268	15,326
Chemicals and Allied Products	480	1,178	1,342	2,916	6,182	7,572
Miscellaneous Commodities	547	1,500	1,944	3,207	8,157	11,043
TOTAL	9,242	37,108	39,928	59,510	187,177	224,606
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	5,139	18,663	18,333	26,827	84,616	112,016
Animals and Animal Products	804	3,629	5,103	5,642	26,843	46,395
Fibres, Textiles and Products	2,138	10,303	15,850	15,139	70,232	139,624
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,221	7,560	10,468	1,247	43,798	63,930
Iron and Products	11,045	74,551	100,915	71,837	402,080	594,939
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	1,955	11,211	15,654	12,991	66,604	105,028
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	8,848	39,424	39,295	41,778	183,679	204,858
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,872	12,169	13,431	10,806	65,974	88,665
Miscellaneous Commodities	3,058	10,809	22,424	17,115	60,720	115,563
TOTAL	37,081	188,320	241,473	215,382	1,004,546	1,471,017
OTHER COUNTRIES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	6,761	24,573	29,936	28,158	114,320	167,698
Animals and Animal Products	628	1,553	2,627	5,334	7,216	14,813
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,005	7,806	12,740	8,822	43,766	64,763
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	173	331	781	1,024	13,797	3,445
Iron and Products	684	1,467	5,809	3,107	6,026	21,629
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	968	3,706	5,032	3,895	14,604	23,212
Non-Metalic Minerals, Products	1,663	15,040	18,846	6,822	61,852	93,576
Chemicals and Allied Products	318	1,113	692	2,026	4,128	5,482
Miscellaneous Commodities	422	1,447	2,556	2,610	7,617	12,046
TOTAL	12,623	57,035	79,019	61,799	261,327	406,763

New Zealand Wool Export Figures Published

Wellington, August 13, 1951.—(FTS)—New Zealand exported 704,202 bales of wool between July 1, 1950 and May 31, 1951. The shipment consisted of 519,724 bales of greasy, 96,162 bales of slipe and 88,310 bales of scoured wool, and the value of these exports amounted to £99,829,786. The main importers were the United Kingdom, 336,454 bales; United States, 91,681 bales; France, 82,492; Germany, 40,977 bales; Poland, 29,011; Belgium, 26,018; Canada, 19,974; Italy, 16,018; Holland, 11,574.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade
Brampton—Chamber of Commerce
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Chamber of Commerce
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

A. P. BISSONNET, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Karachi, Pakistan, since June, 1950, has returned to Canada on leave and will visit Montreal from September 5 to 19 inclusive to discuss business conditions in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran with Canadian businessmen.

T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, since November, 1945, has returned home and completed a tour of Eastern Canada on June 23. He will commence a tour of Western Canada in Vancouver on September 4.

Vancouver: Victoria—September 4-7
Edmonton—September 10-11
Ottawa—September 13-15
Toronto—September 17-26
St. Catharines: Welland—September 28
Montreal—October 1-9

JOHN A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Caracas, Venezuela, since February, 1948, has returned home on leave. He completed a tour of Eastern Canada in St. John's, Newfoundland, on June 29, and commenced a tour of Western Canada in Brampton, Ontario, on August 27.

London—September 7-8
Walkerville—September 10
Winnipeg—September 13
Edmonton—September 15-16
Calgary—September 18
Vancouver—September 20-27

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, primarily pertaining to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from Information Division, Depatment of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipments to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canadian trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade:* Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

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FOREIGN TRADE

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COVER SUBJECT—Port of Liverpool, through which flows a large proportion of the British imports from Canada and exports to this country from the United Kingdom. The policy of Great Britain in recent times of cutting imports from dollar countries, including Canada, and substituting soft-currency countries as sources of supply wherever possible, has changed during the first six months of this year. Essential raw materials are being obtained from any source, regardless of currency, though strict import controls are imposed on "non-essentials". (Trade of the United Kingdom during the first half of 1951, compared with same period in 1950, is reviewed on pages 354-365 of this issue of Foreign Trade).

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United Kingdom

Trade Gap Widens

Underlying balance of payments difficulties lie with United Kingdom's own external balance of payments with the world, rather than with the sterling area's balance with the dollar countries.

By J. E. Lancaster, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

LONDON.—A wide visible trade gap, amounting to £554,800,000, or more than twice the figure for the first half of 1950, is revealed by United Kingdom trade figures covering the six-month period ending June 30, 1951.

In June alone, this gap was as much as £151 million. Although month-to-month trade figures, and even half-yearly figures, are not necessarily a reliable guide for the full year's results, if the Government's Economic Survey is to be followed, visible imports for the second half of the year will have to be restricted to £1,340 million, a figure practically the same as last year's for the same period. With increased prices for foodstuffs and raw materials, there is room for reasonable doubt as to whether imports can be held to the schedule envisaged in the survey.

The figures in the trade accounts show only the visible trade balance and do not take into account invisible earnings from insurance, shipping and other services, government releases on invisible trade not being available until October. The trade figures for the period in question, therefore, which measure exports on a f.o.b. basis and imports c.i.f., do not reveal a true picture of the earnings of the nation's economy through foreign trade. Nevertheless, it is already officially acknowledged that the overall balance shows some deficit in the first six months. With a surplus on invisible account of £450 million forecast for the full year 1951, and assuming that 50 per cent of this was earned during the period under discussion, the resulting overall deficit may well be over £250 million. This figure is in excess of the deficit the government was prepared to accept for the whole year, even taking stockpiling necessities into consideration. Meanwhile, invisible exports may suffer from the loss of Anglo-Iranian Oil Company earnings.

Balance of Payments Problem Difficult to Solve

The underlying balance of payments difficulties facing the United Kingdom lie with this country's own external balance of payments with the world, including the rest of the sterling area, rather than with the sterling area's balance with the dollar countries, as was the case during the crisis of 1949. While the sterling area's surplus has dwindled appreciably, from $543 million including Marshall Aid in the fourth quarter of 1950, to $99 million including $55 million of Marshall Aid in the second quarter of 1951, no actual deficit has occurred to date. Thus, the balance of payments problem confronting the United Kingdom appears to be more severe and difficult to solve than the 1949 crisis which led to the cutting of trade ties with the dollar countries. A reflection on the United Kingdom's position is the current month-by-month deficit with the European Payments Union, although it should be recorded that the United Kingdom still has an accumulated credit of £104½ million with the Union.

The deterioration in the United Kingdom's balance of payments has been primarily caused by the steep rise in prices of raw materials and foodstuffs. According to recent Board of Trade calculations, this has forced the nation to exchange 20 per cent more exports for a given volume of imports. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has estimated that the additional burden on the economy may be as much as £950 million a year. In June, however, for the first time in a year the Board of Trade index number on prices of raw materials failed to show any increase. As the export price index rose slightly, the spread between the indexes of imports and exports narrowed indicating a move in the terms of trade in Britain's favour. Unfortunately, any levelling off or fall in raw material prices has been, to a great extent, in sterling area commodities such as rubber, tin and raw wool, revealing a sharp cut in United States buying of these commodities with consequent loss in dollar earnings. It seems too early, however, because of this circumstance, to forecast a sterling area (and United Kingdom) dollar deficit with cuts in store on imports from dollar countries. Although there probably will be no broadening of the base on dollar imports by the United Kingdom, "non-essential" goods continuing to be heavily restricted, purchases of vital commodities such as non-ferrous metals and other required raw materials should be maintained and in some cases increased. Figures on imports from Canada and other major suppliers which follow would seem to substantiate this thesis.

Import Policy Shows Change

The United Kingdom's policy in recent times of cutting imports from dollar countries, including Canada, and substituting soft currency countries as sources of supply wherever possible, has changed somewhat during the period. The emphasis now appears to be placed on obtaining quantities of essential raw materials from any source regardless of currency. Newsprint, cardboard, non-ferrous metals, iron ore and so on are being purchased in Canada in many cases, up to the ability of Canadian producers to supply. On the other hand, strict import control over goods classed as "non-essential" has prevented a rise in the export of many Canadian products. Indeed, many declines from last year's figures are recorded. Rubber footwear and goods under the heading "apparel", which are included in the Token Import Scheme, have enjoyed larger sales in this country, reflecting the increase in the basic percentage of the scheme from 20 to 40 per cent, effective from January 1 of this year. Shipments of Canadian foodstuffs, in most cases, are down from last year following the trend established the year before. While last year's drop may be attributed to the United Kingdom's policy of diverting purchases from dollar countries, this year's figures apparently reveal the higher domestic purchasing power as well as the high prices prevailing in Canada, which not only have had the effect of retaining these products on the home market but, from the United Kingdom standpoint, have made other countries more attractive as sources of supply.

United Kingdom Imports of Grain and Flour

		QUANTITIES	
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
CANADA	39,053,639	28,293,129	19,672,800
United States	7,278,928	11,184,152	24,601,869
Total	73,473,238	64,982,897	73,366,279
		VALUE	
	1949	1950	1951
CANADA	£ 48,959,527	£ 43,219,659	£ 32,573,789
United States	9,402,379	15,020,359	39,824,475
Total	99,978,256	87,867,145	119,800,443

Total imports of wheat were 35·1 million cwt., only slightly greater than the 33 million cwt. in the same period of 1950. The United States displaced Canada as the largest supplier, shipping 15 million cwt. as compared with Canada's 14 million. The relative positions last year were the United States 6·9 million, and Canada 24·6 million cwt. The freezing of a sizeable percentage of Canada's prairie grain crop last August and transportation difficulties are the prime reasons for the United Kingdom's increased buying in the United States.

Imports of Canadian Wheat Flour Higher

No oats or barley were shipped from Canada. However, total wheat flour imports increased to 6·6 million cwts. from 4·5 million during the same period last year. Canada shipped 5·8 million cwt. of this total, far outclassing Australia, the second largest supplier, which delivered 752,000 cwt. There were no shipments recorded in 1951 from the United States, which supplied three-quarters of a million cwt. in the first six months of 1950.

United Kingdom Imports of Meat

		QUANTITIES	
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
CANADA	228,712	585,775	16,018
Denmark	649,139	1,722,629	2,226,003
Total	9,729,665	14,831,736	9,375,159
		VALUE	
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 2,378,725	£ 7,633,463	£ 186,735
Denmark	7,557,698	19,194,417	27,238,517
Total	61,221,765	107,622,168	103,740,435

Other large suppliers of meat were the Netherlands with shipments valued at £14·4 million; New Zealand, £12·5 million; France, £11 million and Australia, £9 million. Canada's share of the trade this year, as last, was almost entirely made up of bacon. The precipitate fall in Canada's shipments was caused primarily by the higher prices required by Canadian producers and the consequent failure to negotiate contracts with this country.

United Kingdom Imports of Dairy Produce

	VALUE		
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 2,480,461	£ 1,383,936	£ 59,324
New Zealand	32,054,120	34,591,551	35,185,835
Total	98,109,613	90,587,414	85,941,281

Shipments of Canadian cheese to this market declined from the relatively small quantities exported last year and the year before.

United Kingdom Imports of Canadian Cheese

Year	Value	Amount
1951	£ 57,549	4,512 cwt.
1950	£454,835	47,815 cwt.
1949	£628,459	70,647 cwt.

New Zealand was the biggest supplier of cheese to the United Kingdom, shipping over 60 per cent of all imports by quantity and value. The New Zealand figures are £9 million and 1·1 million cwt. this year, compared with £8·4 million and 1·1 million cwt. last year. Other large suppliers were Australia, Denmark and the Netherlands. As Canadian availabilities fell during the period, shipments to the United Kingdom naturally decreased, most of the cheese shipped being on the 1950 contract. Seasonable factors affect shipments of commodities of this nature, and it is therefore difficult to judge Canadian prospects for the whole year by deliveries to date.

No Eggs in Shell Shipped by Canada

Canada shipped no eggs in the shell, either during the first six months of this year or last. Denmark continues to be the largest supplier delivering £5·1 million out of a total of £8·1 million. Dried whole eggs came mostly from the United States which shipped £2·9 million out of a total of £3 million. Because Canada was importing eggs during the period, being a seasonal importer, and also because of the prevailing high price in Canada, there was no possibility of meeting the United Kingdom market requirements from Canadian sources.

United Kingdom Imports of Fresh Fruit

	QUANTITIES		
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
CANADA	....	687,321	403,201
Spain	2,038,882	2,270,279	4,148,309
Total	16,675,198	17,882,975	20,554,419

	VALUE		
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£	£ 1,575,705	£ 1,223,385
Spain	4,460,791	5,788,678	11,574,843
Total	52,586,794	57,770,096	68,339,658

Australia and Italy shared honours as apple suppliers to the United Kingdom by value and quantity. The figures were Australia, £2·3 million, 571,161 cwt. and Italy, £2·3 million, 717,951 cwt. Canada's shipments declined somewhat in 1951, £1·2 million and 403,200 cwt., as compared with £1·5 million and 687,321 cwt. in 1950. There were no imports of Canadian apples listed in the first half of 1949.

United Kingdom Imports of Beverages and Cocoa Preparations

	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 76,031	£ 43,520	£ 144,379
British West Africa	15,890,108	15,414,832	24,314,965
Total	61,490,605	68,544,370	96,771,978

British West Africa took first place because of large shipments of cocoa to this market. India, with shipments worth £21·6 million, and Ceylon, £11·2 million, were next, their shipments consisting mostly of tea.

United Kingdom Imports of Other Food

		VALUE	
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 248,205	£ 721,256	£ 1,423,413
Cuba	3,961,631	7,376,945	19,463,592
Total	70,265,043	74,168,687	121,825,156

Canada Second Largest Supplier of Canned Fish

Canned fish was the only item under the "other foods" category in which Canadian imports played a part. Outside of Portugal's £1·2 million by value and 79,017 cwt. by quantity, Canada was the largest supplier of canned fish with shipments of 58,863 cwt. valued at £1 million. Sardines and salmon enjoyed the largest market, which totalled £4 million. The large imports from Cuba consisted mostly of sugar.

United Kigdom Imports of Tobacco

		QUANTITIES	
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
CANADA	9,825,390	11,894,935	16,296,148
United States	11,425,666	19,680,382	22,659,699
Total	72,883,374	80,906,116	76,741,523

		VALUE	
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 1,441,051	£ 2,066,692	£ 3,378,136
United States	1,774,199	3,852,980	5,363,271
Total	11,941,823	15,051,522	17,040,391

Reflecting the extreme coal shortage which faced the United Kingdom this year, imports totalled 1,142,404 tons as compared with only 736 tons the year before. The cost of the 1951 imports is given as £7,948,977. Total shipments of asbestos amounted to 54,574 cwt., valued at £3·4 million, compared with 56,376 cwt. valued at £3·3 million last year. Chrysotile made up approximately 60 per cent of the shipments. By value Southern Rhodesia nosed out Canada with asbestos deliveries valued at £1·3 million to Canada's £1 million. The quantities were, Southern Rhodesia 17,187 tons and Canada 19,584 tons. The comparison in quantities shipped and the amount of exchange received in each case is due to the fact that Southern Rhodesia shipped only high grade long-fibred asbestos while Canada shipped mixed grades.

United Kingdom Imports of Iron Ore and Concentrates

		QUANTITIES	
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
	tons	tons	tons
CANADA	149,032	5,525	71,885
Sweden	1,468,439	1,727,457	1,427,515
Total	4,006,414	4,253,156	3,613,204

United Kingdom Imports of Iron Ore and Concentrates

	VALUE 1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 429,681	£ 18,217	£ 373,544
Sweden	4,449,049	5,263,046	4,805,462
Total	11,663,827	12,197,838	14,042,859

United Kingdom Imports of Iron Ore and Scrap

	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 430,983	£ 18,626	£ 373,552
Sweden	4,449,049	5,263,049	4,805,919
Total	14,149,000	21,049,169	17,798,266

Other large suppliers of iron ore and scrap were Algeria, Spain and Tunisia. The decline in importation of iron ore and scrap indicates the extent of the raw material shortages which are hampering steel production in this country at the present time.

Canada Is Sole Supplier of Nickel

Canada is the United Kingdom's sole supplier of nickel ore, concentrates and matte. Imports this year rose sharply. Figures for 1951 and the last two years are as follows:

Year	Value	Amount
1951	£3,969,872	18,882 cwt.
1950	£1,854,102	10,594 cwt.
1949	£1,470,601	15,171 cwt.

The wide variations in value between the years, compared with quantities received, should be noted.

Australia enjoys the lion's share of the zinc ore and concentrates market with deliveries amounting to 62,241 tons valued at £2·6 million, out of a total of 70,581 tons valued at £2·9 million. Canada's contribution remained steady in quantity at 7,848 tons this year, as compared with 7,492 tons in 1950. The value of Canadian shipments, however, jumped from £116,930 to £337,500, illustrating once again the relatively large increase in the market price.

United Kingdom Imports of Wood and Timber

	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 7,579,878	£ 2,473,958	£ 17,775,703
Total	34,571,686	33,076,081	71,321,457

Canada was by far the largest supplier of softwoods, shipping 165,327 standards valued at £14·6 million, compared with 23,603 standards at £1·6 million last year, and 70,550 standards valued at £4·5 million in 1949. Other large suppliers were Sweden with 97,203 standards valued at £7·5 million; Finland, 71,179 standards valued at £5·1 million and the United States with 50,671 standards valued at £4·4 million. The Soviet Union shipped 858 standards valued at £50,454. Yugoslavia, with shipments somewhat down in volume but up in value at £2·5 million, was, however, displaced from her leading position last year. Canada also supplied hardwoods to the value of £155,043, down from £200,360 last year, pit props valued at £86,917, and railway ties, valued at £1·4 million. Nigeria was the largest supplier of hardwood and her exports to this market were 51,932 standards valued at £3 million.

Noteworthy, because of present political troubles, is the fact that Iran is the largest single supplier of oil to the United Kingdom with shipments valued at £14·8 million this year, compared with £10·1 million the previous year. The Argentine Republic was second, shipping edible and other oils to the value of £10·4 million.

United Kingdom Imports of Undressed Hides and Skins

	QUANTITIES		
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
CANADA	31,924	28,859	19,627
Argentine Republic	602,276	587,095	238,278
Total	1,549,274	1,667,939	1,371,910

	VALUE		
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 1,101,042	£ 1,256,754	£ 2,127,342
Argentine Republic	5,744,176	6,167,744	4,280,365
Total	20,753,891	25,850,905	41,480,104

Soviet Union Largest Fur Supplier

The Soviet Union followed by the United States was the largest supplier of furs and undressed skins. Canada was in third place with total exports valued at £1·9 million, just exceeding South Africa's total. Canada is the United Kingdom's fifth largest supplier of hides and undressed skins, with the Argentine, Brazil, United States and Australia the leaders in this field.

United Kingdom Imports of Paper-Making Materials

	QUANTITIES		
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
	tons	tons	tons
CANADA	68,764	35,797	79,818
Sweden	235,800	294,850	284,418
Total	868,337	896,633	1,067,639

	VALUE		
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 2,853,817	£ 1,692,231	£ 4,825,830
Sweden	8,908,969	8,733,924	18,303,906
Total	27,004,460	23,531,386	57,510,124

Importations of items in the paper-making category were moderately up in quantity but sizeably up in value. Canada shared in the general increase indicating that the United Kingdom is being forced to turn to all suppliers regardless of currency considerations.

United Kingdom Imports of Iron, Steel and Manufactures

	QUANTITIES		
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
	tons	tons	tons
CANADA	33,573	22,031	22,764
France	105,086	139,976	123,032
Total	702,704	414,292	369,741

	VALUE		
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 1,684,263	£ 1,110,085	£ 1,427,933
France	2,346,260	3,024,717	3,062,279
Total	20,435,105	13,531,954	15,034,252

United Kingdom Imports of Aluminum and Alloys

	QUANTITIES		
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
CANADA	1,361,980	1,082,809	1,255,360
Norway	23,198	163,625	44,415
Other Foreign Countries	22,303	82,712	41,127
Total	1,407,481	1,329,146	1,341,016

	VALUE		
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 5,502,344	£ 5,985,610	£ 7,739,638
Norway	149,851	976,292	283,013
Other Foreign Countries	52,684	489,571	257,798
Total	5,704,879	7,451,473	8,281,163

Although shipments of aluminum and alloys were up from last year, the price increased to a greater extent than the volume.

United Kingdom Imports of Electrolytic Copper

	QUANTITIES		
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
	tons	tons	tons
CANADA	25,192	29,926	28,323
Northern Rhodesia	15,645	18,113	33,583
United States	17,959	30,088	45,047
Total	85,897	103,226	121,189

	VALUE		
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 3,429,784	£ 4,620,110	£ 5,823,277
Northern Rhodesia	2,069,416	2,390,452	6,579,201
United States	2,398,262	4,759,974	9,334,683
Total	11,486,957	15,670,026	24,655,878

The large imports of electrolytic copper credited to the United States refer to an arrangement whereby North Rhodesian "blister" copper is shipped to the United States, utilizing the excess refining capacity there. The refined copper is then exported to the United Kingdom.

United Kingdom Imports of Lead

	QUANTITIES		
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
	tons	tons	tons
CANADA	19,573	9,171	15,383
Australia	73,369	70,919	35,176
Total	108,076	97,261	58,154

	VALUE		
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 2,319,681	£ 881,994	£ 2,135,354
Australia	7,834,929	5,891,896	4,248,798
Total	11,954.880	8,282,142	7,685,874

Imports of Lead Have Fallen

Although the United Kingdom is desperately short of lead, trade figures reveal that imports have steadily fallen. The reason for the decrease in the tonnage received is the continuing shipping difficulties in Australia. It is hoped that figures for the second half of 1951 will reveal an increase in imports.

United Kingdom Imports of Zinc

QUANTITIES

	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
	tons	tons	tons
CANADA	26,048	13,384	16,891
Australia	18,204	19,751	14,353
Total	84,945	75,895	54,760

VALUE

	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 2,507,230	£ 1,166,981	£ 2,540,818
Australia	1,739,908	1,516,586	2,059,482
Total	8,371,826	6,320,556	8,338,440

Canada Is Leading Supplier of Zinc

Canada, Australia, United States and Belgium, in that order, were the United Kingdom's chief suppliers of zinc. Total imports have fallen progressively from 1949, although total values of imports have risen. Drought in Tasmania, with the consequent loss of electric power, caused Australian production to decline. This, together with shipping problems, was instrumental in cutting down receipts during the first half of the year. The United Kingdom authorities believe that the full twelve months will reveal compensating shipments to meet the country's requirements.

United Kingdom Imports of Cutlery, Hardware, Implements, Instruments

	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 316,924	£ 446,752	£ 459,507
Switzerland	721,957	839,634	1,044,102
Total	3,187,196	4,226,214	5,014,868

United Kingdom Imports of Electrical Goods and Apparatus

	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 249,134	£ 291,236	£ 139,646
Netherlands	207,786	688,406	1,167,761
Total	1,377,217	2,319,223	3,014,999

United Kingdom Imports of Machinery and Parts

QUANTITIES

	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
CANADA	88,606	25,890	14,327
United States	735,195	360,883	252,403
Total	1,258,191	990,484	734,417

VALUE

	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 1,077,628	£ 470,246	£ 323,727
United States	15,640,808	12,387,802	11,595,951
Total	23,573,612	22,956,363	24,031,751

Imports of Canadian Machinery Declined

The United States, Germany, Switzerland, France and Sweden respectively were the largest suppliers of machinery and parts. While Canada's share has declined progressively during the three years in question, the United States has continued its leadership in this field supplying the United Kingdom market with from 45 to 70 per cent of its imports.

United Kingdom Imports of Wood and Timber Manufactures

	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 825,930	£ 171,484	£ 477,121
Finland	2,783,290	2,511,212	2,055,761
Total	6,739,997	6,351,812	8,422,350

Although Canada's share in this category was sharply up from last year, Finland and the Soviet Union remained the chief suppliers. The Soviet Union shipped goods to the value of £1·2 million, compared with £2 million by Finland.

United Kingdom Imports of Woollens, Worsted Yarns, Manufactures

	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 70,944	£ 108,522	£ 21,955
France	4,076,862	5,386,411	7,125,814
Total	9,398,225	11,490,385	19,409,903

Besides France, India Italy and Belgium were suppliers of note.

United Kingdom Imports of Apparel

	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 109,214	£ 54,645	£ 77,509
Hong Kong	9,044	1,890,186	1,066,105
Total	2,067,176	5,736,908	4,694,453

Italy has continued to enjoy an increasing market for apparel in the United Kingdom, barely being surpassed by Hong Kong. Canada's increased sales were primarly due to more favourable treatment accorded under the Token Import Scheme.

United Kingdom Imports of Footwear

	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 95,578	£ 58,857	£ 277,401
Hong Kong	556,266	723,732	304,452
Total	1,202,587	1,618,000	1,272,845

United Kingdom Imports of Chemicals, Drugs and Dyes

	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 601,742	£ 691,509	£ 1,129,368
United States	3,563,313	4,776,389	6,399,008
Total	13,456,734	17,353,156	31,403,274

Although the United States and various European countries have out-distanced Canada, her position in this trade has grown in a most gratifying manner. The increased trade reveals the heavy demands and growing industrial activity in the United Kingdom, occasioned by growing civilian and rearmament requirements.

United Kingdom Imports of Leather and Manufactures

	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 120,471	£ 155,999	£ 242,430
India	4,826,152	6,154,602	11,182,195
Total	6,054,839	7,670,548	13,817,795

United Kingdom Imports of Paper and Cardboard

	QUANTITIES		
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
CANADA	962,654	152,075	666,824
Sweden	1,120,400	2,545,220	2,701,919
Total	4,207,129	6,498,953	8,819,248
	VALUE		
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 1,619,388	£ 278,185	£ 1,631,151
Sweden	3,155,802	6,096,458	11,095,278
Total	9,745,134	13,484,501	34,256,393

United Kingdom Imports of Newsprint in Rolls

	QUANTITIES		
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
CANADA	785,705	120,693	615,947
Finland	250,471	567,047	563,927
Sweden	198,834	286,515	307,296
Total	1,589,263	1,285,706	1,621,269
	VALUE		
	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 1,178,607	£ 253,455	£ 1,411,794
Finland	553,178	930,535	1,302,312
Sweden	408,801	473,221	744,748
Total	2,772,539	2,164,051	3,766,559

United Kingdom Imports of Vehicles*

	1949	1950 (January-June)	1951
CANADA	£ 1,632,099	£ 695,121	£ 503,813
United States	4,066,659	7,129,167	4,013,644
Total	8,819,265	12,239,264	9,743,189

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* Includes locomotives, ships and aircraft.

The United States and France are the leading suppliers of vehicles, with the United States far in the van. Canada's exports have declined steadily during the three years in question, from £1,632,099 in 1949 to £503,813 this year. The large 1949 figure included shipments of "North Star" planes.

Canada was Second Largest Supplier of Plastics

Canada was the second largest individual supplier of plastics to the United Kingdom, being well surpassed, however, by the United States. Out of a total of 1,032,471 cwt., valued at £3·3 million, received at United Kingdom ports, the United States was responsible for 43,929 cwt., valued at £1·9 million. Although Canada's share fell to 29,774 cwt. at £353,883 from 1950's figure of 38,724 cwt. at £424,026, there was a reasonable increase both in quantity and value over the 1949 figures.

Exports to Canada Were Larger This Year

Measured by value, United Kingdom shipments to Canada of capital goods, as well as consumer goods in many categories, were larger for the first six months of 1951 than during the same period last year. The percentage increase in the movement of capital goods to Canada, including such items as machinery, iron and steel manufactures and electrical goods, was larger than the percentage rise in total trade in these goods to all countries.

Foreseeing the danger of an appreciable decline in the export of capital goods because of rearmament priorities, the United Kingdom Government has attempted to stimulate a larger flow of consumer goods to Canada and to the world at large. Reflecting this government pressure, there has been a gratifying increase in the export of many lines of consumables such as toys, footwear, beverages, pottery, woollens and worsteds, cutlery, and textiles other than rayon (artificial silk). The percentage rise in the value of shipments to Canada of these goods too, so far this year as compared with last, has been greater than the total percentage rise for shipments to all countries.

United Kingdom Exports to Canada and Total Exports

	1950		1951	
	Total	To Canada ('000)	Total	To Canada
Beverages and cocoa preparations ...	£ 21,191	£ 996	£ 23,722	£ 1,341
Foodstuffs	24,247	619	36,281	823
Coal	29,518	839	11,832	435
Non-metalliferous quarry products ..	1,553	78	2,134	85
Wool, raw and waste	12,421	393	21,931	1,000
Raw and waste silk	1,397	87	1,393	219
Seeds, oils, fats, gums	1,629	163	3,433	39
Pottery, glass, abrasives	26,152	3,176	30,382	4,014
Iron and steel manufactures	75,000	3,150	79,116	5,741
Non-ferrous metals and manufactures	32,608	2,980	38,175	4,090
Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	24,266	836	29,361	1,092
Electrical goods and apparatus	40,170	712	44,265	989
Machinery	157,349	4,236	171,062	5,516
Cotton yarns and manufactures	73,438	2,311	103,551	2,876
Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures	62,127	8,507	95,164	15,059
Silk, artificial silk, yarns	23,166	882	31,329	792
Other textile materials	14,097	1,308	18,511	1,730
Apparel	16,000	1,251	22,412	1,401
Footwear	4,301	303	5,959	463
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ..	47,101	1,549	66,257	2,107
Leather and manufactures	7,043	759	10,217	1,119
Paper, cardboard, etc.	12,861	234	17,775	330
Vehicles, including locomotives, ships and aircraft	203,000	16,076	230,000	13,747
Printed books	3,653	240	3,993	253
Floor coverings	3,242	425	3,361	258
Jewelery (coated or not)	1,091	91	1,497	102
Toys	1,588	140	2,626	239

Roy G. Peers Vice-President of Canadian Commercial Corporation

Roy G. Peers, of Montreal, has been appointed vice-president of the Canadian Commercial Corporation, with headquarters in Washington, D.C. His task will be to facilitate the integration of Canadian and United States defence production, in much the same manner as he did during the Second World War.

Mr. Peers was general manager of War Supplies, Limited, a former Canadian Government agency created during the Second World War, and also served as executive director of the Joint War Production Committee (Canada-United States).

Born in Birkenhead, England, Mr. Peers received his education in Toronto, later moving to Montreal, where he has been head of the export-import firm bearing his name since 1945.

Japan Now Considered Capable of Standing on Own Economic Feet

Japan no longer to receive direct financial aid from United States—Commercial and industrial firms handicapped by shortage of capital—Monetary position becoming increasingly tighter—Emphasis shifted from imports to exports.

By J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative for Canada.

(Editor's Note: Mr. Britton has returned home on leave and is making a tour of Canada.)

TOKYO.—Japan is faced with the task of achieving economic viability largely from its own resources. It has been announced that Japan is no longer to receive direct financial aid from the United States but is deemed capable of standing on its own economic feet. Control over economic and fiscal policies has already been restored to the Japanese Government and the process is now virtually completed. The latest step was the transfer on August 15 of control of Japan's United States dollar holdings, totalling more than $300,000,000, from SCAP to the Japanese Government. Similar action with respect to sterling holdings was expected to follow. The foreign exchange position is at the moment fairly satisfactory and there is sufficient available to cover present import commitments. However, there is no surplus of either dollars or sterling and it seems probable that this situation will continue for some time to come.

The level of economic activity in Japan fluctuated widely in the first seven months of 1951. The boom conditions which developed after the outbreak of the Korean war were continued into January and February of 1951. There was a general levelling off in March, and both domestic and export demand declined sharply on a wide range of products. The position at the end of August was in many respects similar to that which prevailed immediately prior to the outbreak of the Korean war. There were large stocks of merchandise of all types in the country, in particular cotton textiles. Furthermore, there were substantial stockpiles of high-priced imported raw materials. Commercial and industrial firms in many categories are handicapped by a shortage of capital, while the monetary position is becoming increasingly tighter.

Industrial Activity Reached New High

Japanese industry has made remarkable strides in the past two years and in May the overall index of industrial activity reached a new postwar high of 153 (1932-36=100). This represented an increase of five points over April and equalled the figure achieved in May, 1938, when Japan's industry was operating at a high level. The number of important industries in which postwar production records have been established continues to grow, and in May, 1951, crude petroleum, refined petroleum products, cement, calcium carbide, soda ash and hydrochloric acid were added to the already extensive list. Furthermore, there has been a steady rise in the production of durable goods and the basic steel production in May was within 15 per cent of the peak year 1943, when Japan was making its maximum war effort.

The textile industry, which accounts for more than 50 per cent of the total volume of Japan's export trade, is still operating below prewar levels. Textile prices in Japan have been steadily declining in recent

Japan—Ginza shopping centre in Tokyo.

weeks and trade still continues to be dull. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry estimates that Japan will export 1,200 million yards of cotton cloth during the present calendar year. The present estimate is lower than the original plan of 1,400 million yards, and is based on a monthly average of 80 million yards in July, August and September, and 110 million yards from October onwards. July production of rayon staple was 19·4 million pounds, a decrease of 2·5 million from June. Rayon yarn output in July, amounting to 11·1 million pounds, was 515,000 below June production.

Industrial Equipment Is Obsolete and Techniques Antiquated

Although Japanese industry has established postwar production records, equipment in many industrial plants is still obsolete. Manufacturing techniques in many cases, furthermore, are still antiquated. Industrial firms generally did not take advantage of the favourable conditions which followed the outbreak of the Korean war when earnings were reasonably high to replace old equipment and to modernize manufacturing procedures. This situation has had some bearing on the current high prices of Japanese export goods. It is, furthermore, unlikely that the present tight money situation will be eased to any appreciable extent in the near future, so that industrial firms will have difficulty in obtaining funds for the purchase of industrial equipment. Industry in Japan is further handicapped by a shortage of electric power and transportation facilities.

Increased Textile Shipments Raised Export Total

Japan's exports in July amounted to $153 million, an increase of 60 per cent over the June figure of $93·8 million. The gain was attributed to increased exports of cotton yarn and cloth and synthetic fibres, and the improved shipping position which permitted increased shipments of Japanese iron and steel products to Australia. Total exports from January through July amounted to $852 million, already above the total of $820·2 million for the calendar year 1950. The export objective is $1,375 million.

Imports into Japan during the first seven months of 1951 had an estimated value of $1,300 million, still well above exports. The volume of imports should fall off gradually from the present high level, which resulted from heavy buying under sellers' market conditions at the end of 1950 and early 1951. The emphasis has, in fact, been shifted in Japan from imports to exports in the past three months. The country's United States dollar holdings have fallen to $330 million, as against $500 million at the end of 1950.

The program for Japanese recovery has been generally satisfactory. The success of the plan has been made possible largely as a result of United States financial aid which is variously reported as being around $200 million in six years but which must exceed that figure by a substantial margin. The placement of special procurement orders for the United Nations Forces in Korea and Korean rehabilitation amounted to $340 million at the end of July. These special procurement orders stimulated production and, although they may be expected to fall off, Japan may be expected to continue to supply a wide range of products for Korean rehabilitation. The country's industrial potential has by no means been taxed to capacity and can make an important contribution in South-East Asia and the Far East.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Indian Jute and Cotton Industries Faced Difficulties in Past Year

Mainly due to inadequate supplies of raw material—Jute and cotton mills forced to curtail operations—Some progress made in government programs of self-sufficiency.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(One rupee equals about 22 cents Canadian.)

NEW DELHI.—The Indian jute industry witnessed another critical year during 1950, mainly due to the lack of adequate supplies of raw jute. Although some progress was made in India's jute self-sufficiency program, this was not adequate to enable the industry to operate even on a 42½-hour week basis, and in November several mills temporarily had to suspend operations. For these reasons, production of jute manufactures was lower than that of previous years. As against an average monthly production of 77,000 tons in 1949, the average during 1950 was less than 70,000 tons. Consequently, exports of jute manufactures tended to decline. For the eight months ended August, 1950, the industry was able to send abroad only 447,000 tons, as against 530,000 tons and 620,000 tons during the corresponding periods of 1949 and 1948 respectively.

The year opened with the statutory controls applied during 1949 still operating. Thus, the orders fixing the ceiling prices for the sale of jute goods, as also for regulating the supply and distribution of jute goods, continued to be in operation under the supervision of an "ad hoc" committee. Consequently, the jute goods futures market remained under a statutory ban; the Jute Controller continued in office; shippers were allowed a margin of no more than 5 per cent profit; and mills were instructed to send goods directly to the consumers.

The continuation of controls was mainly necessitated by the prolonged trade deadlock between India and Pakistan, following the decision of the latter country not to devalue its rupee in September, 1949. However, during the period of deadlock, an interim agreement was made between the two countries to despatch to India 160,000 tons of raw jute, in return for 20,000 tons of jute goods from India before July 31, 1950. Unfortunately, the terms of the agreement were not fulfilled before the target date, partly due to the difficulty of opening letters of credit in India in the absence of any mutually-acceptable exchange rate, and partly owing to the low price which the Pakistan Jute Board was able to offer its growers. The agreement was eventually extended to September 30, and all attempts to renew it failed.

Mills Faced Acute Shortage of Raw Jute

In India, the mills continued to face an acute shortage of raw jute stocks. The problem developed into a crisis by July, when arrivals of raw jute dropped to as low as 147,000 bales. The stocks with mills, which stood at 943,000 bales, declined in the following month to 783,000 bales. Consequently, intensive efforts were made to keep mills working on a 42½-hour week. Surplus stocks with mills were requisitioned for distribution among the "have-not" mills. In this way, about 80,000 bales were secured which was just sufficient to pull the mills through the crisis till the arrival of the new crop. In order to minimize the chances of a rise in jute prices, the Central Disposals Section (C.D.S.) was asked to accept offers and to allocate available supplies among mills in accordance with their stocks and needs. The offers to the C.D.S. were made irrevocable and a penalty of Rs.3 per bale was fixed for failure to accept by mills, or to deliver by brokers of raw jute under a contract. Following protests, however, the penalty clause was waived. Meanwhile, arrivals of raw jute gathered volume, but black-marketing compelled the Bengal Government to establish a statutory purchasing organization to buy up the jute and distribute it among the mills. Thus, the sector of the industry which provided almost the only scope for private trading went under state control in the third week of November.

The abnormal rise in prices of hessian in the United States market following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, brought about an agitation in India for the withdrawal of controls over jute manufacturers. In August, hessian 40-inch 10-ounce was selling at the price of Rs.85 per 100 yards in the United States, as against the ceiling price of Rs.55 per 100 yards in India. Critics of the government policy pointed out that, as a result of ineffective controls, the country suffered in three ways: (*a*) excess money was deposited in foreign countries through under-invoicing of bills; (*b*) black money paid for the goods in India went into the pockets of managing agents, depriving the government of income-tax; and (*c*) the government was losing customs duty of the order of Rs.10 per 100 yards of hessian exported abroad. Instead of removing controls, however, the government tightened controls by directing the mills to deliver all goods produced during August to December to the government, for distribution to Argentina, United Kingdom, Australia, Sudan, Egypt and New Zealand, according to their requirements. Soon, however, hessian prices in the United States shot up to Rs.125 per 100 yards, and the government agreed to increase the then existing rate of export duty of Rs.350 per ton to Rs.750 per ton. Towards the end of November, this duty was again increased to Rs.1,500 per ton.

The outlook at the end of the year, therefore, was no more encouraging than at the beginning, and the prospects are that the mills will have to face the same problems of raw jute shortage during 1951. If, however, the Indo-Pakistan trade deadlock is ended to the mutual satisfaction of both countries, inflow of jute from Pakistan, which has had two bumper crops in succession, is bound to revitalize the industry tremendously. In the absence of any agreement, the position of the industry is bound to remain difficult till this country attains complete self-sufficiency in jute, which is planned to take place by the end of 1952.

Progress Made in Jute Program of Self-sufficiency

The only happy feature of the year was the commendable progress made in the government's self-sufficiency program in raw jute. The final forecast for 1949-50 disclosed the area under jute crop at 1,178,000 acres, yielding 3,117,000 bales, as compared with 834,000 acres with a crop of 2,055,000 bales in 1948-49. The increase of 33⅓ per cent in the yield is attributed to several measures adopted by the Indian Central Jute Committee under its self-sufficiency program—setting up of seed multiplication farms, provision for partial processing of the crop in all the jute-growing states, and increase in the acreage under jute in all these areas. Thus, Orissa added 50,000 acres more to its original acreage of 50,000 under jute. A similar area was brought under the crop in Assam, while Bengal and Bihar extended their area by 200,000 and 100,000 acres respectively. The jute production estimate for 1951-52 is 3,351,000 as against India's minimum requirements of 5,500,000 bales per annum.

Raw cotton continued to be a problem commodity during the year under review, and the problem resolved itself into not merely one of covering the deficit but of ensuring an equitable distribution of the available supplies among all the mills. Despite an increase of nearly 500,000 bales in the output of Indian cotton during the season, the scarcity of supplies was much more keenly felt than in the previous season, as the stocks brought forward from the previous season were poor in quantity and quality. A number of mills had to close down, while others had to curtail production to an appreciable extent. The price ceilings imposed by the government failed completely. Not a bale of Pakistan cotton was imported, except 12,000 bales from some old commitments, during the whole of 1950, owing to the failure of India and Pakistan to agree on the exchange value of the Pakistan rupee. Consequently, India had to find alternative sources of supply, and for the first time for well over a decade, American cotton was imported into the country, at a price higher than the cost of importing Pakistan cotton, even at Pakistan's exchange rate of Rs.144 Pakistani to Rs.100 Indian.

Total supplies of Indian cotton during the season, as compared with those of a year before, were less by about 700,000 bales.

Supplies of Cotton

	1950 Thousand bales	1949 Thousand bales
Opening stocks with mills	838	1,166
Opening stocks with trade	300	1,200
Output (trade estimate) excluding village consumption estimated at 300,000 bales	2,600	2,100
TOTAL SUPPLIES:	3,738	4,466

The increase of half a million bales in the output of cotton has been more than offset by a reduction of 1,228,000 bales in the opening stocks (both with the mills and the trade).

Ever since partition, it has been increasingly difficult to obtain cotton from Pakistan which, in pre-partition years, accounted for nearly 30 per cent of the Indian mills' consumption of East Indian cotton. Mills therefore, have been compelled to consume more and more Indian Union cotton. Thus, from 2,144,000 bales in 1946-47, the mills' consumption of the latter recorded a progressive rise in the subsequent two seasons and reached a total of 3,214,000 bales in the 1948-49 season. During the season under review, however, this upward trend was reversed, the mills' intake of Indian cotton being no more than 2,544,000 bales, a decline of 580,000 bales, as compared with the previous season. Excepting in the lean year of 1946-47, an abnormal year affected by strikes and communal disturbances prior to partition, the quantity of Indian cotton consumed during 1950 was the lowest for the past ten years. This situation may be explained mainly by late rains in Madhya Pradesh and failure of the monsoon in South India, which adversely affected the crop, and partly also by the government's anti-inflationary measures which pegged down prices of cloth and yarn without taking into account either world prices or the high prices of Indian cotton.

Exports of Cotton Restricted

With supplies of Indian cotton not even sufficient to meet the internal demand, exports of cotton had to be restricted, for the second year in succession, only to those short-staple varieties for which there is no demand within the country. In December, 1949, the government fixed a quantity ceiling of 200,000 bales for export in the 1949-50 cotton season. These were limited to four short-staple varieties, Bengal Desi, Mathia, Assam and

Comilla, the latter two being allowed to all destinations, while the first two were permitted export to hard-currency areas only. Despite the increase in export duty on November 18, 1949, from Rs.40 to Rs.100 per bale, this quantity was soon exhausted, and, as early as on January 11, 1950, the Export Controller informed the trade that export sale registrations far exceeded the ceiling of 200,000 bales. Sales for export to Japan were permitted a little longer, i.e. up to January 26, 1950, by which time the special quota allotted for Japan was also exhausted. Early in March, the United Kingdom was granted an extra quota of 10,000 bales as a special case. Total exports of Indian cotton during the 1949-50 season amounted to 246,000 bales as against 291,000 bales in 1948-49 and 800,000 bales in 1947-48. Of last season's exports, 12,000 bales went to the United Kingdom, 78,000 bales to Belgium, 52,000 bales to Japan, 64,000 bales to the United States and 40,000 bales to other countries.

Efforts to increase imports met with a fair measure of success. Thus, total imports during the year amounted to 1,249,000 bales, as against 1,024,000 bales in 1949, and only 644,000 bales in 1947. The total of 1,249,000 bales was made up of 410,000 bales from Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; 290,000 bales from East Africa; 493,000 bales from the United States; 12,000 bales from Western Pakistan and 44,000 bales from other countries.

Government Encourages Increased Cotton Production

The main development of the current cotton season was the recognition by the government of the need for growing more cotton within the country, and to be self-sufficient at least in those varieties formerly being supplied by Pakistan. A target of 3,500,000 bales was set for the 1950-51 season, and of 4,000,000 bales for the 1951-52 season. To this end, in May, 1950, the government announced an eight-point policy, the main features of which were: (a) removal of all restrictions by state governments on the cultivation of cotton; (b) remission of land revenue for additional areas brought under cotton cultivation; (c) provision of improved varieties of cotton seed and fertilizers. One measure which had the unanimous support of the millowners and the cotton trade generally was an increase in the ceiling price of cotton by Rs.150 per candy (784 lb.), which became valid on June 16, 1950. At the same time, a Central Cotton Advisory Board consisting of representatives of the cotton trade and industry, was constituted. This Board improved the system of issuing quotas for each individual mill, tightened the restrictions in regard to movement of cotton from one zone to another, eliminated direct purchases of cotton by mills from the producers, and decided to appoint regional committees to supervise the working of the control regulations. Such regional committees have been appointed only in two or three centres so far, and efforts are still being made to form similar committees in other important cotton growing tracts. In spite of these measures, large-scale evasion of the control is reported from many places (the rates are from Rs.125 to Rs.150 per candy above the maximum permissible ceilings), and one district in the Punjab has been sealed off by the Textile Commissioner in an effort to check such evasion. The entire cotton crop of this district is to be bought up by his two nominees and distributed to mills as per his instructions.

Pending a more reliable estimate of the present season's crop, and in view of the anticipated difficulty in obtaining further supplies from abroad because of the universal stockpiling activities, the government issued a notice on October 18, 1950, warning the trade not to enter into any export commitments for raw cotton. Meanwhile, certain countries dependent on special varieties of short-staple cotton have requested small allocations to meet their special needs, and these have been granted, although from November 8, 1950, the export duty was raised from Rs.100 per bale to Rs.400. With this increase, the export duty represents about 119 per cent of the internal cost of the cotton at the maximum ceiling price for the choicest quality.

Minister of Trade and Commerce Heads Canadian Delegation to Geneva Talks

Conference of Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade will open on September 17—Consideration will be given to proposals for continuing administration of Agreement.

THE RIGHT Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, will head the Canadian delegation to the Sixth Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which is scheduled to open at Geneva, Switzerland, on September 17, 1951.

Others in the Canadian delegation are: Dr. C. M. Isbister, Director of the International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, who will be deputy chairman; Mr. James Sinclair, M.P., Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Finance, who will be parliamentary adviser to the delegation; Mr. L. Couillard, Department of External Affairs; Mr. W. J. Callaghan, International Economic Relations Division, Department of Finance; Mr. S. S. Reisman, International Economic Relations Division, Department of Finance; Mr. M. Schwarzman, International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce; and Mr. K. Goldschlag, Department of External Affairs, who will be secretary to the delegation.

Under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, provision is made for the contracting parties to meet periodically for the purpose of giving effect to those provisions of the Agreement which involve joint action, and to further the objectives of the Agreement.

The Canadian delegation will support measures aimed at strengthening the GATT, in view of its achievements to date in bringing the important trading countries into a common agreement on the conduct of trade. In addition, tariff negotiations under GATT have provided for the reduction of tariffs on products accounting for a large proportion of the world's trade.

At their forthcoming session, the contracting parties will give particular consideration to proposals providing for the continuing administration of the Agreement, and designed to improve the effectiveness of the GATT organization in the light of the decision not to proceed with the establishment of an International Trade Organization.

India Purchases Canadian Wheat

India has purchased 400,000 long tons (14,900,000 bushels) of milling grades of Canadian wheat. The Right Hon. C. D. Howe stated that the sale resulted from negotiations between The Canadian Wheat Board and the Indian Supply Mission with headquarters in Washington, D.C.

The 400,000 long tons of wheat will be delivered to India under a shipping program running from October, 1951, to July, 1952. The entire quantity will be shipped through Pacific Coast ports. The sale of wheat to India is under the terms of the International Wheat Agreement.

Movement of Live Stock and Meat Products From Canada to Chicago Changes Pattern

Advent of controls on meat prices and the introduction of slaughter quotas cause interesting changes in first half of 1951—Canadian exports of live cattle decreased, but decline thought only temporary —Chicago yards one of the major outlets for Canadian cattle.

By Douglas S. Cole, Consul General of Canada.

CHICAGO.—Some interesting changes in the pattern of the live stock and meat products movement from Canada to the United States in the first six months of this year are revealed in the Canadian Live Stock and Meat Trade Reports. According to a senior official of the Chicago Stockyards, these changes have come about largely through the advent of controls on meat prices and the introduction of slaughter quotas established by the Office of Price Stabilization earlier in the year.

In 1950, Canada's exports of dressed meats to the United States (beef, veal, mutton and lamb) were 76,572,000 pounds, as compared with the 89,743,000 pounds exported in 1949. However, in the first half of 1951, the exports of these products to the United States were approximately 12,000,000 higher than in the same period in 1950. At the same time, almost the reverse has been true in the case of live cattle. In 1950, Canadian exports to the United States amounted to 352,957 head of live cattle (not counting purebred cattle, dairy stock, and calves) and represented an increase of 96,202 head over the 1949 total. In the first half of 1951, however, the live cattle exports decreased by 73,732 head in comparison with the same six months of 1950.

Explaining this movement shift, market observers point out that most of the cattle normally entering the United States from across the northern border are feeder stock. Replacement cattle were not being bought during this period in great volume from any source because of the uncertainties attending the OPS control regulations. Live stock farmers have been reticent in buying feeders in recent months from the range states in the United States, an attitude that became more prevalent during the period of continued uncertainty as to the future status of controls.

Decrease in Canadian Exports Thought Only Temporary

Observers contend that, in any event, the decrease in Canadian exports will be only temporary. Some were inclined to believe that Canadian feeder cattle might have been placed in a less attractive position in the past few months due to the exchange position. Others point out that the currency position has not had an unfavourable effect on the flow of dressed meats into the wholesale channels of the United States. The heavy demand for meat, they add, coupled with temporary inadequacies of supplies from domestic sources, has served to increase the importation.

Beef and live stock exports come from many sections of Canada. Cattle men at the Chicago stock yards regularly transact business with, and are familiar with the producing areas in the Canadian West, and the feeding sections in Ontario.

At the big marketing centre in Chicago, it is said there will always be a market for Canadian cattle south of the border, and that the demand for feeder stock, as well as for slaughter animals, will revive once the live stock markets in the United States get back to a more normal basis of operation. This, it is felt, will be noticeable now that the status of OPS control legislation has been more clearly determined and after the cattle feeders have decided their programs for the months ahead.

The Chicago yards, of course, are one of the big outlets for Canadian cattle. It is the oldest of the major live stock markets in the United States, having been in operation since 1865, the year that saw the close of the Civil War. An idea of the size of its operations can be gleaned by the fact that since that time, nearly one billion head of live stock, cattle, hogs and sheep, have been shipped or driven into this one market.

At the time the Union Stock Yard was established, seven different yards were operating actively in Chicago, and others were in the planning stage. The producer whose animals were shipped to Chicago in those days often was confused as to his best marketing possibilities. This era was in the early days when stockmen from the West drove their animals in herds, many hundreds of miles, to concentration points.

Many brought their animals afoot all the way to Chicago and sold them for as much as they could get from a buyer. There was no true "Chicago market" in those days. The stockman had no real assurance that his animals would be in demand, or even knowledge of the extent of that demand which would tend to determine a value. One yard had a different price than its competitors. Uniformity was lacking, confusion was the condition of the day.

About this time, however, commission firms came into existence and with these salesmen representing the farmers and ranchers, guesswork on values was reduced. The commission firms, working in co-operation with producers and buyers, recognized the need for one central market, where the producers and buyers could intelligently appraise the supply and demand, and where values could be determined by open and competitive bidding.

Representatives of these interests met with owners of the many yards and railroads in Chicago and brought about the formation of the company that now bears today's name.

Chicago is Major Terminal Market

Chicago is a major terminal market. This means that the yards serve all segments of the live stock industry. Chicago's Union Stock yard, for instance, does not own, buy or sell, or in any way enter into the transactions dealing with the transfer of live stock ownership. Competition, as we have said, alone determines the price of cattle, hogs and sheep. Those entering into the bidding on a market place include individual buyers wanting only a few animals, representatives of the large packing houses who daily buy in volume, and shippers or order buyers.

In this terminal market, there are provided all of the facilities and service necessary to take care of the animals during the time they are on the property. All operations are "posted", which means they are governed by the terms of the Federal Packers and Stockyards Act, under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Union Stock Yard might be likened in its operations to a Securities Exchange in that the company does not own, buy, or sell nor have anything to do with determining the price of the commodity sold. Live stock prices are determined by competitive bidding, and the buyer who offers the most attractve price gets the animals.

In short, the operations of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, are comparable to those in similar Canadian live stock markets. However, because of its size and importance as a live stock market place, Chicago acts in a sense as the live stock barometer of North America.

Turning Point Reached Last Year In Netherlands Postwar Economy

General conditions favourable but future marked with uncertainties—Disquieting economic undercurrents became evident following outbreak of Korean hostilities—Responsibilities under NATO not fully felt—Adverse trade balance causes concern.

Prepared by the Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

THE HAGUE.—The year 1950 will probably be marked as a turning point in the postwar economy of the Netherlands. Optimism, which in 1949 characterized the economic outlook, gave way to anxiety about the future. Although the country continued in an atmosphere of general prosperity throughout the year, many disquieting economic undercurrents became evident in the months following the June outbreak of hostilities in Korea. Rapidly rising commodity prices on world markets in the last six months of the year caused grave concern to industry and were largely responsible for turning the terms of trade against Holland.

The Netherlands responsibilities in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were not fully felt during 1950. However, it was generally realized that increased defence expenditures could only be made by increasing taxation, an unbalanced budget and a reduction of consumption. The effects of these necessary measures cannot as yet be fully determined, but it is apparent that they will place considerable strain on Holland's recovery program and reverse many of the encouraging trends evident in 1949.

Canadian loans and United States Marshall aid have been responsible to a large degree for the excellent progress which has been made in Holland's postwar economic recovery. Owing to urgent defence requirements, it has been suggested that United States assistance will change in emphasis from civilian to military needs. To what extent this program can be carried out without causing a disastrous set-back to the Netherlands economic recovery program is still under study.

In spite of future uncertainties general economic conditions in the Netherlands during 1950 were favourable.

Production Continued to Expand

Production in the Netherlands during 1950 continued along the upward trend which has been evident since the war. The production index figure averaged 139 as compared with 125 for 1949, an increase of 11 per cent. Labour productivity also improved greatly during the year and in the fourth quarter the prewar level was almost reattained. It is important to note that the Netherlands experienced especially severe handicaps in this field as a result of the war. Loss of plant capacity, reduced numbers of skilled workers, the poor quality of raw materials, all increased the difficulty of raising the level of productive efficiency.

Investments during recent years have been twice as great as before the war. During 1949, 19 per cent of the national production was re-invested and for 1950 this figure exceeded 20 per cent.

Consumption, which clearly decreased in the first half of the year, increased slightly during the third quarter under the influence of the greater menace of war. In the last three months of 1950, consumption was reduced by 10 per cent compared with the previous quarter. The annual real consumption per capita in 1950 was approximately one per cent below that of 1949.

The average index number for wholesale prices (base 1948 = 100) has risen by 22 points since the September, 1949, devaluation of the guilder. Since June, 1950, the month in which the hostilities began in Korea, the rise has been 10 points. The most important causes of the increase in the average wholesale price index number are to be found in the increased prices of raw materials and of finished products, in which imported materials play a major role.

The cost of living index of a working man's family (base 1938-39 = 100) continued to advance during 1950 and stood at 222 on December 15, 1950. Sharp increases were recorded in the last half of the year, the index advancing by 6 points during this period.

Two general wage increases, each of 5 per cent, were granted by the Netherlands Government during 1950. The pressure of increased living costs has led to almost constant negotiation by trade union leaders to have wage scales advanced. It is interesting to note that increases have been achieved with a minimum of labour disturbances. The basic stability of the Dutch worker and the well-balanced attitude of both government and labour leaders are probably the main factors which so far have contributed to the industrial peace.

Adverse Balance of Payments is Major Concern

The Netherlands' adverse balance of payments position for 1950 is of major concern to the country. The payments balance for 1950 shows a deficit, estimated by the Minister of Finance at approximately 1·2 billion guilders. For 1949 this deficit was 239 million guilders. This wide difference may be explained, on the one hand, by the specially favourable factors operative in 1949 and, on the other, by the very unfavourable factors which prevailed in 1950. In 1949, there was a large export of agricultural products as a result of the favourable crop conditions in the Netherlands and the dry summer in the remaining parts of Europe. The large volume of exports to Germany, after the conclusion of a trade agreement with that country, and the wait-and-see attitude adopted by Dutch industry with respect to purchases abroad in the months immediately following the devaluation, also contributed toward the more favourable balance of payments record for 1949.

In 1950 the pattern developed along reverse lines. During the first half of the year, heavy foreign buying took place for stock replenishment. Trade liberalization had the effect of increasing Holland's imports without a corresponding increase in exports. At first it was expected that the second half of the year would show an improvement. However, the outbreak of hostilities in Korea completely altered the picture. In consequence of international tension, prices increased on practically all commodity markets of the world with a resulting further deterioration of the Netherlands' terms of trade.

Compared with 1949 a marked deterioration in Holland's commodity trade balance is evident in 1950. The percentage of imports covered by exports has fallen from 72 to 68 per cent and the import balance has risen from 1·5 billion to over 2·46 billion guilders, an unexpected high. During 1950, Holland's imports totalled 7,753 million guilders and her exports amounted to 5,288 million guilders, producing a deficit in the balance of trade of 2,465 million guilders. This is 962 million guilders more than for the previous year.

Economic Development of India Promoted By Financial Assistance from Canada

Statement of principles for co-operative economic development of India under the Colombo Plan confirmed in New Delhi by exchange of notes—Goods or services to be provided by Canada on grant or loan basis.

CANADA and India have agreed on a statement of principles for the co-operative economic development of India under the Colombo Plan, these principles having been confirmed by an exchange of diplomatic notes in New Delhi on September 10, 1951. Active consideration is being given to the manner in which the available money will be spent in Canada, and it is anticipated that a statement on this subject will be made in the near future.

The text of the statement of principles is as follows:

The Governments of Canada and India, together with other governments, took part in London, in 1950, in drawing up the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia. The Governments of Canada and India now desire to co-operate for their mutual benefit, and in particular for the achievement of the purposes of the Colombo Plan, by promoting the economic development of India. Therefore, the Governments of Canada and India now wish to establish agreed principles under which economic aid from Canada will be provided to India for the purposes of the Colombo Plan, and according to which supplementary agreements may be made to cover specific programs.

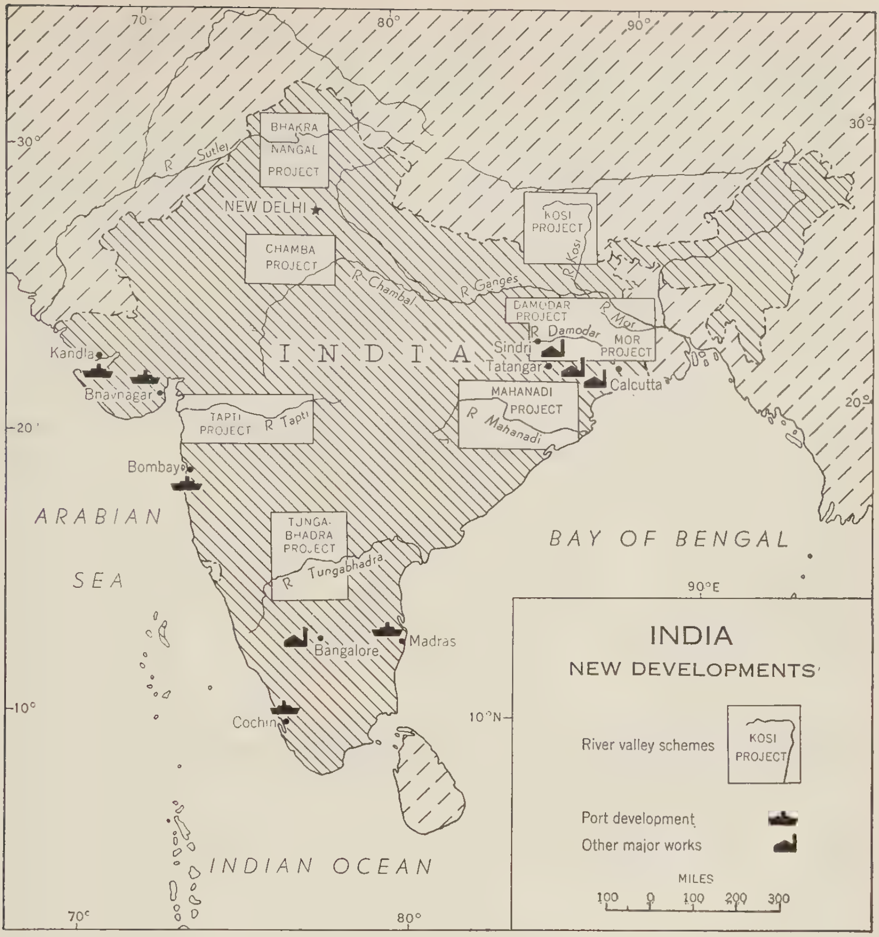
The Governments of Canada and India agree to the establishment of the following principles:

1. All economic aid supplied by the Government of Canada to the Government of India under the Colombo Plan shall consist of goods and services in accordance with specific programs agreed upon from time to time between the two governments. Similarly, agreement will be reached on the methods of procurement and transfer.

2. In order that Canadian aid may cover different types of projects, different forms of financing may be used; in particular, Canadian aid will be available on either a grant or a loan basis, depending on the nature of each specific program and the uses to which the goods and services supplied under it are put.

3. The particular terms of each specific program will be a matter for agreement between the two governments, subject to the following general provisions:

   (*a*) Grants: In any specific program, under which goods financed by grants from the Canadian Government are sold or otherwise distributed to the Indian public, "counterpart funds" will normally be set aside. The Indian Government will set up a special account for these funds and will keep separate records of the amounts placed in the account in connection with each specific program. It will pay into this account the rupee equivalent of the Canadian expenditures on goods and services supplied under any such program. The Government of India will from time to time report to the Government of Canada the position of this account, and will supply a certificate from the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. The two governments will from time to time agree on the economic development projects in India to be financed from this account.


INDIA
NEW DEVELOPMENTS
River valley schemes
KOSI PROJECT
Port development
Other major works
MILES
100 0 100 200 300
BHAKRA NANGAL PROJECT
NEW DELHI
CHAMBA PROJECT
KOSI PROJECT
DAMODAR PROJECT
MOR PROJECT
MAHANADI PROJECT
TAPTI PROJECT
TUNGABHADRA PROJECT
R. Sutlej
R. Chambal
R. Ganges
R. Kosi
R. Damodar
R. Mor
R. Mahanadi
R. Tapti
R. Tungabhadra
INDIA
Kandla
Bhavnagar
Bombay
Sindri
Tatangar
Calcutta
Bangalore
Madras
Cochin
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN
70°
80°
90°
30°
20°
10°
90°E
10°N

(*b*) Loans: For the specific programs which are agreed to be appropriate for financing by means of loans, the terms of the loans will be determined by the two governments. These terms will relate primarily to the commercial character of the particular project in question, to its anticipated earnings, and to its anticipated effects on the foreign exchange position of India.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problems are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Field Representatives for Trade Fair Promotion Are Appointed

Two field supervisors, one in Quebec Province and one in Toronto, will also assist administration officials of the Canadian International Trade Fair—Retired businessmen will stimulate interest in trade fair next June among Canadian manufacturers and producers.

Two field supervisors and seven field representatives have been appointed to collaborate with administration officials of the Canadian International Trade Fair in stimulating interest among Canadian businessmen in the Fifth Canadian International Trade Fair, being held from June 2-13, 1952, in Toronto. The continuation of the trade fair beyond 1952 will depend largely on the measure of participation by Canadian manufacturers and other producers next year.

The two field supervisors are Mr. F. A. Serdongs, of Montreal, a naturalized Canadian who was born and educated in Belgium; and Mr. McCormack Smyth, of Oakville, a University of Toronto graduate, who has extensive sales and promotional experience. Mr. Serdongs has been appointed sales supervisor for Quebec Province, and Mr. Smyth for Toronto and its environs.

The seven field representatives are:

(a) M. J. Edwards, of Montreal, formerly chief inspector of the Express Association of Canada, who will be responsible for the Montreal area. Mr. Edwards was born in England, educated in Guildford and the Isle of Wight, and came to Canada in 1911 after working with a law firm for ten years. He joined the Canadian Pacific Express Company, in Winnipeg, and transferred to the Express Traffic Association in 1930 as an inspector.

(b) H. L. Gagnon, of Sherbrooke, Que., who was employed with the Royal Bank for forty-one years, prior to his retirement in 1950. He will be responsible for Quebec Province, other than Montreal. Mr. Gagnon was born in Nova Scotia, and has spent twenty-two years in foreign countries, at posts in the British West Indies, Barcelona, Spain; and Paris, France.

(c) A. A. Love, of Lindsay, Ont., whose territory extends north and east from Whitby, Orillia and Midland, Ont. Born and educated in Quebec City, he was employed for a number of years with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, retiring in 1950 as inspector in charge of methods at the head office, in Toronto. After serving in Quebec, Montreal, London, England; St. John's, Nfld.; Ottawa and Toronto, Mr. Love was transferred in 1929 to the Maritimes Division, as assistant inspector at Halifax, and was subsequently branch manager at Yarmouth, Truro and Sydney, prior to his transfer to Toronto.

Two Representatives Named for Western Canada

(d) Campbell Millar, of Portage La Prairie, Man., whose territory includes Northwestern Ontario, as far as the head of the Great Lakes, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. He is in the real estate business, in Winnipeg, and was formerly warehouse sales supervisor for the War Assets Corporation. Mr. Millar was in the Canadian Army for thirty years, and during the Second World War commanded the 3rd Battalion of the Royal Winnipeg Rifles and served on the headquarters staff in Winnipeg and London, England.

(e) Professor E. H. Morrow, of Vancouver, whose territory will comprise Alberta and British Columbia. He was head of the School of Business Administration, Western University, London, Ont., from 1922-1928, and for the next eleven years was in the publishing business, first as a director of research for the business papers' division of the Maclean-Hunter Publishing Company, Limited, and subsequently as sales manager of the general books division of the Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited, publishers.

(f) D. R. Platt, of London, Ont., whose territory extends west from Collingwood, Harriston, Brantford and Port Dover through Western Ontario. He was born and educated in Prince Edward County, and served since the age of sixteen with the Bank of Nova Scotia, from which he retired recently. He served mainly in Ontario, and was branch manager at Cobalt, Picton, Peterborough and London.

(g) A. S. Wilkinson, of Guelph, whose territory extends through West-Central Ontario, east of Collingwood, Stratford, Brantford and Port Dover to Barrie, Hamilton and the Niagara Peninsula. Born and educated in London, England, he came to Canada as a young man, and joined the Royal Bank of Canada, retiring recently as manager of the Guelph branch. He also served in a number of Ontario branches, in Montreal and Quebec City.

Prior to his recent appointment, Mr. Serdongs was chief of the Belgian Government Economic Mission in Canada, and has wide experience as a commercial director of Belgian and Canadian import-export firms. He was educated in Belgium, and graduated from the University of Antwerp with a Bachelor of Commerce degree. During the Second World War, Mr. Serdongs served with the Canadian Army, in the Royal Canadian Artillery and the Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps.

After doing post graduate work at the University of Toronto in Political Science, Mr. Smith was employed with the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods, Limited, and later established an electrical equipment manufacturing firm in Toronto, which he later transferred to Port Credit.

These field supervisors and field representatives will work directly with the trade fair administration, in Toronto, and collaborate with trade fair provincial committees in their respective territories.

J. J. D. Brunke Appointed Director of Priorities Division

J. J. D. Brunke, an executive officer of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, Waterloo, Ont., has been appointed Director of the Priorities Division, Department of Defence Production, in succession to Mr. H. J. Sissions. A political science and economics graduate of the University of Toronto, Mr. Brunke has been loaned to the department by his company. He was engaged in somewhat similar work with the Department of Munitions and Supply during the Second World War, having been in charge of the priorities office of that department in Washington, returning to Ottawa to become Secretary of the Production Board and Assistant to the Co-ordinator of Production.

Canada to Provide Financial Assistance For Economic Development of Pakistan

Statement of principles for co-operative economic development of Pakistan under the Colombo Plan confirmed by exchange of notes in Karachi—Canadian aid to be provided on either a grant or loan basis in form of goods or services.

CANADA and Pakistan have agreed on a statement of principles for the co-operative economic development of Pakistan under the Colombo Plan, the principles having been confirmed by an exchange of diplomatic notes in Karachi on September 10, 1951.

The principles provide that Canadian aid to Pakistan may be provided on either a grant or loan basis, depending on the nature of the projects to be financed. Projects of an essentially commercial nature would be eligible for loans; others of a basic public utility or developmental character would be eligible for grants.

In addition, the governments have tentatively agreed on the projects to be undertaken in Pakistan with Canadian assistance during the first year of the Colombo Plan. These projects, amounting in all to some $10 million, include capital works and equipment (dump trucks, motors, pumps, etc.) in connection with a large settlement scheme in the Thal Area, experimental and demonstration work in the field of live stock, and some electrical and transport equipment.

If, for any reason, any of these projects prove impracticable, others will be substituted in the program.

The text of the statement of principles follows:

The Governments of Canada and Pakistan, together with other governments, took part in London, in 1950, in drawing up the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia. The Governments of Canada and Pakistan now desire to co-operate for their mutual benefit, and in particular for the achievement of the purposes of the Colombo Plan, by promoting the economic development of Pakistan. Therefore, the Governments of Canada and Pakistan now wish to establish agreed principles under which economic aid from Canada will be provided to Pakistan for the purposes of the Colombo Plan, and according to which supplementary agreements may be made to cover specific programs.

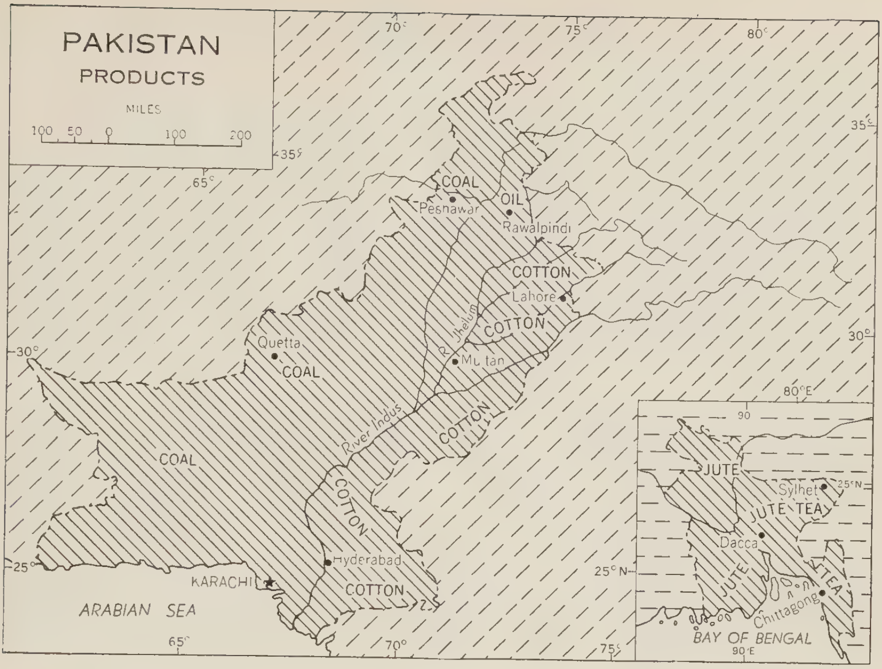
The Governments of Canada and Pakistan agree to the establishment of the following principles:

1. All economic aid supplied by the Government of Canada to the Government of Pakistan under the Colombo Plan shall consist of goods and services in accordance with specific programs agreed upon from time to time between the two governments. Similarly, agreement will be reached on the methods of procurement and transfer.

2. In order that Canadian aid may cover different types of projects, different forms of financing may be used; in particular, Canadian aid will be available on either a grant or a loan basis, depending on the nature of each specific program and the uses to which the goods and services supplied under it are put.

The particular terms of each specific program will be a matter for agreement between the two governments, subject to the following general provisions:

(*a*) Grants: In any specific program under which goods financed by grants from the Canadian Government are sold or otherwise distributed to the Pakistan public, "counterpart funds" will


PAKISTAN
PRODUCTS
MILES
100 50 0 100 200
70°
75°
80°
35°
65°
30°
25°
COAL
OIL
Peshawar
Rawalpindi
COTTON
Lahore
R. Jhelum
COTTON
Quetta
COAL
Multan
River Indus
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COTTON
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TEA
Chittagong
BAY OF BENGAL
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normally be set aside. The Pakistan Government will set up a special account for these funds and will keep separate records of the amounts placed in the account in connection with each specific program. It will pay into this account the rupee equivalent of the Canadian expenditures on goods and services supplied under any such program. The Government of Pakistan will from time to time report to the Government of Canada the position of this account and will supply a certificate from the Auditor-General of Pakistan. The two governments will from time to time agree on the economic development projects in Pakistan to be financed from this account.

(b) Loans: For the specific programs, which are agreed to be appropriate for financing by means of loans, the terms of the loans will be determined by the two governments. These terms will relate primarily to the commercial character of the particular project in question, to its anticipated earnings, and to its anticipated effects on the foreign exchange position of Pakistan.

Foreign Trade Service Directories

The list of Canadian Government Trade Commissioners, formerly reproduced in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be published henceforth once a month, appearing in the last issue of every month.

The Head Office Directory and the list of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, which formerly appeared once a month, will be published henceforth once a quarter, in the last issues of September, December, March and June.

Foreign Exchange Quotations, which were formerly published in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be reproduced henceforth in the last issue of each month.

Trade Notes

AUSTRALIA

Australia Awards Power Contract to Italian Firm

Sydney, August 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The New South Wales Government has announced the letting to an Italian firm, Societa Anonima Electrificaziene of Milan, of a contract to build a £902,000 power transmission line, which will link power from the Sydney City Council and the Railways Department with power from the State Electricity Commission's plants at Port Kembla and Tallawarra.

Australia Orders Two Ships from Local Industry

Sydney, August 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The Australian Government has decided to place orders locally for the building of two ships of about 4,800 tons deadweight each for the coastal trade. The Australian Shipping Board is to invite tenders from Australian shipbuilders; engines and boilers already in the Board's possession are to be used. Behind the decision is a desire to assist the Australian shipbuilding industry, which is well on the way to completing its existing program, and also to improve interstate shipping of coal and to minimize handling delays.

Australian Population Increased

Sydney, August 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Australia's population increased by 253,873 in the twelve months ended March 31, 1951. This made the total population 8,380,207, the natural increase being 112,705 and the increase by immigration 141,168.

United States to Supply Emergency Power Plants to Australia

Sydney, August 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The Australian Minister for National Development has announced that manufacturers in the United States are now going ahead with all of the twenty-eight "packaged" emergency power plants ordered by Australia under the $100,000,000 loan. The plants, which are for erection in New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria, comprise four with a capacity of 10,000 k.w. and twenty-four with a capacity of 5,000 k.w. each, giving a total new capacity of 160,000 k.w.

Australian Tungtsen Output to be Increased

Melbourne, July 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The increasing world demand for tungsten, stimulated by the defence programs in the western world, draws attention to new plans for expansion of production of this important strategic metal in Australia.

Tungsten is derived from both wolfram and scheelite ores which are found in quantity in Queensland, New South Wales, Tasmania, Western Australia and Northern Territory. The Australian domestic consumption is relatively small, probably not more than 100 tons a year of 65 per cent concentrate, so that the scheelite and wolfram industries are almost wholly dependent on overseas markets. These markets remained fairly static during the postwar years, as production in the United States, Bolivia, Brazil and Portugal was adequate for the demand, even with supplies from Eastern countries being curtailed or uncertain. Up to 1950, therefore, there was little incentive to expand production but with the outbreak of the Korean war, tungsten achieved a growing importance.

The bulk of Australian production comes at present from scheelite deposits in King Island, a small island off the north-western tip of Tasmania in Bass Strait, and it is here that the new expansion program is concentrated. Three major factors have contributed to this development, viz.—(1) a sharp increase in the world price to a level several times that prevailing in 1949; (2) the negotiation of long-term contracts with the United Kingdom and the United States Governments for periods of five and seven years respectively; and (3) the solving of the problem of the high molybdenum content carried by the King Island scheelite ore, by concluding an arrangement with an associate in the United States to treat the concentrate for the removal of molybdenum and phosphate impurities, thus creating a wider market in the United States. By the end of 1951, it is expected that King Island production will have increased by 50 per cent over 1950, whilst other expansion programs are in process in other parts of Australia.

Australian production of tungsten (calculated to 65 per cent concentrates) stood at 1,066 tons in 1946, moving up gradually to 1,245 tons in 1949, and dropping back to 1,110 tons in 1950. World production in 1949 is estimated by the Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources to have been in the neighbourhood of 30,000 tons of 60 per cent concentrates.

BRAZIL

Gold Production in Brazil Increased

Rio de Janeiro, August 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Gold production in Brazil in 1950 amounted to 4,081 kilos, valued at Cr$154·3 million. The 1950 figure, although higher than the two previous years, is substantially below the 1944 production of 5,175 kilos.

Brazilian Imports from Great Britain Higher

Rio de Janeiro, August 18, 1951.—(FTS)—During the first half of 1951, Brazil's imports from the United Kingdom have increased notably, particularly in the field of machinery. Except for India, Brazil was the United Kingdom's biggest customer for textile machinery during the first six months of this year, with purchases amounting to over $5 million. The importation of electrical equipment increased nearly 100 per cent over the corresponding period of last year, and tools and allied products also showed marked improvement.

Brazilian Export Trade Increased

Rio de Janeiro, August 24, 1951.—(FTS)—During the first five months of 1951, Brazil exported 1,862,960 tons of merchandise valued at Cr$12,621,440,000. This is an increase of more than 10 per cent over the same period of last year. The main products were coffee, cotton, cocoa, skins and hides, pinewood, sisal, carnaúba wax, rice, corn and mamona. All products except cocoa showed improvement, and corn was not exported during the first five months of 1950.

New Monazite Refinery Opened in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, August 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The newly erected refinery for monazite sands at Victoria, Estado de Espirito Santo, to be operated by Industrias Nacionais de Refinação Monazita Ltda., was officially inaugurated early this month.

Brazilian Cement Production Higher

São Paulo, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's cement production and importation in 1950 was 1,335,000 tons and 404,117 tons respectively, although the national plants (20 in number) had an annual production capacity of 1,565,000 tons. The figures for 1949 were—production, 1,281,000 tons, and importation, 433,820 tons. According to news reports, a national production of 3,000,000 is foreseeon for 1952 in view of the new plants which are being planned.

Brazil to Manufacture Motorcycles

São Paulo, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The first motorcycle factory to operate in Brazil will shortly be built in the town of Jundiai, in the State of São Paulo. The enterprise is being financed by Brazilian and Italian capital and it is anticipated that the monthly production capacity of the factory will be 1,000 machines.

Storage and Dry Cell Battery Factory to be Established in Brazil

São Paulo, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—A storage and dry cell battery factory is being established in the State of São Paulo, by the National Carbon do Brasil S/A., whose registered capital is 50 million cruzeiros. About 60 tons of machinery is being mounted and 50 tons more are under way. When production begins an initial staff of 250 workers will be employed. The output will be destined for transmitters and receptors of the army and navy, telephone systems and medical and precision instruments.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

French Guiana Revises Import Tax

Port of Spain, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—A special import tax imposed in French Guiana has been revised, and will now apply only to luxury items at a uniform rate of 9·20 per cent ad valorem. The tax was formerly collected on all imports, including those from France and its overseas territories. Items considered essential to the economy of French Guiana are exempted, but the tax still applies to tobacco products and matches.

British Guiana Aided by Colonial Development Corporation

Port of Spain, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The officer in charge of the operations of the Colonial Development Corporation in the British Caribbean area states that the cost of projects which the Corporation has already undertaken in British Guiana amounts to $17 million. These projects have been principally in the mining, timber and rice industries.

British Guiana Buys Hereford Cattle from Britain

Port of Spain, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Four young Hereford bull calves, aged between five and seven months, have been purchased from breeders in the United Kingdom for shipment to British Guiana. It is understood they will be used for crossing with the native Zebu cattle as a means of improving the quality of British Guiana's beef stock. It is the first such shipment from the United Kingdom in many years.

Antigua Seeks Market for Tomatoes

Port of Spain, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—A market for fresh tomatoes is being sought by the Government of Antigua. It is stated that with favourable shipping facilities and prices the island can supply at least 500,000 lbs. net in 1952. In normal years, the harvest season occurs from January to mid-April. To ensure maintenance of adequate standards, sorting and packing will be done under the strict supervision of Antigua Government officials.

Surinam to Export Shrimps to Holland

Port of Spain, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—A large experimental consignment of shrimps will be shipped shortly from Surinam to the Netherlands.

Marshall Aid Granted for British Guiana Rice Project

Port of Spain, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—ECA has approved a grant of $621,000 to assist in the development of rice production in British Guiana. This grant is part of a $7 million allocation to the United Kingdom to assist in the economic development of her colonies. The funds allocated to British Guiana will be used to finance the drainage and irrigation of some 35,000 acres of land suitable for the growing of rice.

ISRAEL

Israel Inaugurates Refinery for Regenerating Lubricating Oil

(One Israel pound equals US$2·8)

Athens, July 5, 1951.—(FTS)—A I£100,000 refinery for the regeneration of lubricating oils has been inaugurated at Lodd in Israel. From each kilogram (1,000 grams) of used oil, about 700 grams (70 per cent) regenerated oil of first class quality can be recovered, a process which will save the country about $500,000 per annum in foreign currency. While the capacity of the new refinery is 3,600 tons, it is estimated that there are 6,000 tons of oil at present available for regeneration.

It is hoped eventually to obtain a contract from the British Army for the regeneration of oil used by the Middle East Forces.

Israeli Diamond Industry Facing Difficulties

(One Israel pound equals US$2·8.)

Athens, July 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Due to the fall in prices for polished diamonds in the United States, the local diamond industry is again faced with considerable difficulties. While prices for the finished products are on the decline, the London Syndicate recently increased prices for raw diamonds.

During 1950, exports of polished diamonds were valued at I£ 3,354,161. The figure for the first four months of this year reached I£ 1,403,000, as compared with I£ 893,000 during the same period last year. Ninety per cent of Israel's diamond exports during 1950 were sold in the United States, the remainder mainly in the British Empire. United States imports were valued at $9·1 million, and Canadian at $262,821.

In view of growing price difficulties, producers are again pressing the government for permission to sell diamonds through barter agreements, under which part of the possible loss on the sale of the diamonds can be recovered from profits when the imported goods are sold in Israel.

NORWAY

Norway's Balance of Payments Greatly Improved

Oslo, August 28, 1951.—(FTS)—During the first six months of 1951, the deficit in Norway's balance of payments amounted to 90 million kroner, 40 million during the first quarter of the year and 50 million in the second quarter. This is a decline of 595 million kroner, or as much as 87 per cent, as compared with the first six months of 1950 when the deficit totalled 685 million kroner. This improvement in the balance of payments was almost entirely due to the Norwegian shipping returns, which increased from 14 million kroner for the first half of 1950 to 575 million for the first six months of 1951, and were thus responsible for about 95 per cent of the reduction in the payments deficit.

Norwegian Small Whale Catch Higher

Oslo, August 28, 1951.—(FTS)—By the end of July, this season's small whale catch off the Norwegian north-west coast totalled 1,753 beaked whales, 50 bottlenose and 21 killer whales, as against 1,433 beaked whales, 35 bottlenose and 12 killer whales last year. Sales have been easily effected, and satisfactory prices obtained, the blubber fetching 1 krone per kilogram, and the whale meat from kroner 1.10 to 1.20 per kilogram. Practically all the whale meat has been sold on the home market, while small sample shipments have been sent to the United States. The participation has been somewhat larger this season than last year, 269 concessions having been granted, and reports received from 222 whaling boats. The land stations, of which there are four on the Norwegian west coast, have also had a good season, their total catch amounting to more than 300 large whales, mostly finbacks.

Greater Part of Norwegian Merchant Fleet Is Motor Driven

Oslo, August 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Norwegian merchant fleet comprised 5,496 ships at the end of June, 1951, having a total gross tonnage of 5,844,287 tons. This was an increase of 44 ships, totalling 164,830 gross tons, during the last six months. Of this total tonnage, 74 per cent were motor ships and only 26 per cent steamships. The following table briefly shows the trend towards motor tonnage in the Norwegian merchant fleet during the past 20 years.

	Motor Tonnage (1,000 gross tons)	Steam Tonnage (1,000 gross tons)
1930	1,038	2,339
1940	3,083	1,758
1945	1,920	880
1950	3,659	1,640
1951	4,329	1,516

At the same time, the expansion of the merchant fleet after the war has been most marked in the case of tankers, the figures at the end of June, 1951, being dry cargo ships 3·05 million gross tons and tankers 2·79 million gross tons, as compared with 2·94 million and 1·9 million gross tons respectively at the end of 1939. Furthermore, as the new tonnage presently being built mainly comprises tankers, it is expected that in the near future the tanker fleet will reach 50 per cent of the total tonnage.

PAKISTAN

D.D.T. Plant to be Set Up in Pakistan

Karachi, July 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of Pakistan and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund have jointly sponsored the setting up of a plant in Pakistan for the manufacture of D.D.T. The UNCEF will provide equipment worth Rs. 800,000 ($255,591.00). The Government of Pakistan will provide Rs. 1,225,000 ($391,374.00). The plant will produce about 700 tons of D.D.T. a year, which is sufficient to meet the requirements of anti-malaria work.

Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation Established

Karachi, July 18, 1951—(FTS)—The Pakistan Government has established an Industrial Development Corporation charged with the duty of promoting and sponsoring such industries as jute, paper mills, heavy engineering industries, heavy chemical industries and shipbuilding. Branches of the corporation will be opened in the eastern section of Pakistan

PORTUGAL

Portugal Increases Production of Electrical Material

Lisbon, July 27, 1951.—(FTS)—With the extending use and lower cost of hydro-electric power, the utilization of electrical equipment is expanding and new industries are springing up within the country to meet this demand. Local industry can now supply practically the entire demand for transformers, switchboard material, motors, wires and cables in the small and medium ranges.

The production of electric motors from ⅛ to 50 h.p. is now sufficient for local needs and with the installation of new plants, the prices of motors have decreased in varying degrees by 10 per cent to as much as 40 per cent.

Portuguese Shipyards Active

Lisbon, July 27, 1951.—(FTS)—New ship construction continues very active in Portugal. On the ways at present are: one 10,500-ton tanker; two trawlers of just over 2,000 tons and one of 1,500 tons to augment the codfishing fleet, while seven 510-ton trawlers are also being built for the fresh fish fleet fishing in the high seas.

A hospital ship of 4,800 tons is also being built for the codfishing fleet, along with two ocean going tugs, powered with 1,200 h.p. engines each.

SOUTH AFRICA

Tourist Spendings in South Africa Increase

Cape Town, July 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Tourists to South Africa will contribute about £15 million to the country's invisible exports in 1951. During the first quarter of the year, 25,487 visitors arrived compared with 21,382 in the similar period of last year. It is anticipated that last year's annual figure of 78,559 will be exceeded. The largest influx was from Southern Rhodesia, but there has been a slight falling off from the United Kingdom and a sharp decline in visitors from the United States.

New Peak Reached in South African Bank Credit

Johannesburg, August 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Total loans and discounts by South African commercial banks reached a new high level of £182,400,000 on June 30, according to the monthly returns published in the Government Gazette. Since March 31 commercial bank advances have risen by nearly £21,000,000, if allowance is made for the fall of £7,000,000 in their deposits with the National Finance Corporation.

The inflationary pressure of this increase on the money supply has been offset by a drop in the Reserve Bank's gold and foreign exchange holdings—from £167,800,000 at the end of March to £154,300,000 on June 30. A major factor in the sharp increase in bank credit has been the sharp rise in the prices of raw materials and goods since the Korean war began. In order to carry adequate stocks at the higher prices, commercial and manufacturing firms have been forced to acquire additional working capital.

Critical Meat Shortage in South Africa

Johannesburg, August 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The meat shortage that has prevailed throughout the Union of South Africa for the past year or so in varying degrees of intensity, and which has caused considerable hardship, principally in the urban areas, shows no improvement. Ways and means are therefore being studied by the authorities to bring about a better supply of this important article of diet. The steps likely to be taken will follow the line of better breeding practice in the backward areas, better feeding in areas where mixed farming is carried on, and of achieving a quicker turnover by marketing cattle at a younger age. Another measure will be to encourage greater productivity from the five million native-owned cattle.

Statistics show that the Union's cattle population has remained constant at about 12,500,000 since 1939. According to the Under Secretary for Agriculture this means that, under the present intensive farming systems, South Africa has reached saturation as far as livestock population is concerned.

South African Textile Imports are Large

Johannesburg, August 17, 1951.—(FTS)—A report on the textile trade of the Union, which appeared in a recent edition of "Industrial Review", shows that, with the exception of blankets and kaffir sheeting, the great bulk of the Union's textile requirements in piecegoods and yarns have hitherto been imported. Consequently, textile imports have constituted a large share of total imports. In the postwar period total textile imports made up between 20 per cent and 25 per cent of total imports. During 1948 and 1949 textiles constituted over 15 per cent of total imports, amounting to nearly £50 million in 1949, compared with total imports of £312 million.

South African Exporters' Association Proposed

Johannesburg, August 17, 1951.—(FTS)—A project is under way to form a South African Exporters' Association open to all firms interested in export trade, as a result of a popular demand from South African exporters.

The preliminary steps in forming this association have already been taken, and the idea is receiving the full encouragement of the government and the various Chambers of Commerce and Industry. It is hoped that the association will in due course help to solve many of the problems concerning the packaging, shipping, invoicing, etc. of goods for export, which at present confront many firms inexperienced in these matters.

TURKEY

Private Industries Receive Assistance in Turkey

Istanbul, July 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The ECA Administrator and Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs have issued a joint statement allocating 3·8 million lira for the development of private enterprise projects. A total of 1·5 million lira is allotted to Ibrahim Ethem Laboratory for the production of pharmaceuticals, 462,000 lira to Messrs. Gulcuoglu ve Ortaklari for the construction of an oilseed plant in Izmir and 1·8 million lira to Piramid Ltd., Ski., for a cotton carding mill in Istanbul.

Foreign Investment in Turkey Given Encouragement

Istanbul, August 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The long discussed Bill affecting foreign investment in Turkey has been passed by the Grand National Assembly. The law now provides a guarantee to the foreign investor of the transferability of capital after a period of three years. Foreign exchange will also be granted for the transfer in any one year of profits up to 10 per cent of the investment.

Freight Rates to Istanbul Increased

Istanbul, August 22, 1951.—(FTS)—An increase in freight rates to Istanbul of 20 per cent has been announced by most lines operating to this port. New rates of conference lines from the United States are already in effect, and British lines will implement the 20 per cent rise on September 1, 1951. A meeting of representatives of all lines will be held later in the month to resolve various points of contention between foreign lines and the Turkish State Seaways.

The reason for the drastic increase is the slow turn-around of ships discharging in the port. For many years, the facilities for loading and off-loading of ships in this port have been inadequate to the demands made upon them. In recent months conditions have become steadily worse, and the situation now is one of acute congestion. There have recently been cases where ships have been in port for periods up to a week without discharging a single pound of cargo. Ships which should be off-loaded in three days are taking up to three weeks.

The problem is twofold: inadequate cargo handling facilities, particularly cranes; and shortage of customs and storage sheds. All bonded storage space is now jammed, and the situation is aggravated by the fact that lighters used in discharging cargoes are left loaded, thereby decreasing the number available for the movement of goods from ship to shore.

Although plans are in hand for the enlargement of the port by the building of quays and storage sheds, no adequate short-term relief can be expected. One important factor contributing to customs overloading, which might be easiest of solution, is the time imported goods spend in customs. The practice of leaving goods stored in customs is fairly widespread for the very simple reason that storage charges are cheaper than a significant proportion of private warehousing.

Modern Phamaceutical Plant Being Erected in Turkey

Istanbul, August 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Construction work has been started on a modern plant in Turkey designed to produce penicillin, streptomycin, insulin and other pharmaceutical products. The factory is being financed on a joint basis by the American company, E. R. Squibb, and Turkish private capital. It is expected that the factory will be completed in 1952. Production will cater to Turkey's requirements, but there may also be sufficient surplus production of certain pharmaceuticals to export to Middle East countries.

Increased Oil Output Possible in Turkey

Istanbul, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Independent surveys made by American and German petroleum experts have shown that it would be possible to secure production of 1,000 tons of oil per day from the Raman area in south-eastern Turkey. Present production is approximately 350 tons daily.

Studies are now being made by the Ministry of State Exploitations and the Mineral Research Institute regarding the installation of a modern refinery capable of handling the full output of the wells. Unconfirmed reports allude to an application by a United States petroleum concern to participate in the exploitations on a partnership basis.

Turkish Raisin and Fig Crops are Good

Istanbul, August 15, 1951.—(FTS)—This year's production of Sultana raisins will be between 70,000 and 75,000 metric tons, it is estimated. Weather conditions have been favourable and the condition of the fruit gives promise of a higher quality than last year.

The fig crop in 1950 was approximately 23,000 tons, of which 18,000 tons were exported. It is reported that, although the trees are carrying about the same amount of fruit, the figs are better developed and should give a better yield.

Interest from foreign markets for figs is already in evidence, but raisin exporters are disquieted because of expected competition from California growers.

Twentieth Izmir International Fair Opened

Istanbul, August 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The 20th Izmir International Fair was opened on August 20 by the Minister of Economy and Commerce, Professor Muhlis Ete.

Countries which are officially participating, with separate pavilions, are the United States, the United Kingdom, Western Germany, Italy, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, Finland, Israel, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. In addition, large numbers of local and foreign firms as well as several official and semi-official institutions have stands in the Fair. It is reported that attendance during the first day established a record.

ECA Funds Granted to Assist Turkish Refugees from Bulgaria

Istanbul, August 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The authorization of TL30 million to assist in the resettlement of refugees of Turkish origin who have been expelled from Bulgaria has been announced. The grant will come from ECA counterpart funds held by the Turkish treasury. About 32,000 refugee families already have come to Turkey from Bulgaria, most of them in the last year. The funds will be utilized for construction of houses, barns and stables, and the purchase of farm animals, agricultural equipment, seed and household equipment.

Export of Turkish Alcoholic Beverages Increased

Istanbul, August 20, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that 768,790 litres of wines and liqueurs, valued at TL308,407, were exported by Turkey between June, 1950, and July, 1951. The principal purchasing countries were Germany, Norway, Denmark, Syria and Sweden. Prior to 1950, Turkish exports of alcoholic beverages were insignificant, but the Ministry of Monopolies have been exerting increased efforts to foster the sale of these Turkish products in foreign countries.

UNITED KINGDOM

Many New Factories Established in Scotland

London, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—A total of 287 new factories and 322 factory extensions of 5,000 square feet and over has been built in Scotland since July, 1945.

British Film Production Reduced

London, August 28, 1951.—(FTS)—A total of 125 British films of 3,000 feet or over were registered with the Board of Trade during the twelve months ending March, 1951. This compared with 131 in the previous year. Of this total, 76 were first feature films of 6,500 feet or more in length, which was 5 less than the figure reached a year ago.

According to the British Film Producers Association, this reduction in output reflects the difficulties of an industry operating under conditions of severe competition in its home market, a heavy burden of taxation, and competition in overseas markets with other film-producing countries in most of which the industry enjoys a measure of financial aid or other form of assistance.

Scotland to Expand Hydro-Electric Power Output

London, August 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Plans are already in hand for the examination of over 100 Scottish water power generation schemes with a potential output of 17,000,000 units per day. Rising costs of thermal stations may make a considerable expansion of these projects possible, for although the motive power is supplied free, the capital cost of building dams and water turbines and maintaining them makes the cost of current produced substantially the same. It is estimated that Scotland could develop water power to give a minimum of 34,000,000 units per day.

United Kingdom Apple Market No Longer Protected for Home Producer

London, August 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The early appearance on the British market of Italian apples of the 1951 crop is causing concern to United Kingdom producers. On January 1 the trade was returned to private enterprise, except for dollar imports, and the home producer therefore no longer has a protected market.

The *Fruit Trades' Journal* points out that the only tariff is one of 4/6d. per 112 lbs. against foreign apples, which is applicable from early summer until August 15. This duty, imposed since long before the war, was designed to protect Australian and New Zealand exporters. The British crop begins to come on the market about the middle of August and the season extends until December, except for Cox's Orange, which are stored and marketed through the winter.

It is no secret that Italy, Holland and Denmark have been developing their orchards with the British market in mind, a market unrestricted by quotas, duties or closed periods.

Under GATT the United Kingdom agreed not to include apples as one of the items of which imports could be barred during the peak season of home marketings. The only recourse the British grower has is to Article 19 under which the government can ban imports if it can be shown that home producers are being ruined; in other words "after the fact". There is no automatic countervailing duty which could be invoked as a safeguard against dumping. Therefore the British growers will this year have to stand up against the full rigors of competition for the first time since prewar.

Unless growing conditions take an unfavourable turn, production in the United Kingdom is expected to come close to the record 1947 level. Heavy crops of both dessert and cooking apples are expected, with prospects for Cox's Orange particularly good.

Prospects in Europe are not as good as anticipated. Production in Denmark is expected to be about 20 per cent below that of last year. Switzerland estimated only about 35 per cent of an excellent crop on July 1, compared with 70 per cent in 1950, and Belgium and Holland expect average crops.

During the seven months ending May 31, the United Kingdom imported 131·1 million pounds of apples from Europe, compared with 52·6 in 1949-50 and 62·3 million in 1948-49. In each year by far the greatest supply came from Italy, 80·3, 52·6 and 41·3 million pounds, respectively. Except for Italy, apples from these countries do not normally appear on the British market before December. It is probable that the arrival of the 20 tons of Italian apples during the last week of July was an effort to cash in before the British crop came on. These Italian apples (Gravensteins) are bringing 6d. to 9d. a lb. in Covent Garden, compared with 1/– to 1/1½d. for New Zealand Doughertys, Tasmanian Democrats and Granny Smiths.

Canadian Exports by Areas

Country	July 1938	July 1950	July 1951	January—July 1938	January—July 1950	January—July 1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	26·2	35·2	74·7	189·8	273·1	328·7
America	1·8	2·7	4·9	12·2	18·4	23·5
Africa	2·3	4·9	8·7	11·5	29·3	34·4
Asia	0·4	4·6	4·8	5·0	35·9	40·2
Oceania	4·8	4·1	7·5	29·9	25·5	32·6
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	35·5	51·5	100·7	248·4	382·1	459·4
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and possessions	21·2	169·6	203·9	140·0	1,082·3	1,321·6
Latin America	1·1	10·6	16·3	10·2	71·4	96·1
Europe	7·1	15·6	41·4	36·7	96·0	156·0
Other Foreign Countries	1·3	6·5	12·2	17·9	52·5	81·6
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	30·7	202·2	273·8	204·8	1,302·2	1,655·3
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	66·2	253·7	374·5	453·2	1,684·3	2,114·7

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	July 1938	July 1950	July 1951	January—July 1938	January—July 1950	January—July 1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	25,796	35,169	73,935	186,725	271,086	327,458
Gibraltar	....	1	45	2	97	356
Malta	20	3	728	230	1,885	872
TOTAL EUROPE(1)	26,204	35,173	74,708	189,826	273,068	328,686
America:						
Newfoundland [2]	593	....	....	4,102	....	....
Bermuda	116	245	336	783	1,700	2,133
Barbados	89	203	518	591	1,901	2,658
Jamaica	373	635	1,372	2,568	4,369	5,858
Trinidad and Tobago	283	941	1,312	2,039	4,751	5,874
Bahamas	146	156	193	1,100	1,169	1,274
Leeward and Windward Islands		214	445		1,844	2,444
British Guiana	118	287	694	815	2,418	2,986
British Honduras	32	43	61	166	247	301
Falkland Islands	....	....	....	....	1	....
TOTAL AMERICA	1,750	2,724	4,931	12,164	18,400	23,528
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	2,173	67	2	9,874	187	110
Union of South Africa		4,123	8,160		26,986	31,342
Other British South Africa		....	23		3	24
Southern Rhodesia	71	335	95	718	819	1,043
Gambia	2	....	1	14	10	15
Gold Coast	23	38	86	80	323	580
Nigeria	16	21	84	52	125	320
Sierra Leone	20	28	17	127	159	131
Other British West Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	4	....	5	196	58	28
British East Africa	39	294	269	438	629	798
TOTAL AFRICA	2,348	4,906	8,742	11,499	29,299	34,391

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

(1) Includes Ireland in 1938, see page 397.

(2) The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian statistics, as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—*Continued*

Country	July 1938	July 1950	July 1951	January—July 1938	January—July 1950	January—July 1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	114	2,815	1,941	1,607	17,444	24,203
Pakistan		928	273		7,291	3,149
Ceylon	9	133	280	135	3,985	1,916
Aden	2	2	1	59	9	18
Federation of Malaya	94	175	928	1,616	2,832	5,348
Other British East Indies	1	1	....	4	24	....
Hong Kong	180	527	1,341	1,462	4,291	5,561
TOTAL ASIA(1)	421	4,581	4,764	5,046	35,876	40,195
Oceania:						
Australia	3,088	3,002	5,416	20,183	19,433	24,839
New Zealand	1,595	1,070	2,093	9,393	5,909	7,482
Fiji	70	4	1	249	159	238
Other British Oceania	....	2	....	42	5	77
TOTAL OCEANIA	4,753	4,078	7,510	29,867	25,506	32,636
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES(2)	35,476	51,462	100,653	248,402	382,149	459,436
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	20,959	168,196	201,927	138,962	1,073,144	1,311,773
Alaska	7	107	220	59	543	666
American and Virgin Islands	3	17	4	19	87	109
Hawaii	148	727	838	777	3,575	4,192
Puerto Rico	44	541	832	183	4,823	4,721
United States Oceania	....	9	43	3	125	129
TOTAL UNITED STATES ANS POSSESSIONS	21,161	169,597	203,864	140,003	1,082,297	1,321,590
Latin America:						
Argentina	283	466	756	2,678	9,080	3,410
Bolivia	17	885	220	73	1,149	1,877
Brazil	283	1,459	2,660	2,151	6,183	16,742
Chile	13	99	1,509	347	1,094	3,875
Colombia	72	1,553	701	596	7,812	7,553
Costa Rica	7	243	263	59	1,321	1,251
Cuba	90	1,428	2,026	586	9,309	11,382
Dominican Republic	10	307	489	242	1,599	2,338
Ecuador	2	103	106	22	566	1,524
El Salvador	4	102	145	28	722	1,090
Guatemala	5	155	168	65	1,327	1,391
Haiti	21	249	303	83	1,386	1,424
Honduras	5	42	35	102	270	3,204
Mexico	126	1,462	2,383	1,520	8,526	13,940
Nicaragua	4	48	90	56	462	623
Panama	15	246	956	195	4,127	4,202
Paraguay	3	33	8	9	63	64
Peru	68	212	387	550	1,729	2,791
Uruguay	13	149	718	135	756	2,990
Venezuela	36	1,369	2,426	735	13,954	14,428
TOTAL LATIN AMERICAN	1,077	10,610	16,349	10,232	71,435	96,099
Europe:						
Albania	1	....	....	6	....	....
Austria	....	81	185	8	1,553	1,192
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,183	4,159	9,149	4,261	24,392	42,591
Bulgaria	1	....	....	6	146	8
Czechoslovakia	963	384	33	2,433	1,260	323
Denmark	71	36	630	717	534	1,884
Estonia	....	....	....	1	....	....
Finland	44	6	33	237	392	643
France	938	1,834	5,746	5,331	11,579	19,136

(1) Includes Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 397.
(2) Includes Ireland, Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 397.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—*Concluded*

Country	July			January—July		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
FOREIGN COUNRTIES –Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Conc.						
Germany	1,090	405	3,087	6,996	3,817	11,647
Greece	366	83	82	1,403	1,024	2,033
Hungary	....	....	2	1	62	26
Iceland	2	41	7	10	436	327
Ireland*	388	1,682	1,308	2,869	7,904	9,341
Italy	188	567	9,432	866	5,415	24,880
Latvia	1	....	....	157	....	....
Lithuania	143	....	....	239	1	....
Netherlands	1,120	414	3,574	5,728	5,499	8,173
Norway	679	3,399	4,162	4,078	10,555	15,868
Poland	26	19	2	506	1,221	85
Portugal	12	467	656	90	3,502	2,899
Azores and Madeira	....	12	20	2	112	129
Roumania	4	1	1	27	87	4
Spain	....	142	71	19	3,752	544
Sweden	252	107	657	2,607	1,967	2,363
Switzerland	46	1,694	2,378	398	10,014	11,092
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	....	3	....	604	120	7
Yugoslavia	1	16	200	6	614	825
TOTAL EUROPE	7,131	15,552	41,415	36,737	95,958	156,020
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	....	....	....	....	50	16
Arabia	....	11	223	....	514	935
Belgian Congo	1	234	296	51	955	2,127
Burma*	5	1	1	92	8	39
China	336	118	53	1,644	1,635	143
Greenland	....	4	24	....	28	101
Egypt	32	161	174	199	3,000	947
Ethiopia	....	7	29	....	34	89
French Africa	5	115	229	403	1,289	1,502
French East Indies	2	19	30	15	43	160
French Guiana	....	....	....	4	4	2
French Oceania	10	10	48	56	529	365
French West Indies	21	....	....	106	8	20
Madagascar	....	3	5	4	78	27
St. Pierre and Miquelon	20	96	149	141	595	683
Iran	....	28	112	38	613	694
Iraq	5	7	102	30	53	344
Israel*	16	166	636	71	7,537	6,333
Jordan	....	1	....	....	44	75
Tripoli	....	2	1,021	....	374	1,212
Other Italian Africa	....	184	....	....	184	....
Japan	661	2,532	6,248	10,700	14,007	41,977
Korea	....	34	31	....	1,137	125
Liberia	1	11	25	15	62	1,264
Morocco	9	92	77	61	1,021	914
Indonesia	45	227	307	424	2,095	2,947
Surinam	3	59	96	22	564	649
Netherlands Antilles	15	166	162	129	3,563	1,163
Philippines	99	690	1,235	848	6,899	9,342
Portuguese Africa	64	223	272	1,015	1,318	1,903
Portuguese Asia	....	43	12	....	97	42
Siam (Thailand)	2	117	237	13	852	1,089
Canary Islands	....	35	1	2	102	9
Spanish Africa	....	....	1	....	55	67
Syria	8	34	240	36	560	2,389
Turkey	....	1,053	108	1,903	2,587	1,874
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	1,339	6,483	12,184	17,859	52,494	81,568
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	30,705	202,243	273,813	204,829	1,302,180	1,655,27
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	66,181	253,704	374,466	453,231	1,684,328	2,114,714

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* Included in the totals for "Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here to facilitate comparison with other years.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade
Brampton—Chamber of Commerce
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Chamber of Commerce
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

J. C. Britton Returns from Japan on Tour

J. C. Britton

James Cleland Britton, Commercial Representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce with the Canadian Liaison Mission to Japan since January, 1949, has arrived home on leave and will commence a tour of Canada in Toronto on October 1. Born in Toronto, Mr. Britton was educated in that city and afterwards graduated from Queen's University, in Kingston, with a B. Comm. degree. He joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in 1931, and was appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner at Port of Spain, Trinidad, in May, 1933. Mr. Britton was transferred to Johannesburg in August, 1936, as Assistant Trade Commissioner, and moved to Los Angeles in January, 1942. He served with the R.C.N.V.R. from June, 1942, until May, 1943, when appointed Secretary to the Office of the High Commissioner to Newfoundland. Two years later he was appointed Acting Trade Commissioner in St. John's and subsequently made Commercial Secretary.

Toronto—October 1-10

A. P. BISSONNET, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Karachi, Pakistan, since June, 1950, has returned to Canada on leave and will visit Montreal from September 5 to 19 inclusive to discuss business conditions in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran with Canadian businessmen.

T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, since November, 1945, has returned home and completed a tour of Eastern Canada on June 23. He will commence a tour of Western Canada in Vancouver on September 4.

Ottawa—September 13-15
Toronto—September 17-26
St. Catharines: Welland—September 28
Montreal—October 1-9

JOHN A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Caracas, Venezuela, since February, 1948, has returned home on leave. He completed a tour of Eastern Canada in St. John's, Newfoundland, on June 29, and commenced a tour of Western Canada in Brampton, Ontario, on August 27.

Edmonton—September 15-16
Calgary—September 18
Vancouver—September 20-27

United States Trade with Latin America Increases

Washington, September 6, 1951.—(FTS)—United States exports to the Latin American republics in the first half of 1951 totalled $1,749,100,000, 47 per cent more than in the first half of 1950, and 22 per cent more than in the second half, the Office of International Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce, reported today. In terms of quantity, United States exports to Latin America in the first half of this year were 31 per cent higher than in the comparable period last year, and the unit value, or price, of such goods rose 12 per cent, OIT said.

Exports of machinery and automobiles expanded approximately two-thirds from January-June, 1950, to the corresponding period in 1951. The number of motor trucks and passenger automobiles exported to Latin America increased 90 per cent and 182 per cent, respectively.

United States imports from the Latin American countries reached a half-yearly peak value of $1,869,500,000 in January-June, 1951, an advance of 46 per cent from the corresponding period of 1950. Marked advances in the price of Latin American commodities accounted largely for the high value of imports.

Imports of coffee from Latin America in January-June, 1951, amounted to 1,374,000,000 pounds, valued at $693,000,000—one-third larger in quantity and two-thirds greater in value than in the first half of 1950. Imports of sugar and crude petroleum showed relatively little change. Wool imports, principally for clothing, from Uruguay increased 53 per cent in quantity and 183 per cent in value, while wool, mainly for carpets, from Argentina dropped 56 per cent in quantity but advanced 17 per cent in value. Copper from Chile declined slightly in quantity but rose 39 per cent in value.

Since Korea, prices of imports from Latin America have risen considerably more than prices of United States exports. As a result, the terms of trade have become increasingly favourable for the Latin American republics.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Cuba Permits Duty-Free Import of Eggs in Shell

Havana, September 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Eggs in the shell imported into Cuba will continue to enter free of import duties, consular fees and other import taxes until January 15, 1952, according to a presidential decree just published. The only charge that will apply is a sales tax of six per cent ad valorem. Duty-free entry for fresh eggs into Cuba has been in force for some time, but this privilege was due to expire on July 31.

New Zealand Announces 1952 Licensing Policy for Certain Imports

Wellington, August 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand Department of Customs announced to-day that Collectors of Customs have been authorized to grant licences for imports of the following goods from Canada and the United States during 1952 up to the value of licences granted for imports of such goods from those sources during the 1951 period: Men's lace gumboots not less than 9½ inches in height (Canada only); printed books, papers, music or advertising matter not elsewhere included in the tariff (tariff item 301(2)); engines specially suited for use on motor vehicles; artificers' tools not elsewhere included in the tariff (354(1)); tacks (Canada only); spare parts for motor vehicles; oil not elsewhere included in the tariff, including mineral lubricating oil (394(10)); wooden handles for tools not elsewhere included in the tariff (409); sausage skins and casings of animal origin.

United States Tightens Controls on Shipments from China or Korea

Washington, D.C., September 6, 1951.—(FTS)—United States Foreign Assets Control Regulations (*Foreign Trade*, April 7, 1951, page 584) have been tightened with regard to the entry into the United States or onward transit through the United States of any goods, from any country of Chinese or North Korean origin.

The regulations now apply to goods imported in the mails.

Goods which are the growth, produce or manufacture of China shall be deemed for the purposes of the regulations to be Chinese merchandise regardless of whether they may have been subjected to further grading, processing, curing, etc., in another country.

A further section has been added which makes, for the purpose of the regulations, any merchandise Chinese when there is added to it any adornment of Chinese origin whether or not such addition of this Chinese adornment may have occurred in a country other than China.

H. J. Sissons Named Co-ordinator of Materials Branch

Henry J. Sissons, of Toronto, who was appointed Director of the Priorities Division, Department of Defence Production, last February, has been named Co-ordinator of the Materials Branch of that department, replacing M. W. Mackenzie, the Deputy Minister who has been Acting Co-ordinator.

The services of Mr. Sissons have been loaned to the government by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, primarily pertaining to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipments to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canadian trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade:* Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

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FOREIGN TRADE

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Published by authority of

Right Hon. C. D. HOWE
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Wm. Frederick BULL
Deputy Minister

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COVER SUBJECT—Arch of Peace Tower, feature of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, in which political, financial and military leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization assembled this week. Here were discussed problems of the western world involving their collective security, including economic measures that may have a far-reaching effect on trade. This arch, which symbolizes strength and unity, might well have influenced the delegates of twelve nations in their deliberations. Not inappropriately, the Peace Tower is supported by this arch, on which have been carved in lasting stone "twelve" coats of arms, those of Great Britain, Canada and the ten Canadian Provinces; from left to right around the arch: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

National Film Board Photo

Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.

Minister of Trade and Commerce Discusses Import Controls at Meeting of GATT in Geneva

The responsibilities and commitments undertaken through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade should be observed in the letter and in the spirit of the General Agreement, the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce and leader of Canada's delegation to the sixth session of the contracting parties in Geneva, told the representatives of some thirty-seven participating countries, last Monday. "Any deviation from the practice plays into the hands of the enemies of the agreement", he said.

He also discussed the vexed question of import controls, prefacing his remarks in this respect with the statement: "We know that, if we wish to sell, we must buy. This view is obviously not shared, however, by all of the countries which participate in world trade, nor even by all of the countries represented here. Some countries have hesitated to take the risks which seem to be involved in the abandonment of import controls, even when these risks were at a minimum. It is to be feared that some of them have come to regard import controls as desirable in themselves, for the protection they bestow upon domestic producers".

Some countries short of certain scarce materials were still maintaining import restrictions against Canadian goods, Mr. Howe continued, restrictions that were imposed some years ago for balance of payments reasons. At the same time, other countries were imposing import controls on the very commodities of which they claim to be in the most urgent need. It was evident that such controls contravened the spirit of the General Agreement, when they came to be regarded as permanent fixtures by the countries which imposed them.

General Agreement Signed Four Years Ago

"It is barely four years since October, 1947, when the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was drawn up," the Minister pointed out, "and was signed by representatives of 23 countries. Since then, the scope of the GATT has steadily increased. Prestige and experience have accrued to the work of the contracting parties. It is not too soon to say that this organization has demonstrated its usefulness. It has already more than paid for itself through the results which have been achieved. The GATT has earned its place in the front rank amongst international organizations. Today, there are 37 participating countries, and most of them are represented here. Multilateral tariff negotiations have been organized on three occasions and have been carried through to a successful conclusion.

"There have been various occasions on which outside observers have said that a crisis had been reached or that approaching difficulties would prove insurmountable. The General Agreement was itself the product of arduous negotiations and compromises. Many people wondered, prior to Torquay, whether it would be possible to arrange for the prolongation of the life of the tariff concessions which were negotiated at Geneva and Annecy. When the time came, it was found possible to continue the large bulk of earlier tariff concessions for a further period of three years, along with the new concessions negotiated at Torquay. Only a very small number of tariff items had to be renegotiated. Rather than a crisis or a defeat, this proved to be one of the major accomplishments of the GATT. Similarly, there was disappointment at the failure of some of the participants at Torquay to conclude new tariff agreements, these including some of the countries most important in world trade. As the months have gone by, in spite of this, we have noticed that commercial relations amongst these same countries have continued on an amicable basis without noticeable impairment. The countries in question have all continued to adhere to the General Agreement and the results of their earlier tariff negotiations have continued in force.

GATT Organized to Eliminate Trade Barriers

"The GATT was organized as a collective international effort to get rid of obstacles to trade, to reduce tariffs and to minimize the scope of quantitative restrictions. Surely these are objectives to which all countries could give their encouragement and support. However, after having been a member of the Canadian Government for sixteen years, one thing at least I have learned. Whether we have prosperity or depression and whether we have war or peace, there is always someone to clamour for tariff protection and quantitative restrictions to solve some immediate problem that besets the world. No matter what the contingencies, there are always some people who want to run for cover and protection, whether or not there is any real threat of trouble.

"Nothing can be more short-sighted than to give way to the pessimists and to curtail trade. Some few individuals may be helped by import controls, but in the long run curtailment of trade is not the road to prosperity and higher standards of living. On the contrary, restrictions more often lead to mutual impoverishment. We have to bear in mind that import controls spread like an epidemic once they start and are very difficult to check.

Restrictions for Brief Periods Unavoidable

"Sometimes, of course, restrictions are unavoidable for brief periods of time, and the General Agreement contemplates circumstances in which countries are quite entitled to resort to them. Along with many other countries, Canada found herself in serious balance of payments difficulties during the period of readjustment which followed the last war. Our currency reserves were seriously depleted at that time, and immediate action was essential to prevent a critical situation. In the circumstances, it was deemed necessary to impose import controls and this we did. The Canadian Government always regarded these controls as temporary, and our industries were warned on repeated occasions that the protection offered by these controls would be withdrawn at the earliest possible date. This was in full accordance with our obligations under the GATT and it was also in the best interests of our national economy.

"We knew that import controls would not provide of themselves a lasting remedy for the difficulties which beset us at that time. They merely provided a breathing space during which other methods could be made effective. The real solution to the problem was to increase the flow of trade. We stepped up our exports and we achieved a better balance of trade with each of the great currency areas of the world. I am happy to report that all of our emergency restrictions on imports were removed some time ago. Canada is now exporting and importing more than ever before.

If We Wish to Sell, We Must Buy

"We know that, if we wish to sell, we must buy. This view is obviously not shared, however, by all of the countries which participate in world trade, nor even by all of the countries represented here. Some countries have hesitated to take the risks which seem to be involved in the abandonment of import controls, even when these risks were at a minimum. It is to be feared that some of them have come to regard import controls as desirable in themselves, for the protection they bestow upon domestic producers. As a Minister of the Crown responsible for the imposition and administration of import controls in Canada, this is a point of view I have never been able to understand or to share.

"All countries today are short of certain raw materials and often the shortages are serious. We in Canada produce many of these raw materials in abundance, and every day we are approached by other countries which are interested in scarce supplies. Sometimes these very countries are still maintaining import restrictions against our goods, restrictions that were imposed some years ago for balance of payments reasons. At the same time, we find other countries imposing import controls on the very commodities of which they claim to be in the most urgent need. It is evident that such controls contravene the spirit of the General Agreement, when they come to be regarded as permanent fixtures by the countries which impose them.

"The Government of Canada believes that it is of paramount importance that the responsibilities and commitments undertaken through the General Agreement should be observed in the letter and in the spirit of the General Agreement. Any deviation from the practice plays into the hands of the enemies of the Agreement. In this connection I might perhaps refer to the situation created by the recent application of import restrictions on certain dairy products moving into the United States. This measure has taken the form of an amendment of the Defence Production Act, although it is obvious that defence production and national security would seem to have very little connection with import control on cheese. The United States administration is moving promptly to correct this obvious violation of the terms of the General Agreement, and it is to be hoped that the United States will find it possible to rectify the situation in the near future. I have mentioned this only as an example of an action which those of us who place great value upon the Agreement must guard against.

Basic Issues on Agenda of Present Meeting

"This is to be an important session of the Contracting Parties. The agenda deals with issues which are basic to the continuance of the General Agreement and to the efficiency of the administration of the GATT. In these times of pressing emergency, which pertain to problems of defence and rearmament, there is a natural tendency in some quarters to overlook the problems of commercial policy. We must oppose this tendency, because the expansion of trade and commerce is as vital to all of us today as it ever was.

"Within the GATT, we have many countries with different systems of government. For myself, I have always found that production and trade are most efficiently organized by private people. On occasion, of course, the Canadian Government has shown its ability to organize production very efficiently. Some of the countries represented here have committed themselves, on the other hand, to a considerable degree of state control and state direction of their economic affairs. One of the great virtues of the General Agreement is that, from the beginning, it has represented a workable compromise between these points of view. If world trade is to flourish in the future, as it must, it will be necessary to continue this basis of common arrangements and common understanding between state trading and private trading countries.

"It may happen on occasion that arrangements which have been made become impossible to continue. Where governments undertake the direct control of trade, there is always the danger that such devices will be used as political and economic weapons. In such circumstances, it is possible completely to frustrate trading relations as envisaged by the General Agreement. Extreme problems of this kind will not often arise, however, and when they do they can be dealt with as isolated cases.

Vitality of Organization is Essential

"It is essential that the vitality of this organization be preserved. To this end it is necessary to arrange for its financing on a stable and continuing basis. My delegation is interested in the provision of machinery by which the Contracting Parties would carry on the details of technical work between sessions, so that these sessions can be made shorter and more efficient. Only in this way will it be possible to obtain the attendance of responsible and senior representatives from the participating countries.

"I am sure that other delegations have come here with important problems. It is to be hoped that satisfactory solutions can be found for all of these, to enable the GATT to move forward to its future tasks. The achievements to date are unprecedented, in bringing together into a common agreement all of the countries which are important to world trade and in reducing the incidence of tariffs and trade restrictions. My delegation has come here prepared to support all measures which will strengthen this organization and help to maintain the substance of its accomplishments. On the other hand, we do not think it wise at this time to entertain proposals for expanding the activities of the Contracting Parties into new fields. The task of the Contracting Parties is already well defined and important in the field of tariffs and related trade controls. It would be unwise to endanger the whole structure by too wide a diversification of our efforts," Mr. Howe concluded.

Indian Agricultural Specialists Arrive in Canada

Four agricultural specialists from India have arrived in Ottawa under provisions of the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan for the Economic Development of South and South-East Asia. After discussions with Department of Agriculture officials in Ottawa, they began last Monday a ten-week tour of Canada, visiting farms and experimental stations.

The four agricultural specialists from India are: Dr. S. R. Barooah, additional Director of Agriculture, State of Assam; Dr. K. G. Joshi, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madhya Pradesh; S. A. Hamid, Principal of the Central Co-operative Training Institute, Pusa, State of Bihar; and G. M. Butt, an agriculture director on special duty with the Department of Agriculture, New Delhi.

Joining them on their tour will be Dr. J. K. Dubey, Director of Agriculture, State of Bhopal, and M. Kanti Raj, Deputy Director of Agriculture, State of Madras, both of whom arrived in Canada in July under the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan.

Republic of Ireland Imports From Canada Have Increased in Value

Exports from Ireland to Canada have multiplied eight times, although total figures still small—Ireland may face balance-of-payments deficit of £60 million this year—Trade agreements with United Kingdom limit exports to other countries.

By H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

DUBLIN.—Purchases of goods from Canada have been well-maintained despite the Republic of Ireland's shortage of dollars. Indeed, a considerable increase is seen in the value of imports from Canada at £2·8 million in the first five months of 1951, as compared with £1·8 million in the same period of 1950. This reflects not only Ireland's historic and substantial purchases of Canadian wheat, newsprint and timber, but a wide range of other necessary goods in the nature of raw materials for Irish industry. In these days of scarcities and diversion of materials to defence purposes, Canadian firms are credited with having shown great consideration for the basic needs of their old customers in Ireland. They have thus preserved the continuity of trade and retained the goodwill of useful connections.

Although the total figures are still small, exports from Ireland to Canada have multiplied eight times in recent months. From January-May, 1951, Ireland exported goods to Canada valued at £178,972, compared with £22,046 in the similar period of 1950. New items that make up the bulk of the increase are frozen beef and fresh eggs. The meat trade follows on similar development of shipments to the United States. There are limitations on the expansion of this trade with North America because of Ireland's trade agreements with Great Britain and the lack of refrigerated ships.

Adverse Trade Balance Increasing

The adverse trade balance for the first five months of 1951 was £59·3 million, compared with £39·6 million in 1950. Imports were £86·6 million for the period January-May, 1951, an increase of £22·9 million compared with £63·7 million for the same five months in 1950. Domestic exports for the same period in 1951 were £26·4 million, an increase of £2·9 million over the figure of £23·5 million in 1950. This deterioration, making the visible trade deficit £20 million greater in the first five months of this year than in 1950, has led the Minister for Finance to comment forcibly on the adverse balance-of-payments position. He announced that Ireland may be facing a balance-of-payments deficit of £60 million this year.

Major Trade Agreements Are With United Kingdom

Ireland's major trade agreements and understandings are with the United Kingdom, and relate most importantly to exports of Ireland's main agricultural products, live cattle, meats, eggs, pigs and bacon. Machinery is provided for price and quantitative review as may be necessary. In these agreements, Ireland undertakes to reserve for the United Kingdom a large percentage of all such exports. Consequently, in the numerous bilateral agreements that Ireland has made or renewed with various countries, including France, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Spain, limitations exist on the annual quantities of such agricultural products that can be offered by Ireland. And likewise, the newly developed meat and egg trade with the United States and Canada, though important as a dollar earner, is subject to similar effective limitations because of agreed priorities to United Kingdom, the purchaser of 90 per cent of all Ireland's exports. Nevertheless, the trade agreements made by Ireland with a widening range of countries are evidence of the desire to free and to diversify both the kind and direction of trade.

Ireland has accepted the O.E.E.C. liberalization plan for a free market for a wide range of commodities. She feels, however, that having attained the 75 per cent stage of liberalization, it would involve severe risk to certain domestic industries and the economic fabric of the state to go beyond that point.

External assets, estimated at £225 million in 1949 after allowing for holdings in Ireland by non-nationals, were reduced by £90 million in the past three or four years. If the present rate of disinvestment continues, Ireland will have lost her creditor status by 1954, and will lack external assets for use in an emergency. There is a question as to the extent to which the deficit in the balance of payments has been used to stockpile, and to improve the domestic capital position for productive purposes. There is an impression that heavy purchases of goods for immediate consumption have led to considerable dissipation of external reserves. The terms of trade are moving against Ireland, with import prices outpacing export prices. In the domestic field a budgetary gap of £5 million was evident, due to lack of provision for Civil Service pay increases, railway subsidies and the like. Heavy state investment occurred in non-productive capital projects.

Last year's savings were, at £12 million, gravely deficient in amount to warrant the capital expenditure program of £22·4 million. Debt service for the present year absorbs £7·3 million, an increase of £3·1 million over the 1947-1948 figure.

The Minister for Finance recommended measures to obtain enough purchasing power from the public in the form of taxation and savings to finance government expenditure. Reduced expenditure on consumer goods, and vigorous increase in production for export, particularly in agriculture, were further urgent needs.

The Minister also recommended that speculative and excessive borrowing from banks and other lending services beyond normal requirements be discouraged. His observations were reinforced by the Minister for Industry and Commerce, who said that total capital outlay by public authorities and private firms last year was estimated at £54 million. Total savings, including voluntary savings by private persons and the undistributed profits of all businesses, amounted only to £24 million including appropriations for depreciation. Imports for 1950 were 43 per cent greater in volume than before the war, but exports were only one per cent greater. The "Irish Independent" sums up the situation by commenting editorially, "The government is spending too much. The public is spending too much. The community is producing too little".

Cost of Living Rising

Early in the year efforts were made by the last government to freeze retail prices. In the face of increasing domestic and import costs and wages, the scheme was ineffective. Realistic prices frequently exceeded the nominal controlled prices. Though time lag and dual pricing of rationed goods concealed from the cost-of-living index some of the legitimate increases in "off the ration" prices, most people found their actual expenditure had risen very considerably, while their standard of living was falling.

The interim cost-of-living index, essential items only (to the base mid-August 1947=100) rose seven points to 109 in May, 1951, from 102 in May, 1950. Most people regard this as a mere subsistence cost indicator with little relation to their own living cost experience, despite the efforts made to explain its purposes. The more sensitive import price index rose similarly to 303·4 from 244·9; the export price index also rose to 292·5 from 261; and the wholesale price index rose to 286·1 from 239. These latter increases of the order of 20 to 25 per cent are thought to be more representative of what is occurring in the Irish cost of living. Legal prices of butter, meat, gasoline, coal, gas, electricity, postal and telephone rates, have all increased in recent months, as have prices for clothing, footwear and liquor, so that the consumer, particularly in the white-collar class, is feeling the effects severely.

Substantial Salary and Allowance Increases Granted

Since December, 1950, further wage increases of 10 per cent and upwards have been granted to employees in practically all organized industries and to farm labour. Bank employees, numbering 4,000, received much higher percentage increases, following a strike that lasted nearly two months. All Irish civil servants were granted substantial salary increases, and also increased allowances in June, following on recommendations of the Civil Service Arbitration Board. In several important industries there is the prospect of another round of wage increases to offset the continued rise in commodity prices.

State-aided new housing and re-housing absorb large capital subsidies in the way of subsidy grants, both on approved privately-owned and on municipally-owned houses. In 1950, some 12,048 new state-aided houses were built, of which 2,724 were for private persons, compared with only 6,456 in 1949, including 2,436 private houses. Municipal projects provide houses for rent, often at uneconomic rents involving further subsidy from ratepayers. A great many privately-owned houses have been built in recent years for owners of comparatively small means, having only a thin equity, so that their mortgage interest, taxes and other outgoings make severe inroads on income. As time goes on, it is possible that a number will have to reduce their living standards in other directions to finance their housing costs.

Population Almost Static

While there is a heavy urban drift, causing keen demand for housing in the larger centres, the rural population of Ireland is falling. The total population in April, 1951, was 2,958,878, compared with 2,955,107 in 1946, a slender increase of 3,771 or 0·1 per cent. The population of Dublin city and county increased by 55,235 or 8·7 per cent. The Province of Leinster, in which Dublin is situated, increased 4 per cent, but declines of 2 to 4·2 per cent occurred in the other provinces during the five-year intercensal period.

Emigration from Ireland averaged 24,326 persons per annum in 1946-1951, as against an average of 16,675 in 1926-1936, and of 18,711 in 1936-1946. Migration nowadays is chiefly to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Overseas migration in 1950 attracted 5,089 persons. Of these, 3,533 went to the United States, 293 to Canada, 672 to Australia, and 591 to other countries. Ireland is stated to be one of the few countries in the world where the population has declined in the last 50 years. Most countries have shown relatively high population increases in that period.

At the highest levels, there is a realization that the next year will be a trying time for the Irish economy. In the past there has been a dearth of timely informed comment, and a reluctance to make constructive criticism of those material things that need to be improved. A great deal more is being heard today on these subjects, and it may be confidently expected that broader realization of Ireland's position will eventually lead to remedial action.

Growing Lebanese Food Industries Offer Canada Export and Import Opportunities

Demand for linseed, semolina, powdered milk and packaging materials should increase—Import of Canadian macaroni and confectionery may tend to decrease—Markets sought for biscuits, alimentary pastes, and Arak.

By J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Egypt.

CAIRO.—The production of processed foodstuffs in the Lebanon has increased temendously in the last few years. This development has certain significance for Canada. It would tend to decrease her opportunities for the export of macaroni and confectionery to the Lebanon, but should increase the demand for linseed, semolina, powdered milk and perhaps certain packaging materials. It also presents the possibility of providing new products for Canadian import trade such as Arak, Lebanese wines, certain vegetable oils and certain jams. Among all these products are to be found articles of good quality which are exclusively Lebanese, and therefore would not meet the sternest competition of world trade.

The principal manufactures are those of starch and glucose, biscuits, jams, oils, alimentary pastes, chocolate and confectionery, Arak (similar to Absinthe), beer, aerated beverages, wines and vinegar. During the war, Lebanon supplied Allied armies in the Middle East with certain products, particularly jams and confectionery.

The starch and glucose industry had its beginnings during the war, and has slowly been improved to its present satisfactory standard. Its one drawback is the lack of maize and sorghum at present world market prices. Investment in this industry totals £Leb.1,500,000. Annual production reached 600 tons of starch and 1,000 tons of glucose, of which a large proportion was absorbed by Syria. The manufacture of biscuits, both plain and the assorted sandwich type, has made great progress. The main center of production is Beirut, with five factories employing over 80 persons and a capacity of 1,500 tons a year. Local consumption is only 400 tons and manufacturers are seeking export outlets.

Manufacture of jam is an old established industry in Lebanon, one of the country's assets being its fruit. There are two factories which could produce 4,000 tons annually, therefore export is essential to keep the industry going. At the present time, however, the difficulties of obtaining supplies of sugar have forced manufacturers to cut down production. If sugar restrictions did not exist, jams would be one of Lebanon's more important exports.

The oil industry holds an important position because it is sufficiently equipped to undertake the pressing of all seed produced in both Syria and Lebanon. Two factors stimulate its activity, the processing of imported seed into refined oil for re-export to consumer countries, and the manufacture of cattle fodder from the residue. The largest centres of production are in northern Lebanon and, for industrial oils, the suburbs of Beirut. These two centres process peanuts, coconuts, cotton seed and linseed, castor, sesame and vegetable fats. Employing approximately 500 workers, this industry represents a capital of £Leb.5,000,000. Its 18 factories have an annual production capacity of 25,000 tons of various oils. Official statistics put production at 3,200 tons. The oils produced compare favourably with foreign products.

The alimentary pastes industry has only recently become established and is growing rapidly. Its centre is in and around Beirut, and new methods of production make Lebanese alimentary pastes comparable to foreign products. The six factories engaged in this industry have an annual production capacity of 7,000 tons although they are only producing 2,000 tons a year, of which 1,500 tons are consumed locally. Foreign markets are sought, as at the present time manufacturers are finding it difficult to keep their few hundred workers employed.

Chocolate and confectionery take a fairly important place in the foodstuffs industry. There are a number of well-known brands. The largest centre of production is Beirut, and methods and materials used are new, except in the case of confectionery where, generally speaking, modernization is slow. There are four large chocolate factories in Lebanon and 110 confectioners of medium to small importance. Investment in these industries totals £Leb.4,000,000. They employ nearly 1,400 workers who, in 1949, produced 340 tons of chocolate and 5,500 tons of confectionery. This industry provides a market for milk powder, some of which is supplied by Canada.

There are 100 Arak distilleries at present operating in Lebanon, employing 300 workers and producing about 1,500,000 litres of Arak a year for local consumption. Production capacity is estimated at 3,000,000 litres. Lebanese Arak is a pure grape spirit flavoured with aniseed and thus resembles Absinthe. The producers believe it would sell well in foreign markets except for tariffs and import regulations.

The beer industry has modern installations and competent technical personnel. Lebanese beer competes successfully with certain foreign brands. A great number of consumers prefer the local to the imported product, and during the last war Lebanese breweries supplied the troops in the Levant. The centre of production is around Beirut, with one brewery in Bhamdoun. The importance of this industry is indicated by the following figures: number of breweries, 3; number of workers, 210; capital invested, £Leb.4,225,000; annual production, 2,300,000 litres. The local market absorbs more than half the production, and the rest is exported.

Aerated water is another of Lebanon's oldest established industries. Methods of production are being rapidly modernized. At the present time, with the manufacture of Coca Cola and other effervescent soft drinks, production, under the most hygenic conditions, is estimated at nearly 2,500,000 litres annually, all of which is consumed locally. A serious effort has been made during the last few years in the production of wine and vinegar. By making real sacrifices, certain individuals have been able to put this industry back on its feet as one of the oldest Lebanese industries. The 50 wine and vinegar producers, established mainly in the Bekaa district, have produced 500,000 litres of wine, and 275,000 litres of vinegar for local consumption. The general increase in prices, caused by keeping production below capacity, has resulted in a concentration which will eventually benefit this industry.

Business Conditions in Western United States Good at Mid-Year

Employment expanded to record level during first half of 1951—Production in many lines at all-time high—Declining home construction lowers demand for lumber—Defence program reflected in rising production.

By Harry A. Scott, Consul-General of Canada

SAN FRANCISCO.—Conditions in the Twelfth District* presented a strong economic picture at mid-year, according to a report just issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Even though there was some weakness in construction, and retail sales were not up to expectations after February, the first half of the year was marked by considerable growth. Employment expanded to a record level and production in many lines was at an all-time high. Unemployment, which had been relatively higher than the national average even during previous periods of high activity, dropped to a ratio comparable to the national figure.

Even though the over-all situation is good, a few industries reflect the moderation of inflationary pressures during the past several months.

Declining Home Construction Lowers Lumber Prices

Declining home construction has had a marked effect on the demand for lumber. Although the industry is still operating at a high level, prices for typical grades of lumber used in home construction have declined from the unusually high levels of several months ago. Home construction has been restricted more by a shortage of mortgage money resulting from general credit policy than by the immediate effects of Regulation X (A regulation which restricts the extension of credit on real estate, both residential and commercial), though the latter may have an increasing effect as time goes on.

Sales of many types of consumer durable goods have been slower than manufacturers or retailers consider desirable. Yet such sales appear fairly good in terms of the volume prior to the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, and total consumer buying has appeared to be reasonable even in terms of the high level of consumer incomes. An over-estimate of the demand based on the scare buying of mid-1950 and early 1951 led to record production and deliberate inventory accumulation through the first quarter of this year, in anticipation of even greater demand and possible shortages. At the same time, consumers have been confronted by numerous price increases and even if they wished to do so probably would find it difficult to maintain the spending rate on durable goods evident in July, 1950, and January this year without large injections of credit.

District Employment Rises Sharply

Paced by a large gain in manufacturing employment, total non-agricultural employment in the Western States increased 9 per cent between June, 1950, and June, 1951. Most of the increase during the twelve months occurred in four areas. Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, and Seattle accounted for approximately 80 per cent of the new jobs. Because of the large gain in the number of people at work, unemployment fell more than 50 per cent, and the number out of work accounted for less than three per cent of the total labour force. This is the lowest peacetime ratio of unemployment on record.

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* The Twelfth District of the Federal Reserve Banking System comprises the Western States of Arizona, California, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Utah and Washington.

Reflecting the sharply increased demand for goods of all kinds since the start of the Korean conflict, district manufacturing employment increased 15 per cent between June, 1950, and June, 1951. Government employment, principally at military establishments, gained by 14 per cent. Most of the gain was at government arsenals and shipyards where there is considerable manufacturing. Construction employment recorded an average gain of nine per cent. The smallest increases, three per cent, were reported in trade and service industry employment.

Private as well as government demand for manufactures has been heavily concentrated in durable goods. Even before the expanded defence program had much effect, employment in durable goods industries rose sharply. As defence contracts increased in number further impetus was given to the expansion of activity in these industries. Employment in plants producing durables gained over 20 per cent in the twelve months ending June, 1951. Aircraft employment showed the largest relative increase, gaining more than 50 per cent from its June, 1950 level. Machinery employment gained over a third, and metal products employment over a fifth. In contrast to the sharp increases in these lines, employment in non-durables gained only four per cent.

The structure of the gain in employment reveals several other developments when examined on a state basis. Utah reported a large relative gain in non-agricultural employment because of a very rapid increase in government jobs along with substantial gains in manufacturing and construction employment. Employment at arsenals and air bases in Utah constitutes the major source of gain in government jobs. In Idaho, construction employment gained sharply because of increased activity in the construction of atomic energy facilities. California experienced a large gain (in relative as well as absolute terms) in manufacturing employment because of the increase in aircraft activity and the gains in machinery and metals employment. In Oregon, large relative gains were reported in the machinery and metals industries. A rather minor gain in lumber, the largest industry in Oregon, limited the growth in total manufacturing employment to less than the general average. Washington non-agricultural employment also gained less, despite a substantial rise in aircraft and government employment.

Defence Program Reflected in Rising Production

In the nine months from July, 1950, through March, 1951, the Twelfth District received approximately 20 per cent of the major defence contracts awarded. Aircraft played a leading role in the defence work coming to this district. In Washington, aircraft contracts accounted for about 70 per cent of the volume received. In California, aircraft accounted for almost half the contracts awarded. As a result, aircraft production during the first half of 1950 was well over half again as large as in the same period last year, and further expansion will be necessary to attain the volume required by present contracts.

Though not quite so spectacular as the increase in aircraft output, or so readily apparent to the general public, the production of machinery has increased substantially. Machine tools, electronic equipment, tractors and accessories, and many smaller machine units have been in strong demand for both civilian and military use. Production of these items was about 40 per cent greater at the first of this year than in 1950.

Fabricated metals production, reflecting the wide-spread demand for durable goods, also increased substantially. Currently, output in that industry is more than one-fifth higher than a year ago. Along with the gain in machinery output, the increase in metal fabrication points up the importance of capital equipment in the district economy. In California, where most of this activity is concentrated, over 100,000 persons are engaged in machinery and fabricated metals production. These two industries accounted for 19 per cent of California's manufacturing employment in June.

Lumber Production Increased

Despite restrictions on residential and many types of non-residential construction, lumber production during the first half of 1951 averaged almost 10 per cent more than in the same period last year. Most of the increase reflected a greater output of Douglas fir, and was occasioned by the record volume of residential construction still under way early this year. A high rate of non-residential building and increased industrial output also contributed to the large demand. The declining volume of residential starts, however, has reduced the demand for many types of lumber. Board and dimension prices and shingle prices are reported as weak, reflecting the spreading decline in residential building. In contrast, prices of industrial and heavy construction grades of lumber have not softened significantly.

After a running start in January and February, urban building permits in this district dropped from the previous year's level, owing principally to a decline in the number of residential permits granted. For a time it appeared likely that non-residential building would offset the decline in home construction, but limitations and credit restrictions have retarded the expansion in this area. Nevertheless, non-residential permits in urban areas in the first six months of 1951 were more than 19 per cent ahead of that same period last year, while residential permits lagged by 10 per cent and total permits were off 9 per cent.

Despite the sharp drop in urban residential construction in the district, the ratio of residential building authorized in the district to total residential permits in the United States was higher during the first half of 1951 than last year. This reflects the sharper drop in home building in other parts of the nation. Currently, the district accounts for about 18 per cent of total residential construction authorized nationally, but a year ago only 15 per cent of the urban home building was in the Twelfth District.

Department Store Sales Moderate After January Surge

Department store sales in the West responded sharply to the scare-buying boom generated by reverses in Korea last December. By March, however, consumers had been reassured that the supply of goods would continue strong and buying dropped sharply. Most stores were seriously disappointed by the March volume since stocks had been increased substantially in anticipation of a near-record volume of sales.

It is probable that in some lines physical volume in May and June was lower than at the same time last year, in view of price increases that have occurred and the small increase in dollar sales. Yet even slightly lower physical volume than last year represents a relatively high rate of sales. Compared with expected volume and unusually high inventories, however, sales since the end of February have caused some concern. As a result, department stores and other retailers have offered substantial price reductions in various lines from time to time. The department store price war in the East was probably motivated as much by the level of inventories as by the Supreme Court decision on fair trade.

Because of the publicity given sales and price wars, the extensiveness of the reductions made has probably been over-emphasized. Most retailers, and particularly department stores, appear to have the inventory situation fairly well under control, and inventories, the total volume of which is well ahead of last year, have been moving in conformity to the usual seasonal pattern. Department store orders for fall delivery have not gained as much on a percentage basis as last year, but the dollar volume of orders placed in June for fall delivery was probably equal to or slightly higher than a year ago. Stocks are heavier than stores normally prefer to have on hand, but there are few signs of distress.

Official Weighmasters Established at Vancouver

The Vancouver Merchants' Exchange has appointed G. H. Cottrell Limited and Vancouver Weighmark Company Limited as official weighmasters, in response to requests for the services of an official weighmaster and the issuance of official weight certificates covering various import and export commodities.

J. L. Mutter Appointed Commercial Secretary in Oslo

J. L. Mutter

James Lindsay Mutter, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Glasgow since July, 1948, has been appointed Commercial Secretary for Canada in Norway, and arrived in Oslo on September 7, 1951, to take up his new appointment. His territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Mr. Mutter was born in Edinburgh in November, 1905, coming to Canada eight years later. He was educated at Brantford and Hamilton Collegiate Institutes, and secured from Queen's University, Kingston, a B.A. degree and B. Comm. degree. Mr. Mutter joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in 1929, and was posted to Cape Town as Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner, remaining there until 1935, when he was moved to Johannesburg. He was transferred to Singapore in 1939, and managed to escape from that city a few days before its capitulation to the Japanese in February, 1942. Following his return to Canada in July, Mr. Mutter was posted to Havana, Cuba, as Commercial Secretary for Canada, and four years later was appointed to Santiago, Chile, in the same capacity. He returned home on leave in May, 1948, and two months later proceeded to Glasgow after completing a tour of Canada.

Agricultural Products Board Buys Ten Million Pounds of Butter

Purchases made from New Zealand, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands—Trade provided with import permits for approximately 4,500,000 additional pounds, for which contracts made prior to August 1, 1951.

DISCUSSIONS concerning the purchase of New Zealand butter were held last week in Ottawa, Mr. W. Marshall, Chairman of the New Zealand Dairy Produce Marketing Commission, having come to Canada for this purpose. The negotiations leading to recent purchases of butter from certain European countries and New Zealand by the Agricultural Products Board were reviewed, and misunderstandings which had arisen were discussed frankly.

The Agricultural Products Board has purchased 10 million pounds of butter for importation during the coming months, of which 3 million pounds will be supplied by New Zealand and 7 million pounds by Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands. These purchases have been negotiated at various prices and terms of delivery. From Sweden, the Board purchased 3 million pounds of butter, packed either in casks or boxes, at a duty paid price of 60½ cents when packed in casks and 61 cents when packed in boxes, basis Montreal; delivery spread from September to November. From Denmark, 3 million pounds, packed in casks, have been purchased at a duty paid price of 60½ cents, basis Montreal; delivery spread from September to November. From the Netherlands, 1 million pounds, packed in casks, have been purchased at a duty paid price of 60 cents, basis Montreal; delivery spread from September to November. From New Zealand the Board purchased 3 million pounds of butter, packed in boxes, at a duty paid price of 63 cents, basis Montreal and Vancouver, delivery to be spread from November to February.

In addition to the purchases of butter by the Agricultural Products Board, the trade has been given import permits for approximately 4½ million pounds of butter from certain European countries, because contracts had been made by the trade prior to August 1, the date on which the government took control of the imports of butter. New Zealand, in accordance with the wishes of Canadian authorities, did not offer butter to the trade at that time and, as a result, as events subsequently developed, lost the opportunity of participating in this business. It is agreed that the turn of events was unfortunate for New Zealand.

New Zealand representatives thought that the price at which they had offered to sell butter to the Agricultural Products Board was competitive in view of its acceptability to the trade, storing qualities, and the optional delivery dates. The Canadian representatives considered that, under Article XVII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade the Government, on becoming the sole importer of butter, they were obliged to obtain bids from those countries participating in the General Agreement which had butter for export. In view of these international obligations and of the bids received, the Canadian representatives were of the opinion that the purchases made by the Agricultural Products Board were appropriate.

The Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has expressed appreciation of Mr. Marshall's visit, and said that the spirit of the discussions and the conclusions reached reflected the goodwill that exists between New Zealand and Canada.

French Merchant Fleet Improved in Quantity But Inferior in Quality

Tonnage has reached prewar level—More than one million tons urgently need to be replaced—Passenger traffic showing good increase—River transport rates are so high that subsidies are required.

By L. A. Campeau, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note.—Third in a series on Transportation in France)

PARIS.—The position of the French merchant fleet is comparatively good today. Since the spring of 1950 its tonnage has found the 1939 level and now stands at 2,965,609 tons, with 700 units in service, constituting the fourth largest merchant fleet in the world.

Although the French merchant fleet is superior in numbers to what it was before the war, it is inferior in quality. More than one million tons urgently need to be replaced. Although its reconstruction is well advanced it is far from finished. In fact, of the 1,438,000 tons of new ships to be built, 600,000 tons have yet to be delivered. The present tonnage includes 950,000 tons of Liberty ships and T-12 tankers which can only be in service for a very short time. The number of tankers is well above that of 1939 but the number of passenger ships has yet to be made up. There are more cargo vessels afloat now than before the war but too many are old; 26 per cent of the ships are less than five years old, but 10 per cent of the tonnage includes units more than 25 years old.

Shipyards Greatly Damaged by War

From 2,733,633 tons built in 1939, the tonnage dropped to 800,000 tons in 1945. Shipyards were greatly damaged by war, and it was necessary to rebuild the shipyards before increasing the tonnage of the merchant fleet. In 1945, a program was drawn up to raise the tonnage to three million tons by January, 1951. Another five-year program is presently under consideration. The table given below shows the progress made during the year 1950 in rebuilding the French merchant fleet.

	Tonnage	Ships	Passenger Ships	Tankers	Vessels
Sept 1, 1939	2,733,633	670	146	72	452
Jan. 1, 1950	2,709,788	657	75	85	497
Sept 1, 1950	2,896,348	685	..	..	..
Oct. 1, 1950	2,905,703	692	..	..	..
Nov. 1, 1950	2,905,703	692	81	88	525
Dec. 1, 1950	2,925,519	695	..	..	..
Jan. 1, 1951	2,965,609	700	..	..	..

The construction program for 1950-52 is estimated at six milliard francs. The shipowners have facilities to obtain twenty-year loans at low interest, representing an important percentage of the cost of the ship, i.e. 70 per cent for passenger ships, 80 per cent for cargoes and tankers. It is estimated that 60,000 tons of the present tonnage is being built under this plan, at a cost of 4,800 million francs.

Half of Shipways are Empty

While the bill for aid to the shipbuilding industry is under consideration, the situation in the shipyards is not very bright. Half of the 76 shipways in France are empty. Four ships were under reconstruction on January 1, 1951. At the same date, 106 units with a total tonnage of

671,910 tons were under construction in French shipyards and abroad. Tonnage ordered and under construction in France amounts to 487,310 tons, while 184,600 tons of shipping has been ordered by France from abroad.

Passenger traffic in the last three months of 1950 has been favourable and it is expected that it will show an increase. The largest part of this increase comes from Le Havre which saw 43,167 outgoing passengers for the first three months in 1950, as compared with 38,878 in 1949. This apparently comes from the increase in the number of passengers from America. Marseilles also has contributed largely with the movement of reinforcement troops for Indo-China. Statistics also show that passenger traffic from England and Algeria has been heavier.

Passenger Traffic in French Seaports

	Incoming passengers
1949	3,317,340
First 9 months of 1950	2,817,798
	Outgoing passengers
1949	3,425,520
First 9 months of 1950	2,820,686

A study of the five largest ports in France for the first nine months in 1950 shows a diminution of imports compensated by an increase of exports.

	1949	Jan.-Sept., 1950
Marseilles		
Imports	7,254,694	5,264,421
Exports	4,074,235	3,678,974
Le Havre		
Imports	7,850,178	5,297,380
Exports	2,345,006	1,895,015
Rouen		
Imports	6,964,263	3,587,523
Exports	2,240,950	2,087,869
Dunkerque		
Imports	2,111,424	1,460,247
Exports	1,872,773	2,079,970
Bordeaux		
Imports	1,841,557	1,393,562
Exports	1,086,808	1,121,573

The most striking factor of the above figures is the tendency of imports to decrease, and the very remarkable increase of exports, specially from the ports of Rouen, Dunkerque and Bordeaux. Independent of the modifications that affect trade exchanges, these figures indicate a basic change in foreign trade that began in 1950 and which resulted from the slackening of coal imports. Rouen and Dunkerque, both well-known coal ports, have suffered tremendously from this change. However, increasing imports of petroleum have to some extent compensated for the decreased coal imports.

River Transport Higher but Unsatisfactory

Compared with 1949, river transport for the year 1950 has increased slightly. However, in comparison with 1934, it has decreased considerably. Tons loaded in 1934 totalled 50,808,000; in 1949, 40,089,493; and in 1950, 42,454,081.

It would be wrong to believe that this increase in river transport in 1950 marks an improvement in the small craft situation. Two essential problems, substructure and rates, have not been solved yet; on the contrary they have been aggravated.

The river system has not developed in line with the railway and road systems. It has remained much the same as it was at the turn of the 20th century. For this reason the cost of river transport in France is much higher than it would be if the equipment were modern and in good repair. In so far as the rates are concerned, they have come to a point where it is impossible for river transport to operate without subsidies. A freight rate increase has also been requested, but it is difficult to foresee the sort of remedies that the French authorities will prescribe to bring this system back in line with other means of transport.

J. P. C. Gauthier Joins Department of Defence Production

J. P. C. Gauthier, formerly Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada in Paris, has been appointed Quebec Regional Representative of the Priorities Division, Department of Defence Production, with headquarters in Montreal.

Mr. Gauthier was born in Montreal, and received a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Montreal. After the outbreak of hostilities, he joined the Canadian Army, and served as A.D.C. to General H. D. G. Crerar overseas. He also served with the Fusiliers Mont Royal, and for a short period was second-in-command of this regiment. Mr. Gauthier joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in February, 1946, and was later posted to London, from which he was posted to Paris.

Activities of the Priorities Division have been expanded to provide for more equitable Canadian participation in the United States priorities procedure, including the United States Controlled Materials Plan, three regional offices now being in operation, as follows: J. P. C. Gauthier, 685 Cathcart Street, Montreal (Telephone, Belair 0151); E. A. Leslie, 331 Marine Building, Vancouver (Telephone, Pacific 7161); and A. R. Whitten, 55 York Street, Toronto (Telephone, Empire 3-6641). Canadian firms are requested to direct their inquiries to these offices, where convenient, rather than to Ottawa, as these regional representatives are in a position to render "on-the-spot" service.

New Zealand Invites Tenders for Electrical Equipment

Wellington, September 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department invites tenders for the supply of the following electrical equipment:

Contract No. 188—One 10,000 kva 11kv synchronous condenser for Invercargill Substation.

Tenders close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4 p.m. on February 5, 1952.

(Editor's Note.—Copies of specifications for the above equipment are available from the office of the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, 609 Sun Life Building, Montreal, Quebec.)

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problems are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Trade Notes

CHILE

Maritime Credit Department to be Formed by Chile

Santiago, August 25, 1951.—(FTS)—A Parliamentary Bill is being prepared in Chile to create a maritime credit department in connection with the purchase of vessels for the merchant marine. The proposed organization will function as a subsidiary of the Development Corporation.

Chile to Purchase Machinery for Steel Factory

Santiago, August 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean Foreign Trade Council has authorized the purchase of machinery for the steel company at Huachipato to a value of US$2,750,000 as a charge against the loan granted by Eximbank.

Increase in Chilean Budget Forecast

Santiago, August 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Press reports anticipate that the Chilean Budget for 1952 will increase from this year's figure of Ch$23,259 million to around Ch$32,000 million. It is estimated that at least Ch$7,000 million must be obtained by increased taxation.

WEST GERMANY

Hannover Textile Trade Fair was Quiet

Frankfurt am Main, September 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The fifth Textile Trade Fair in Hannover was closed after three days of very quiet business. The eight hundred exhibitors, of which 188 were foreign, declared unanimously that, in spite of the quiet business, there were signs of a revival in the textile business. It was pointed out that the winter demand had been covered only to a small part. A considerable increase in purchases is to be expected for the next few weeks. Regarding the development of prices, it was stated that the downward trend of raw material prices would have no further effect as the increase of prices during the period from July, 1950 to end of March, 1951 was not fully borne by the consumer. The development regarding wool textile prices is considered uncertain as the new wool season in Australia has only just started.

West Germany Provides Fund for Construction Loans to Industry

Frankfurt am Main, September 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Federal Bureau of Immediate Aid has announced the allocation of 90 million Deutschemarks for use in the establishment of permanent industries by refugees, bombed out persons and people who have been persecuted for political reasons. The fund will be made available to these persons through the facilities of investment and credit institutions which are at present dealing with such loans. The fund is designed to relieve the lack of credit facilities available to those in need of emergency aid and to decrease unemployment by construction and expansion of new firms and industries.

West German Electricity Producers Expect to Meet Winter Power Crisis

Frankfurt am Main, September 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Association of West German Producers of Electricity has indicated that the industry expects to meet the normal increase in demand this coming winter, provided, however, that some 300 million Deutschemarks, which have been promised, is made available to the member firms as soon as possible by interested financial and manufacturing groups. Another problem which must also be met is that of continuous deliveries of coal to the steam plants. According to the Association some plants have stocks on hand sufficient only for a few days, and failures in electricity distribution have been avoided in the past few months only on account of the heavy rainfall and the subsequently greater output by hydro stations.

Western Germany Non-Ferrous Metal Production Reaches Prewar Level

Frankfurt am Main, September 3, 1951.—(FTS)—In the first half of 1951, non-ferrous metal production in the Federal Republic almost reached the prewar level. According to experts, the supply of metals per head of the population is still far below the average in other large industrial countries. It is pointed out that the insufficient coal supply and difficulties in obtaining raw materials are causing difficulties in the German non-ferrous metal industries.

HONG KONG

Hong Kong Trade Figures Announced

Hong Kong, August 11, 1951.—(FTS)—Figures have just been released indicating the total values of imports and exports by countries, for the first six months of 1951. The following table provides an interesting comparison with results for the same period of 1950.

	1950			1951		
	Imports	Exports (millions of HK $)	Total	Imports	Exports (millions of HK $)	Total
China, including Macao	328·7	629·3	1,012·0	554·0	1,336·4	1,890·4
Malaya	46.6	163.2	209.8	335.7	499.9	835.6
United Kingdom	216.4	97.9	314.3	285.4	124.4	409.8
Japan	31.1	55.3	86.4	215.8	135.3	351.1
United States	339.1	115.9	455.0	188.1	77.5	265.6
Canada	24.0	5.1	29.1	36.5	10.9	47.4

Unemployment Serious Problem in Hong Kong

Hong Kong, August 11, 1951.—(FTS)—Unemployment in local industries is becoming a serious problem for Hong Kong. In January, 1951, ninety-one thousand persons were recorded as employees in registered factories (any enterprise with ten or more workers), but as of June 30, the Commissioner of Labour reports nearly 25,000 of these either out of jobs, or working only part time.

The textile industry is suffering most—5,000 in the weaving industry and 5,500 in the knitting industry were out of work. In the metalwares industry 7,000 are unemployed, in the rubber industry 2,000, and another 5,000 are idle in the wide variety of less important enterprises such as plastics, foods, medicines, glassware, etc.

Part of the explanation in the textile industry is undoubtedly the forcing-out of many obsolescent non-competitive examples of cottage-type industry, but other underlying factors in all cases include the shortage of essential raw materials due to export controls in traditional supplying countries, the uneconomic use of overpriced substitute materials with resultant effect on prices of finished products, and the re-emergence of Japanese competition in overseas markets.

IRELAND

New Radio Factory to be Built in Ireland

Dublin, September 3, 1951.—(FTS)—A new factory for the production of domestic radio receivers is shortly to be built at Santry, near Dublin. It is expected that production will begin late next summer. When completed, this factory will employ some 250 people, in a modern single-storey building incorporating built-in floor heating and dust extraction plant. The factory is being built on a two-acre site forming part of a development area where several new industries have sprung up in recent years. Labour recruitment, mostly female, will come from new housing estates in the district.

This factory is being built by Walkers Limited, Dublin, who have been manufacturing the Bush Radio for some years, and who now find their existing premises inadequate. The new manufacturing company will be named Bush (Ireland) Limited. There are at least five other similar plants in operation in the Republic of Ireland, some with international links, producing radios and radio parts.

Industrial Development Planned in Western Ireland

Dublin, August 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Substantial capital investment in new state-sponsored industrial projects in the west of Ireland is forecast by Mr. S. Lemass, Minister for Industry and Commerce. The aims are to solve the acute depopulation problem in these areas by new industrial developments that will raise standards of employment, improve social conditions and mitigate the competitive disadvantages of distance from market suffered by the Gaeltacht (Irish speaking) areas.

Private enterprise will be given inducements to speed up suitable projects. The peat industry is considered particularly suitable for development, and other industries will be reported on later. Subject to legislation yet to be introduced, co-ordination will be made effective through a Parliamentary Secretary specially charged with development of the Western Counties.

MEXICO

Mexican Trade Deficit Mounting

Mexico City, August 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Mexico accumulated an adverse balance of trade amounting to more than 169 million dollars in the first half of this year, according to the Bank of Mexico, which differs radically in its calculations of trade returns from the Department of Statistics of the Secretariat of National Economy.

In the period from January to April, imports exceeded exports by $80 million. Exports amounted to $33,741,000 in May and $34,922,000 in June, as compared with imports valued at $79,354,000 and $78,675,000 respectively. Unfavourable balances of $45,613,000 in May and $43,753,000 in June brought the six months' total up to $169,366,000.

Fiat Plant to be Opened in Mexico

Mexico City, August 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Negotiations for the assembly and manufacture of Fiat Diesel motors and vehicles in Mexico have been completed. By the end of the year a group of Italian technicians and engineers is expected to arrive to operate the plant which is presently being built on the outskirts of the capital. The concern will operate under the name of Diesel Nacional, S.A., with an initial capital of 75 million pesos, and 280-model trucks and 1,400-model automobiles will be turned out under the name Dina-Fiat.

Through its investment corporation, Nacional Financiera, the Mexican Government will hold 51 per cent of the stock of Diesel Nacional, S.A. Among the members of the administrative council of the company will be Secretary of the Mexican Treasury, Ramón Beteta, and chief officials of the Bank of Mexico, Nacional Financiera and the nationalized oil administration, Petroleos Mexicanos.

European Banks to Open in Mexico

Mexico City, August 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Two European banks, the Banco de Napoles and the Banco de Santander are opening offices in Mexico City, it has been reported by the official organ of the Mexican Stock Exchange. Agreement as to the terms on which the two banks will operate apparently was reached by the Mexican Economic Commission, which visited Europe last summer, under the leadership of Lic. Carlos Novoa, Director General of the Bank of Mexico.

Mexican Sulphur Production Increased

Mexico City, August 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Production of sulphur at a gas washing plant on the Poza Rica oil fields of Petroleos Mexicanos soon will be increased to 140 metric tons daily from its present average of 100 tons, according to an official statement by Petroleos Mexicanos, as reported by the daily newspaper "Excelsior". The nationalized oil administration stated that 6,000 metric tons of sulphur were on hand in mid-August, and that, before the end of the year, at least 8,000 tons will be available for export.

Mexico Will Build Coking Plant

Mexico City, August 28, 1951.—(FTS)—By a capital investment of 80 million pesos, the Mexican Government's investment corporation, Nacional Financiera, will establish in the Northern State of Coahuila a coking plant, which is to be built by German contractors. Contracts for its construction have been completed with Henrichs Koopers, of Essen-Rhur, who will build the plant either at Monclova, which is an iron and steel producing centre, or at Palau, a neighbouring coal mining region, and will loan an unspecified number of engineers and foremen to bring the plant into production and supervise its operation.

Nacional Financiera has stated that the production of coke will be between 45,000 and 47,000 metric tons a month, and could run as high as 2,200 metric tons daily. Ammonia, benzol and sulphuric acid will be obtained as by-products, and it is believed that the price of coke will be reduced on the domestic market from the present 300 pesos per 1,000 kilograms to 100 pesos or less.

With the help of a credit of 2·7 million dollars from the United States Export-Import Bank, production at the Palau coal mines has been improved this year.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Removes Fertilizer Subsidy

Wellington, September 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The subsidies which have been paid on imported basic slag and North African ground phosphate during the past year are to be removed during the 1951-52 fertilizer season. This will result in an increase in price from £16 per ton to between £19 and £21 a ton. Last year these fertilizers were subsidized at the rate of £2 per ton, and 85 per cent of the cost was met from industry pool accounts and 15 per cent from the Consolidated Fund.

New Zealand Had Favourable Trade Balance Last Year

Wellington, September 7, 1951.—(FTS)—New Zealand's overseas trade during 1950 reached the record level of £341·7 million, or £177·177 per head of population. The increased value of trade is largely attributable to price increases, but the volume of exports has risen by 23 per cent since 1936. Exports were valued at £183·8 million, and imports at £157·9 million, leaving a favourable balance of £25·9 million. The principal destinations of New Zealand exports were the United Kingdom, £121·7 million; the United States, £18·4 million; France, £8·1 million; Germany, £5·9 million; Australia, £4·8 million; Canada, £3·6 million; the Netherlands, £3·4 million and Belgium, £3 million.

New Zealand Announces Scheme for Distribution of North American Cars

Wellington, September 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The government has announced its scheme for the distribution of the 3,000 North American cars for which import licences were granted during 1951. While the broad principles to be followed are laid down by the government, the importers are responsible for ensuring that the conditions are carried out. Seven-eighths of the cars are to be distributed to persons making material use, for essential purposes, of roads other than main or state highways, with preference to those using country roads. The remaining eighth is to be reserved for taxi and private hire services and for rural mail delivery services. Buyers will have to sign an agreement not to resell the car within two years, except to the dealer from whom it was purchased at a price equivalent to cost price less depreciation.

No Substantial Changes in New Zealand Government Policy

Wellington, September 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The result of the election held on September 1 has confirmed the government in office with a slightly increased majority and there should be, therefore, no substantial changes in policy. The main points in the government's election policy apart from asking the people's endorsement of its handling of the recent waterfront dispute were as follows: an increase in the universal superannuation benefit from £37·10·0 to £75 a year, this amount to be subject to taxation and a doubling of the annual increment to £5; reduction in the price of bread, butter, tea, gas and petrol through increased subsidies (this has already been implemented, effective September 3); an increase from £10 to £15 in flat rebate off income tax demands and a reduction from 15 to 10 per cent in the surcharge on all income tax; workers and employers are to be given the right to apply to the Arbitration Court for wage adjustments twice yearly rather than once yearly as at present; the age for compulsory military training to be advanced from 18 to 20 years and 3,000 prefabricated houses are to be imported to help meet the housing shortage.

New Zealand Cost of Living Rises

Wellington, September 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The all-groups consumers' price index for the second quarter of 1951 rose by 48 points or 4½ per cent, compared with the first quarter. Largest percentage increase was in the clothing and footwear group, a rise of 7·1 per cent, while food rose 5 per cent, the miscellaneous group 3·8 per cent and fuel and lighting 2·1 per cent. Of the 48 points rise in the all-groups index, 21 points were contributed by food, 16 points by clothing and footwear, 10 points by miscellaneous and 1 point by fuel and lighting.

New Zealand Will Not Freeze Income from Wool Sales

Wellington, September 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Farmers' incomes from the wool sales which commenced on August 15 are not to be frozen. Last year one third of the wool receipts were frozen in the farmers' private accounts and were not subject to taxation. This step was taken as an anti-inflationary measure in view of the abnormally high wool prices, but since wool prices have receded to more reasonable levels, the extraordinary measures are considered unnecessary.

New Zealand Overseas Funds Reach Record Level

Wellington, September 7, 1951.—(FTS)—New Zealand's overseas assets reached the record level of £127 million at the end of July and consisted of £87 million in sterling exchange, held by the Reserve Bank, and £40 million in net overseas assets. This favourable situation is almost entirely due to the exceptional returns from last year's wool clip.

NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Will Export Shellfish to Western Germany

The Hague, August 15, 1951.—(FTS)—An agreement has been reached whereby Holland will be allowed to export $45,000 worth of oysters to Western Germany until January 1, 1952. In addition, Holland's quota for mussels and lobsters has been set at $10,000 worth each for the same period. It is also learned that France will again allow imports of Dutch mussels from Zeeland, although no quantities have been mentioned.

Netherlands Exports More Herrings

The Hague, August 30, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports of Dutch herrings during the second quarter of 1951 totalled 8,585,035 kilos valued at 4,199,644 guilders. In the corresponding period of 1950 exports were 7,294,667 kilos and in 1949, 6,613,450 kilos.

The bulk of these exports, 3,001,117 kilos, went to East Germany. Other importers were: Belgium, 1,845,498 kilos; West Germany, 1,243,367 kilos; and Finland, Israel, Czechoslovakia, Norway, France, Rumania and the United Kingdom. The United States took 1,067 kilos of herrings valued at 1,921 guilders.

Holland's main herring centres are Scheveningen, where 49 per cent of the total exports originated; Katwijk, 24 per cent; Vlaardingen, 23½ per cent, and IJmuiden, about 3 per cent.

Interest on Loans in Netherlands Raised

The Hague, August 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Owing to a continuing lack of interest in government bonds the interest on long-term loans has now risen. The Dutch interest rate for long-term money, which since 1945 until a few months ago had been maintained at 3-3¼ per cent, has now increased to 4½ per cent.

Municipalities which are still restricted to a maximum interest rate of 4 per cent are expecting considerable difficulties since they are unable to acquire the necessary funds. This has already led in some cases to serious stoppages in house construction.

New Packing Case Developed in the Netherlands

The Hague, August 15, 1951.—(FTS)—A new packing case from steel and plywood has been developed by a Netherlander. The carton, when empty, can be folded to one seventh of its normal size and thus reduces return freight costs. The case is made without nails and has no loose or projecting parts. The Dutch Packing Institute have approved the crate after extensive tests and it is now in production.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Northern Ireland Announced Results of Mining and Quarrying Industries

Belfast, August 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The 1949 report of the Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce on the mining and quarrying industries of the province, which has just been issued, states that the total output of minerals in that year was 2,977,383 tons valued at £1,479,278, compared with 2,203,947 tons valued at £1,030,270 in 1948. In addition, 12,768 tons of salt were obtained from brine, compared with 13,036 in 1948. The output of coal in 1949, mined in two small coalfields in the Ballycastle area, was 650 tons, and of fireclay mined in three fireclay mines in Coalisland, 12,355 tons, the respective figures for 1948 being 1,420 tons of coal and 10,747 tons of fireclay.

Other output totals, with 1948 figures in parentheses, were as follows:—basalt and igneous rock other than granite, 989,952 tons (707,586); chalk, 313,328 tons (249,633); clay, 289,468 tons (225,850); coal, 650 tons (1,420); diatomite, 7,789 tons (6,858); flint, 1,891 tons (850); granite, monumental and setts, 7,302 tons (15,870); granite, road stone, 47,967 tons (44,824); grit and conglomerate, 427,489 tons (321,234); limestone, 273,949 tons (219,071); sand and gravel, 605,270 tons (399,934).

A total of 2,713 persons were employed in the industries in 1949, compared with 2,641 in 1948.

Large British Cloth Order Received by Northern Ireland Linen Industry

Belfast, August 20, 1951.—(FTS)—An order for 2,000,000 yards of cloth for tenting has been placed with the Northern Ireland linen industry by the British Ministry of Supply. The order, it is estimated, will require about 1,500 tons of flax to complete, and is the first major textile contract to be placed in the province under the new defence program. Details of the allocation of the order to various firms will be worked out by the Flax Spinners' Association and the Power Loom Manufacturers, on a system similar to that in operation during the war when the speeding up of production for government use was organized through a central clearing house. It is not believed that any major re-organization of present production will be required to cope with the order.

VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Population Considerably Increased

Caracas, August 13, 1951.—(FTS)—In November of 1950, the eighth national census of Venezuela was held and official results have now been released by the Minister of Development. Since the previous national census in 1941, the population has increased from 3,850,771 to 4,985,716, an increase of 29 per cent. The following table shows the population of the most important cities for 1950 and 1941 with increase by percentage.

Cities	1950	1941	Per Cent Increase
Caracas	695,095	359,225	93
Maracaibo	232,488	119,117	95
Barquisimeto	105,080	54,176	93
Valencia	88,674	54,796	61
Maracay	65,761	32,992	99
San Cristóbal	56,073	31,447	78
Cumaná	46,416	25,893	79
Ciudad Bolívar	31,009	19,789	56

All of the 20 states and the Federal Territories of Delta Amacuro and Amazon have recorded increases in population. Since the 8th national census was more efficiently organized than previous ones, it is believed that enumeration in 1950 included a number of inhabitants previously not counted; therefore the increases recorded do not indicate entirely actual growth in the population.

Venezuela can be divided into four main trading areas with adequate port facilities for three, and the project for dredging the Orinoco River will give better shipping facilities to the eastern states. Caracas and the Federal District (pop. 700,000) is the largest area and is served by the port of La Guaira. The oil state of Zulia in the west (pop. 523,000) is served by the port of Maracaibo. Barquisimeto, State of Lara, is the largest city (pop. 105,000) in the agricultural area of the mid-west which is growing in importance with the government's assistance to agriculture. Seven hundred thousand inhabitants in these mid-west states receive their imports from Puerto Cabello, 150 kilometres north-west of Barquisimeto. The eastern states are now the most under-populated but present iron ore production, the possibility of aluminium plants and reported discoveries of minerals should combine to increase the population of this area. The eastern states will probably have the most marked growth in the next decade and Ciudad Bolivar, (pop. 31,000)is the most likely trading centre for this area as well as shipping, when dredging of the Orinoco River is completed.

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Country	July			January—July		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
MAIN GROUPS	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	14·2	50·1	95·1	89·1	349·0	451·0
Animals and Animal Products	9·8	31·2	30·1	64·0	198·9	204·9
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1·3	3·4	3·4	7·7	14·1	21·1
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	18·9	94·7	131·5	113·6	580·1	774·6
Iron and Products	5·5	21·9	27·5	39·9	148·1	170·9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	11·5	35·0	57·9	101·1	243·9	310·9
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	2·2	7·5	11·5	13·4	55·3	73·7
Chemicals and Allied Products	1·3	6·9	11·6	12·0	57·0	72·0
Miscellaneous Commodities	1·5	3·0	5·9	12·5	37·9	35·6
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	66·2	253·7	374·5	453·2	1,684·3	2,114·7
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits	337	1,528	804	3,877	7,362	5,691
Vegetables	307	377	610	1,962	5,156	6,651
Wheat	7,455	28,614	51,710	37,948	185,195	200,341
Grains, other	1,104	4,450	15,829	6,217	22,938	55,283
Flour of wheat	1,375	6,639	11,652	10,640	56,890	78,394
Farinaceous products, other	899	1,638	2,866	6,005	8,116	16,004
Sugar and products	294	659	337	1,188	3,312	2,798
Alcoholic beverages	938	3,290	4,026	5,868	21,086	28,821
Oil cake and oil cake meal	33	147	533	78	1,247	2,640
Vegetable fats and oils	17	224	379	73	2,260	1,419
Rubber and products	1,103	881	3,048	7,819	6,434	15,105
Seeds	4	552	871	1,120	13,214	15,830
Tobacco	79	356	1,042	4,854	7,527	12,425
Hay	45	48	59	266	2,176	1,324
Fodders, other	83	453	521	450	2,763	3,650
Vegetable products, other	96	289	760	691	3,276	4,612
TOTAL	14,171	50,144	95,050	89,056	348,952	450,987
Animals and Animal Products:						
Cattle	868	5,334	3,033	5,041	42,621	40,379
Other animals, living	96	310	98	875	3,678	1,475
Fish and fishery products	2,113	10,716	9,967	13,702	57,825	63,206
Furs and products	659	1,658	1,717	9,264	14,958	21,312
Hides and skins, raw	253	1,145	1,440	1,220	8,807	8,762
Leather and products	453	684	976	2,837	3,876	6,088
Bacon and hams	2,549	521	183	19,449	20,748	2,704
Meats, other	313	5,479	9,726	2,698	23,350	43,195
Cheese	1,693	3,679	879	3,611	6,780	2,060
Milk products, other	443	904	1,191	2,195	6,188	5,247
Animal oils, fats greases, wax	186	118	173	1,661	1,854	2,988
Eggs, shell and processed	13	216	86	139	4,287	2,100
Animal products, other	163	484	599	1,288	3,881	2,425
TOTAL	9,804	31,249	30,068	63,980	198,852	304,942
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton products	225	668	1,412	1,549	3,545	5,925
Flax, hemp, jute and products	9	197	113	65	997	884
Wool and products	117	540	448	658	2,125	3,802
Synthetic fibre and products	287	588	443	1,332	2,320	2,226
Textile products, other	684	1,368	1,000	4,100	5,144	8,225
TOTAL	1,322	3,361	3,415	7,704	14,132	21,062
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards	3,454	30,631	28,710	19,412	138,870	179,316
Pulpwood	2,076	2,802	7,691	6,305	16,062	32,225
Unmanufactured wood, other	1,886	5,412	5,119	9,689	31,122	38,845
Wood pulp	1,868	14,734	34,286	15,262	106,724	197,646
Manufactured wood, other	262	428	735	1,814	2,579	4,299
Newsprint paper	8,724	39,192	51,344	55,747	274,656	299,846
Paper, other	608	1,380	3,329	4,835	8,726	20,755
Books and printed matter	66	159	259	520	1,325	1,663
TOTAL	18,945	94,739	131,473	113,585	580,063	774,595

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—*Concluded*

Commodities	July			January—July		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Products:						
Iron ore	....	1,693	2,159	....	4,708	6,195
Ferro-alloys	21	1,508	2,883	635	8,061	16,479
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets	160	2,066	1,008	2,160	9,947	5,815
Rolling mill products	1,418	470	932	3,157	3,944	5,947
Engines and boilers	18	1,560	874	401	11,302	4,858
Farm machinery and implements	553	6,680	9,169	5,832	58,830	69,079
Hardware and cutlery	160	199	373	1,122	2,432	2,836
Machinery (except farm)	777	2,186	2,494	6,132	13,520	20,744
Automobiles, freight	514	700	897	4,869	5,695	4,568
Automobiles, passenger	1,229	1,931	3,325	10,390	10,177	14,664
Automobile parts	132	1,352	1,404	1,849	7,423	8,032
Railway cars and parts	....	26	15	12	2,876	52
Iron products, other	498	1,491	1,993	3,293	9,219	11,675
TOTAL	5,481	21,862	27,525	39,853	148,137	170,943
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminium and products	980	7,738	14,451	12,539	62,536	71,160
Brass and products	81	200	342	575	1,278	1,858
Copper and products	4,042	6,955	7,701	29,245	49,871	46,658
Lead and products	544	1,492	3,399	4,740	13,916	24,131
Nickel	3,493	8,088	12,696	29,999	60,259	72,106
Precious metals (except gold)	907	2,112	5,559	13,555	14,657	30,319
Zinc and products	826	5,873	9,629	6,249	28,694	43,824
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	338	864	1,568	2,529	5,550	9,787
Non-ferrous products, other	268	1,660	2,574	1,713	7,170	11,045
TOTAL	11,479	34,982	57,920	101,145	243,931	310,886
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Asbestos and products	1,143	3,954	6,918	6,762	33,184	47,590
Clay and products	40	230	238	336	1,223	1,463
Coal and products	198	791	517	1,439	6,883	3,964
Glass and glassware	11	59	85	68	438	662
Petroleum and products	94	16	208	365	126	737
Abrasives, artificial, crude	242	1,108	1,754	2,560	7,705	12,064
Stone and products, other	297	805	953	966	3,013	3,978
Carbon and graphite electrodes	58	96	203	357	801	786
Non-metallic products, other	77	421	649	571	1,974	2,474
TOTAL	2,159	7,480	11,525	13,425	55,347	73,719
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids	74	282	624	710	1,699	3,575
Drugs, medicines, pharmaceuticals	155	320	519	863	2,478	2,975
Fertilizers	313	2,590	2,470	5,131	24,127	21,367
Paints and varnishes	70	220	848	521	2,078	4,005
Calcium compounds	24	91	275	279	763	1,730
Soda and sodium compounds	296	420	839	2,332	2,824	5,647
Cobalt oxides and cobalt salt	95	62	150	265	357	694
Chemical products, other	264	2,873	5,858	1,896	22,677	31,992
TOTAL	1,291	6,859	11,582	11,999	57,003	71,985
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Toys and sporting goods	68	39	81	213	155	296
Films	311	262	681	2,543	1,378	3,395
Ships and vessels	....	....	819	188	15,888	6,856
Aircraft and parts	61	326	570	2,555	2,833	3,628
Electrical energy	357	552	927	2,418	3,743	4,562
Miscellaneous consumer goods	165	263	661	1,114	1,927	3,595
Miscellaneous, other	386	365	536	2,193	4,981	3,812
Donations and gifts	....	234	370	....	1,814	3,104
Non-commercial articles	180	986	1,265	1,260	5,194	6,348
TOTAL	1,529	3,028	5,909	12,484	37,913	35,595

Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Country	July			January—July		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
ALL COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	14,171	50,144	95,050	89,056	348,952	450,987
Animals and Animal Products	9,804	31,249	30,068	63,980	198,852	204,942
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,322	3,361	3,415	7,704	14,132	21,062
Wood, Wood products and Paper	18,945	94,739	131,473	113,585	580,063	774,595
Iron and Products	5,481	21,862	27,525	39,853	148,137	170,943
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	11,479	34,982	57,920	101,145	243,931	310,886
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	2,159	7,480	11,525	13,425	55,347	73,719
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,291	6,859	11,582	11,999	57,003	71,985
Miscellaneous Commodities	1,529	3,028	5,909	12,484	37,913	35,595
TOTAL	66,181	253,704	374,466	453,231	1,684,328	2,114,714
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	7,870	19,231	31,049	52,506	146,012	128,890
Animals and Animal Products	6,643	4,478	2,285	40,214	32,558	11,177
Fibres, Textiles and Products	201	75	66	2,193	553	700
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	3,898	3,741	16,045	22,062	16,733	71,151
Iron and Products	815	512	1,881	9,111	5,881	7,815
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	5,228	5,628	20,176	53,422	58,177	94,695
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	376	753	1,168	1,666	5,739	6,355
Chemicals and Allied Products	426	553	997	2,768	3,705	5,182
Miscellaneous Commodities	337	198	268	2,782	1,727	1,493
TOTAL	25,796	35,169	73,935	186,725	271,086	327,458
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	1,883	13,763	22,304	11,045	89,008	132,306
Animals and Animal Products	2,174	22,524	23,813	15,906	133,332	163,994
Fibres, Textiles and Products	280	2,363	1,463	1,081	8,671	11,723
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	11,935	86,113	100,129	72,344	536,490	636,099
Iron and Products	213	11,113	14,796	2,661	77,657	98,525
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	2,215	21,490	23,660	18,604	146,250	161,156
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	1,010	4,953	7,498	6,578	38,399	52,309
Chemicals and Allied Products	388	3,918	5,151	5,490	32,584	39,495
Miscellaneous Commodities	860	1,958	3,114	5,253	10,754	16,167
TOTAL	20,959	168,196	201,927	138,962	1,073,144	1,311,773
OTHER COUNTRIES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	4,417	17,150	41,697	25,505	113,932	189,791
Animals and Animal Products	987	4,246	3,970	7,860	32,963	29,772
Fibres, Textiles and Products	840	924	1,886	4,430	4,908	8,640
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	3,111	4,885	15,299	19,179	26,840	67,345
Iron and Products	4,452	10,237	10,848	28,081	64,599	64,604
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	4,036	7,863	14,085	29,119	39,503	55,035
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	772	1,774	2,859	5,181	11,209	15,055
Chemicals and Allied Products	477	2,388	5,434	3,739	20,713	27,307
Miscellaneous Commodities	333	871	2,528	4,449	25,431	17,935
TOTAL	19,427	50,340	98,605	127,544	340,098	475,484

Philippine Automobile Distributors Do Large Business

Manila, August 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Philippine importers and distributors of automobiles, trucks and spare parts estimate their total net worth at more than 46·6 million pesos. Employing 2,700 workers, their total annual payroll, including bonuses and commissions for 1950, amounted to over 8 million pesos. Almost 5 million pesos was paid to the Philippine government in the form of taxes and licences.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

New Zealand Permits Imports of Canadian Agricultural Implements

Wellington, September 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Import licences for 1952 have been issued by New Zealand for agricultural tractors and equipment from Canada and the United States to the value of roughly $11 million, the same amount as was issued for 1951. This is an interim decision in order to enable orders to be placed promptly in view of restricted supplies. Consideration is at present being given to the possibility of this allocation being increased, but in the meantime imports can be made during 1951 against 1952 licences.

New Zealand Will License Imports of Wrapping Paper

Wellington, September 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Customs announced today that consideration will be given to applications for licences to import kraft and cap wrapping papers from any sources in 1952.

Venezuela Will Enforce Regulations on Concentrated Animal Foodstuffs

Caracas, August 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Manufacturers, importers, and distributors of concentrated animal foodstuffs have been warned by the Ministry of Agriculture that the controlling regulations established in March, 1949, are henceforth to be strictly enforced. This will mean that each unit of such a commodity, when offered for public sale, must plainly show the following information: (a) name and trade mark of the product, and address of the manufacturer and representatives in Venezuela; (b) declaration of the guaranteed analysis; (c) net weight in kilos of the container; (d) directions for use; (e) the products registration number with the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture.

Venezuela Requires Additional Licensing for Frozen Poultry Imports

Caracas, August 27, 1951.—(FTS)—An official government notice states that from August 25 each importation of frozen dressed poultry will require a health certificate from the Livestock Department of the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture in addition to the present import licence which must be obtained from the National Supply Commission prior to shipment.

The new health certificate will require the importer to certify that the area from which he contemplates purchasing is free of Avion Newcastle disease. Each certificate would be valid for a limited time only.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade
Brampton—Chamber of Commerce
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Chamber of Commerce
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce with the Canadian Liaison to Japan since January, 1949, has arrived home on leave and will commence a tour of Canada in Toronto on October 1.

Toronto—October 1-10

T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, since November, 1945, has returned home and completed a tour of Eastern Canada on June 23. He commenced a tour of Western Canada in Vancouver on September 4.

Toronto—September 17-26
St. Catharines: Welland—September 28
Montreal—October 1-9

JOHN A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Caracas, Venezuela, since February, 1948, has returned home on leave. He completed a tour of Eastern Canada in St. John's, Newfoundland, on June 29, and commenced a tour of Western Canada in Brampton, Ontario, on August 27.

Vancouver—September 20-27

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Aug. 20	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17
Argentina	Peso	Basic	·2977	·2112	·2107
		Free	·2085	·0751	·0727
Austria	Schilling	Export	....	·0494	·0493
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·3645	2·3590
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0210	·0210
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0176	·0175
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6160	·6145
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0571	·0569
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	....	....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2217	·2212
Chile	Peso	....	·0233	·0135	·0134
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·4250	·4240
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1885	·1880
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0559	1·0534
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0211	·0210
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1529	·1525
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0559	1·0534
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0640	·0638
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·0322	3·0250
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4224	·4214
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·6636	2·6573
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0046	·0045
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0061	·0060
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0167	·0166
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2514	·2508
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0559	1·0534
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2112	·2107
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5280	·5267
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1848	·1845
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0648	·0646
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2217	·2212
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	....	....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·9556	2·9487
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9556	2·9487
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·9556	2·9487
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9556	2·9487
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	....	....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	....	....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1221	·1218
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2779	·2772
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5599	·5586
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·9556	2·9487
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2112	·2107
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1478	·1475
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3192	·3184
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0559	1·0534
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	....	....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0713	·0711
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5280	·5267
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0366	·0365
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3449	·3441
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0969	·0967
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2041	·2037
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2431	·2418
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	....	....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3771	·3762
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4,0300	2·9556	2·9487
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9556	2·9487
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0559	1·0534
Uruguay	Peso	....	·6583	·6951	·6934
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3152	·3145
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	....	....

* September 17, 1949.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, primarily pertaining to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipments to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

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Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
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FOREIGN TRADE

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COVER SUBJECT—Unloading tea chests on the lake at Colombo, Ceylon, where the Colombo Plan Exhibition will be held next February, the purpose of which is to demonstrate the technical and capital equipment requirements of countries in South and South-East Asia. Canada will be represented at this exhibition, for which a prefabricated structure is being built in Ottawa for shipment to Colombo. It will house a graphic display, illustrating Canada's contributions to the Colombo Plan and the technical developments of this country. An outline of this exhibition is contained at pages 443-444 of this issue of Foreign Trade.

Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.

Unprecedented Expansion Noted In Belgian Trade and Industry

Indication that peak of expansion has been reached and contraction may be expected—Higher value of exports sold on international market than ever before—Unfortunately, wage and price levels were not held to level which allowed for normal retrenchment.

By V. L. Chapin, Assistant Commercial Secretary.

BRUSSELS.—Belgian trade and industry has undergone an unprecedented expansion throughout the year June, 1950 to June, 1951. But nevertheless, as the turn is made into the second half of 1951 there are some indications that the peak of expansion has been reached and that some contraction may be expected. Should this assumption, which is based on a recent decline in the index of industrial activity, an increase in unemployment and a steady decline in the value of imports, prove correct, the consensus of opinion seems to be that the underlying cause can be attributed more to the high Belgian price level than to any substantial slackening of international demand.

During July, the index of industrial activity, which had mounted steadily from 108 in August, 1950 to a peak of 153·5 in March, plunged 16 points from the June figure of 149. Unemployment increased over the same month by 17,000, from 183,000 to 200,000. Within the space of three months, March to June, the monthly import figure fell from 12·2 billion to 10 billion francs.

Value of Exports Reached Record Figure

On reviewing the year June, 1950-1951, it is of special interest to note that during the last quarter of 1950 and the first half of 1951 a higher value of Belgian exports were sold on the international market than ever before. Exports, which were valued at 6·2 billion francs for July, 1950, had all but doubled in June, 1951, when the record monthly figure of 11·9 billion was reached. Of special significance is the fact that this has been accomplished with the wage index at the highest level ever recorded and with the hourly wage rate higher than that prevailing in either the United Kingdom or Germany.

Within this period Belgian industry greatly extended itself to fill what might be termed a special gap in international demand created during the first "post-Korean" year. This was a special gap because of its magnitude and because it was created within a very short period, but was one which could not be expected to exist in such great portions for a period longer than it took other nations to shift from a strictly peacetime to a preparedness program. Belgium, an exporting nation, took full advantage of the demand position immediately it presented itself and succeeded, despite prices which were generally considered to be above the international price level, in overselling most of its industrial production.

As might have been expected, this economic expansion has left its mark on prices and wages. The retail price index moved from 369 in August, 1950 to 415½ in June, 1951. Over the same period the index of wholesale prices advanced 50 points, from 423 to 473, and the wage index for skilled labour from 396 to 433.

Paradoxically the very combination of factors which has over the past months been the source of great satisfaction to the Belgians is now creating a major problem.

A record value of exports during a period of high wages has improved the financial position of government, industrialists and labour alike, if not absolutely then at least relatively. The conditions of trade were for a time "goods at almost any price", but unfortunately during this period, which was admittedly regarded as one of limited duration, the wage and price levels were not held to a level which would allow for normal retrenchment when the temporary boom had passed.

This then is Belgium's predicament at the moment, with the major question to be solved that of deciding which of the elements mentioned above shall give way in order to bring down the price level. To date only one solution has been offered which might rectify the situation without encroachment on the right of any one faction involved in the dispute.

Falling Import Figures Cause Concern

Mr. Maurice, the Minister of Foreign Trade, speaking before the July statistics were available, is reported to have expressed concern over the falling monthly import figures. He viewed this as a portent of reduced industrial activity, in view of the nature of Belgian economy which is heavily inclined toward the processing of imported raw materials.

In his general review of the situation, the Minister is reported to have explained that Belgium is handicapped by the following factors with reference to reducing the level of Belgian prices: (1) the high price of imported raw materials, an element which figures very greatly in Belgian production costs; (2) a high standard of living which the government is unwilling to reduce; (3) the high cost of Belgian coal which is 200 francs a ton dearer than in competing countries.

Because of the more or less fixed nature of these factors, the Minister is reported to have stated that the solution is to be found outside them, namely through the medium of higher Belgian productivity. This in turn would be dependent on increased exports, allowing for a greater volume of production with consequent lower production costs and reduced prices.

In this regard it must be pointed out that the industrialists do not wholly accept the Minister's analysis of the present situation nor his suggested remedy. They agree that increased productivity is a worthy goal, but suggest that the real reason for the present Belgian price level can be attributed to government fiscal policy. In support of this contention it is pointed out that, whereas prices of wool, cotton and vegetable oils dropped back to where they were in June, 1950, this drop has not been reflected in the Belgian price level. It is maintained that local prices have not dropped proportionately, because industry and commerce have been forced to incorporate the present excessive fiscal burden in their selling price. With reference to labour's view of the situation, there can be no doubt that any attempt to reduce the wage scale would be strongly resisted.

Such then was the economic situation in Belgium at the beginning of August. If the international price level moves upward toward the Belgian level, the situation might be self-rectifying. On the other hand, a further decline would leave the Belgians in a proportionately less favourable position, with the alternative to solving the problem internally that of resorting to the traditional method of price realignment, through revaluation of the franc.

Netherlands' Trade with Canada Limited by Payments Problems

Further decline in foreign exchange position recorded in first half of 1951—Rise in prices of Dutch exports failed to keep pace with the increased cost of imported materials—Import permits only being issued for dollar commodities considered essential to the economy.

By W. G. Pybus, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

THE HAGUE.—Canadian exports to Holland continue to be limited by the Netherlands unfavourable balance of payments position. During the first six months of 1951 the Netherlands was faced with the problem of her national expenditures exceeding national production. The Netherlands Bank, which last year reported a deficit of over one billion guilders in the country's foreign exchange position, observed a further decline in the first half of this year. In the four months ending June 1, the total gold and exchange balance slid from 1·5 billion guilders to just under the one billion mark. Although no change was recorded for the month of June, officials view the position to be extremely serious.

One of the main causes of the Netherlands financial difficulties may be found in the adverse terms of trade which set in as a result of raw material price advances following the outbreak of the hostilities in Korea. The rise in the prices of Dutch exports did not keep pace with the increased cost of imported materials, hence worsening Holland's terms of trade with a resultant deterioration of her payments position.

Exports to Western Germany Reduced

An important aspect of Holland's payments problem is her liability relative to the European Payments Union. The Netherlands depends greatly on Western German markets, particularly for agricultural produce. Western Germany, the weakest link in the chain of O.E.E.C. countries, has had several financial crises which have necessitated reduced imports from Holland. In October of last year Western Germany was granted an extra credit of $120 million. This amount proved insufficient to cure her difficulties. Each month in the first half of this year has seen Dutch exports to Western Germany proceeding on a hand to mouth quota basis which has greatly restricted Holland's earnings in the E.P.U. At the same time, under the trade liberalization scheme, the Netherlands has taken a great volume of goods from Belgium and other European countries without being able to earn the means of payment for her imports.

Holland's difficult position was recognized by the extension of a further grant in August of $25 million under the European Payments Union. At the same time Western Germany's quota was increased by $180 million, which will to some degree assist her in meeting commitments to the Netherlands and thus tend to improve the latter's difficult position.

The expansion of dollar markets is one of the chief remedies being applied by the Netherlands to assist in curing her foreign exchange ills. In the first half of 1951 good progress was shown, particularly in shipments to the United States. In an effort to better develop the Canadian market the Netherlands Government assisted over seventy Dutch firms to participate in the Canadian International Trade Fair which was held in Toronto

The Hague, capital of the Netherlands.
Photo courtesy K.L.M.—Royal Dutch Air Lines.

from May 28 to June 9. Although complete details of the results obtained at the Canadian fair are not as yet available, early reports are optimistic about the possibilities of trade expansion with Canada.

In view of her currency difficulties, Holland is still forced to limit her imports from Canada and the rest of the dollar area to the amount that she is able to export to dollar countries. In order to maintain this policy, the government will issue import permits for dollar commodities to Netherlands importers only if the goods are considered essential to the economy.

External Trade Increased in 1950

The external trade of the Netherlands in 1950 increased both in volume and value over the two preceding years. In spite of this apparently favourable development, the value of imports covered by exports was considerably reduced leaving a deficit in the trade balance of 2,465 million guilders, which was 962 million guilders more than for 1949.

The following statement, based on monthly averages, gives a composite picture of Netherlands imports and exports in 1950 compared with the two preceding years:

	Volume index		Value index		Coverage	Terms
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	per cent	of trade
1948	100	100	100	100	54	100
1949	111	150	108	142	72	98
1950	147	206	158	197	68	90

It will be noted that the percentage by which imports were covered by exports in 1950 was 68 per cent, as compared with 72 per cent for the preceding year.

The cause of this situation lies mainly in the deterioration of the "terms of trade" or the relationship of the prices of imports to those of exports. Holland, which has few natural resources other than land, salt, coal and some oil, must import the bulk of her raw materials to keep her industries in operation. Following the Korean conflict, prices of wool, cotton, rubber, metals and most other essential raw materials rose much more sharply than the prices of Holland's exports.

In order to achieve a balance in the coming months the government plans to introduce measures to further limit imports and at the same time to continue its export drive, particularly to the dollar area.

Pattern of Netherlands Trade

	Canada		U.S.A.		Latin America	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
			('000,000 guilders)			
1947	166·4	8·4	1,194·8	50·9	402·6	64·4
1943	134·7	11·6	861·2	73·5	515·5	84·0
1949	34·2	11·2	878·3	111·8	388·0	108·9
1950	33·3	21·7	900·2	230·0	498·9	205·9

	Sterling Area				Other ECA participating countries		Other Countries	
	ECA non-participating		ECA participating					
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1947 ..	92·0	83·1	449·7	328·5	1,616·8	1,086·3	330·7	238·2
1948 ..	128·7	117·1	573·4	492·9	2,246·4	1,553·1	459·4	337·5
1949 ..	123·3	112·8	760·8	773·1	2,513·7	2,193·0	597·8	483·4
1950 ..	318·6	141·7	1,150·6	992·6	3,650·1	2,931·6	1,200·9	764·4

The above statement shows a great increase in Holland's trading volume. Owing to reduced income, as a result of war damage, losses of possessions abroad, decreased income from foreign investments and shipping revenues, Holland must seek other means of support. This is being attempted mainly by increased trading.

Netherlands Trade with Canada

In the immediate postwar years, war-torn Holland imported extensively from Canada. The bulk of the purchases made were financed by the Canadian loan of $125,000,000 granted to the Netherlands ($25,000,000 in 1945 and $100,000,000 in 1946) and which expired on April 30, 1948. During 1949 the volume of Netherlands imports from Canada dropped greatly compared with the "loan years", but still remained well in excess of Dutch exports to Canada. Owing to its difficult balance of payments position, particularly with the dollar area, Netherlands-Canadian trade was forced into closer balance. In general, Holland could buy from Canada only to the extent she was able to sell there. Assisted by the September, 1949 devaluation, exports to Canada increased considerably during 1950, which resulted in a maintenance of the prevailing level of imports from Canada.

Netherlands Trade with United States

The influence of E.C.A. assistance is well demonstrated in the figures showing Netherlands imports from the United States in the postwar years. Of considerable interest is the steady increase of Netherlands exports to the United States. The major factor influencing this great increase was the unstable market situation during the last six months of 1950, which were marked by political disequilibrium. Underlying these abnormal developments, however, there has been considerable long-term progress accomplished by Holland in the United States market.

Netherlands Trade with E.C.A. Participating Countries

The European Payments Union, which began to function on July 1, 1950, is designed to abolish bilateral trading relations between Marshall countries by means of a payments system whereby settlements are made between individual countries and a central organization. In conjunction with this payments arrangement, member countries have agreed to "liberalize" their trade by the removal of quantitative restrictions to the extent of 60 per cent of their 1948 imports. As a result of trade liberalization, Netherlands imports have tended to increase. A corresponding increase in exports which may have been anticipated following liberalization has been hampered by the difficult position of Western Germany in relation to the E.P.U.

Trade With Western Germany Cause of Concern

Approximately 40 per cent of the Netherlands total commodity exports are agricultural. Western Germany with its large industrial population has traditionally depended on Holland as a supplier of foodstuffs and other products of agriculture. The perishable nature of many farm products and the necessity to specialize makes the development of alternative markets extremely difficult. Western Germany, which before the establishment of the E.P.U., was in debt to Holland to the extent of over 300 million guilders, soon became involved in further payment difficulties, which resulted in import restrictions that proved detrimental to Netherlands exports. During the latter part of 1950, Western Germany received additional assistance of $120 million under the European Payments Union. This stabilizing of the West German economy saved Netherlands agriculture from what might have been a very difficult position. In view of the continuing economic instability of Western Germany, considerable concern is felt in the Netherlands regarding future trading possibilities with this area.

Benelux Economic Union Postponed

Belgium and Luxembourg, the Netherlands' Benelux partners, are important markets for Holland. Economic union of the Benelux countries would have important implications for Holland's external trade since her agricultural products in a complete union would move freely into the Belgian market.

At the Benelux conference held at Ostend in July, 1950, a high degree of agreement was reached regarding a co-ordinated import and export policy. According to an earlier agreement, approximately 90 per cent of the trade between Belgium and the Netherlands had been freed of all import restrictions. Owing to her precarious balance of payments position, the Netherlands has been compelled in regard to other countries to impose greater import restrictions. Belgium, however, was able to adopt a more lenient position. In view of these circumstances the Netherlands feared that goods subject to Dutch import control might enter Holland via Belgium. Thus it was agreed at the conference that after January 1, 1951, joint Belgo-Netherlands trading agreements would be concluded whereby the two countries would adopt a common policy with respect to third countries. Only by such an arrangement did the Netherlands feel free to maintain the high percentage of trade liberalization which had been established with Belgium.

The Luxembourg agricultural conference of October, 1950, largely replaced the former system of unilateral price fixing and control measures by a system of consultation. Levies on imports to protect agricultural floor prices were formerly fixed and collected by Belgium. In future the Netherlands, after consultation, will impose an export tax, the proceeds of which will be shared equally between Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Although the date had been fixed for the signing of an economic union, the meetings were postponed indefinitely. The principal reasons for postponing the Union project were the unfavourable position of the Netherlands' balance of trade and agricultural problems.

Impact of Defence Program Being Felt

Another of the main economic developments thus far in 1951 is the growing impact of the defence program on the Netherlands economy. The new government, which came to power on March 17, 1951, following a forty-eight-day cabinet crisis, immediately introduced measures designed to meet the increased financial burden of 500 thousand guilders yearly for new armaments. In addition to an estimated 10 per cent increase in production, it has been considered necessary to restrict consumption by about 5 per cent and investments by some 25 per cent.

The means employed to restrict consumption are price increases and, to a lesser degree, higher taxation of private incomes. Price increases have resulted from a reduction of government subsidies on several commodities, the most important of which were foodstuffs. The total cost of subsidies which had been running at 450 million guilders annually has been reduced by 275 millions, causing immediate price increases of up to 20 per cent. This action combined with the rising costs of imported goods is effectively reducing buying on the domestic market.

A further means of restricting consumption and increasing revenues has been the proposed increase of sales tax by an average of 15 per cent, mainly on luxury goods and a higher automobile tax. Personal income and company taxes are also slated for substantial increases. The issuance of a 3½ per cent government loan to a nominal value of 200 million guilders was an additional step taken by the government to limit purchasing power. The Treasury experienced great difficulty in placing this loan owing to competition from higher interest bearing private investments which were available.

Further Credit Restrictions Imposed

In order to limit investment, particularly in the expansion of inventories, the government imposed further credit restrictions on January 1, 1951. Under the new controls private banks are permitted to extend credit up to the amount they had outstanding as of June 30, 1950, plus an additional five per cent. If a private banking concern wishes to loan money in excess of this amount it must obtain the funds from the central bank at an interest rate of 3½ per cent, which is almost double the rate at which money could be obtained by converting government treasury notes.

At the same time as the measures introduced to limit consumption and investment, the government on March 19, 1951, granted a further wage increase of 5 per cent. The increase which was restricted to a maximum of 200 guilders, came in addition to two other increases of five per cent each in 1950. As a result of consultations between the government and the National Labour Institution it was agreed that the government's target of a 5 per cent reduction in consumption would be maintained. Thus on an estimated price level rise of 20 per cent, wage increases totalling 15 per cent have been allowed.

It is too early to determine the full effect of the government's measures to meet the payments problem and higher defence costs. However, during the first six months of the year a gradual tightening of the Netherlands economy is discernible. In spite of reduced consumption, production remains at record high levels in most branches of industry and near full employment is being maintained. The Netherlands balance of payments will likely remain as the key problem to be tackled in the coming months. If international tension continues at its present level Holland will probably be faced with an even more austere program in order to meet her international obligations.

France Plans Development of Airports And Increased Air Services Abroad

Work begun to make Orly one of most modern and highly used airports in Europe—Passenger traffic on Air-France increased by 120,000 during 1950—Air cargo rose from 22,619 tons *in 1949 to 28,500 tons in 1950.*

By L. A. Campeau, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note.—Last in a series of articles on Transportation in France)

PARIS.—Paris Airport, a public organization designated to construct and exploit civil airports within a range of fifty kilometres from the capital, is planning to make Orly one of the most modern and highly used airports on the continent of Europe. Work started in 1950 with a credit of one milliard francs, of which 500 million came from ERP. These credits were split between Orly and Le Bourget. The latter is almost entirely completed, but Orly is still in the initial stage. When completed in 1960, it is estimated that it will be in a position to absorb an annual traffic of six million passengers. To understand better the significance of such a plan the following figures are given for comparison.

Passenger Traffic for Le Bourget and Orly

	Number of Passengers
1947	490,000
1948	576,000
1949	760,000
1950	1,000,000

To appreciate the increasing importance of air transport in France it is necessary to examine Air-France activities during the last few years. The history of Air-France follows closely the development of world air transport. Its activity started in 1918. Its equipment was almost totally requisitioned, destroyed or damaged in 1940. In spite of this handicap, Air-France, with machines imported from America, was one of the first airlines after the war to regain its normal commercial activity. The number of passengers carried in 1945 totalled 111,000, and numbered 770,000 in 1950. The tonnage transported during that year was 18 times that of 1938.

Twenty New Air Services Inaugurated

Today, Air-France serves all five continents, and has more than 200,000 kilometres of air routes. Twenty new important air services were inaugurated last year among which is the Paris-Montreal service. Commercial air transport between France and Germany was reinstated, with more frequent flights and time schedules better adapted to passenger needs.

Special flights are often put into service such as the one for this year's Easter holiday (March 21-25) which involved 402 Paris-London flights carrying 10,900 passengers.

Results for the year 1950 show an increase of 120,000 passengers (770,000 in 1950 compared with 650,000 in 1949), when the increase for 1949 was only 77,000. The improvement also appears in air cargo which rose from 22,619 tons in 1949 to 28,500 tons in 1950, a 20 per cent increase.

Air-France Traffic

	Kilometres Flown	Passengers	Mail Carried (tons)	Air Cargo (tons)
1938	10,800,000	104,000	881	368
1946	23,600,000	297,000	4,195	5,087
1947	31,800,000	423,000	4,746	7,408
1948	37,400,000	573,000	5,366	15,328
1949	40,800,000	650,000	5,896	22,619
1950 (estimated)	48,500,000	770,000	6,900	28,500

New Connections to be Established

Air-France activity during 1950 reveals an important increase. Distance flown increased by 20 per cent. Receipts for 1950 are estimated at roughly 23 milliard francs. For 1951 Air-France intends to follow the same policy as in 1950. New connections will be established such as Paris-Africa (Bangui, Bamako and Abidjan), Paris, Fort-de-France as far as Caracas, Venezuela and Bogota, Colombia, with a stop over in São Paulo on the Paris-Buenos Aires flight. Several main cities will be connected directly with North Africa.

The Air-France long-range fleet, which in 1950 included 19 Constellations and 28 DC 4s, will be reinforced by four Constellations. The local services for Overseas French Territories will continue to be served by DC 3s. Machines of the Languedoc types have improved to receive 45 instead of 33 passengers. They will be used on the Corsica and North Africa air services.

Canadian Firms Invited to Participate in German Industries Fair

Frankfurt am Main, September 14, 1951.—(FTS)—Canadian manufacturers and exporters have been invited to participate in the German Industries Fair in Hannover in 1952. The light industries fair will be held from February 27 to March 2, 1952, while the heavy industries fair will be held from April 27 to May 6, 1952. The Commercial Secretary for Canada in Frankfurt am Main will maintain an information office at both sections of the fair.

An application has been made for a quota of dollars to be granted for the purchase by German importers of Canadian products exhibited at these fairs.

The fair is international in character and buyers attend from all parts of the world so that exhibitors are not restricted to sales to German buyers. Information concerning the application for space is available and will be forwarded to Canadian firms, on request, by the Commercial Secretary, Commercial Section, Canadian Embassy, Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

Rental for space is at the rate of Deutschemarks 50 per square metre plus certain additional charges. Applications should be received by the fair authorities not later than December 1, 1951.

Canada Participating in Colombo Plan Exhibition Next February

Prefabricated structure, built in Ottawa, being shipped to Ceylon with graphic display of technical developments in this country—Contribution of Canada to countries of South and South-East Asia, through Colombo Plan, featured.

Some conception of Canada and its natural resources will be provided for visitors to the Colombo Plan Exhibition, which is being held next February in Colombo, Ceylon, to demonstrate the technical and capital equipment requirements of countries in South and South-East Asia. It will also enable those countries participating in the Colombo Plan to indicate the measure of assistance already rendered and the extent to which they hope to contribute, individually and collectively, towards the economic development of South and South-East Asia.

Fifteen nations have been invited to take part in this exhibition which, it was expected, would be officially opened by His Majesty the King en route to Australia next year. Canada will be represented, and has designed a structure in which to house its display. The building, of contemporary design, will be prefabricated in the workshops of the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, in Ottawa, and shipped to Colombo. Typical Canadian materials, such as aluminum and cedar, will be used in its manufacture.

The Canadian exhibit is designed to indicate what this country can offer, through the provision of technical training and capital equipment, towards raising the standard of living in an area comprising one-quarter of the world's population. Poverty and hardship are no new problems in South and South-East Asia, but there has been a great awakening among the people of that area during the last six years. Independent governments have been established, supported by democratic institutions and resolved to improve conditions for their respective peoples. Their success depends on two factors, first, the number of trained men who can be persuaded to assist in putting the various schemes into operation and, second, the supplies of machinery, equipment, materials, clothing and food that can be obtained from abroad, over and above what they can pay for themselves.

Canada's Initial Contribution $25,000,000

Canada has undertaken to contribute $25,000,000 in the first year of the Colombo Plan, provided that other contributing countries made appropriate contributions towards realization of the broad objectives of the Colombo Plan. Canada and India have agreed on a statement of principles for the co-operative economic development of India under the Colombo Plan, these principles having been confirmed by an exchange of notes in New Delhi on September 10, 1951. A similar statement of principles, agreed upon by Canada and Pakistan, was confirmed by an exchange of notes in Karachi on the same date. In addition, Canada has made $400,000 available for the provision of technical assistance.

In view of her commitments, Canada is taking advantage of this opportunity to indicate the manner in which her contribution can be made most effective. High-ranking government officials from India and Pakistan are now touring Canada as members of an Agricultural Mission, a Highways and Bridge Erection Mission and a Hydro-Electric Mission, photographs of whom, against a typical Canadian background, will be incorporated in the display. In addition, a number of specialists in agriculture, education, health and welfare and transportation are here on a fellowship basis, and will subsequently return to their respective countries with knowledge and experience that should assist in the further development of those countries.

The graphic display in the Canadian building will illustrate various phases of agriculture in this country, including the manufacture and utilization of farming equipment, the operation of experimental farms, the control of soil erosion, irrigation projects, farm co-operatives and the National Farm Radio Forum. An interesting feature of the hydro-electric display will be a working model, with water running down the spillways, of the control dam at the Aluminum Company of Canada's Shipshaw development, which has an installed capacity of 1,500,000 horsepower. General engineering projects, road construction, health and welfare services will be illustrated, and a mural will portray Canada's technical progress. Some examples of typical Canadian products will also be shown.

First Canadian Exhibit in South and South-East Asia

This exhibition, the first in South and South-East Asia at which Canada has been officially represented, will be held in Victoria Park, Colombo, covering an area of some forty acres in the heart of the city. It will comprise five sections, as follows:

(a) National Section, comprising pavilions of, or special exhibits displayed by, all participating countries, including Ceylon.

(b) Trade Fair, in which commercial firms, both of Ceylon and other participating countries, will display their products.

(c) Ceylon Government Section, in which will be portrayed the activities of various departments of government relating to the material and social welfare of the community.

(d) Cultural Section, in which a fine arts exhibition, and entertainment in the form of music, drama and dancing, both of Ceylon and of the participating countries, will be included.

(e) Amusement Section.

The national pavilion of the Ceylon Government will be divided into five sections, as follows:

(a) "Colombo Plan" projects

(b) Agricultural products and industries

(c) Mineral products and industries

(d) Other industries, social services, and the development of the co-operative movement in Ceylon

(e) Cottage industries

The trade fair of the Colombo Plan Exhibition, also located in Victoria Park, will be opened on February 15, 1952, and continue for one month. Nationals or companies of any country in the world are invited to participate in the trade fair. Exhibitors may display and sell over the counter, or book orders for, all kinds of goods except liquor, dangerous materials such as explosives, and any other similar goods, which in the opinion of the management are unsuitable or harmful. All goods imported for display and sale will be required to pay the usual customs duties. If re-exported, however, a rebate of the duty may be arranged.

The following countries were invited to participate in the Colombo Plan: Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaya, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States and Veitnam.

Canada Provides Technical Assistance For Chile Through United Nations

Services of W. F. Ewert, of Dominion Bureau of Statistics, made available to Technical Assistance Group of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in Santiago.

W. F. Ewert

Technical assistance for Chile will be provided through the co-operation of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which is making available the services of Mr. W. F. Ewert, Chief of the Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agricultural Division, who left Ottawa on September 20 by air for Santiago. There he will join the Technical Assistance Group of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), a specialized agency of the United Nations, which requires someone of his experience to assist in agricultural estimating procedures and methods. The services of Mr. Ewert were secured through the International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, on receipt of a request from the United Nations for technical assistance of this nature.

Mr. Ewert was born in Lockwood, Sask., in 1908, and educated at the University of Saskatchewan, from which he obtained B.S.A. and M.Sc. (Agriculture) degrees. He taught school in Saskatchewan from 1928 to 1935, and joined the Economics Division in the Federal Department of Agriculture in 1937. Following the outbreak of hostilities, he joined the R.C.A.F., serving in Canada and overseas as an administrative officer from 1941 till 1945. He rejoined the Department of Agriculture in January, 1946, serving in the office of the Deputy Minister in connection with the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act and Prairie Farm Assistance Act. He was transferred to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in April, 1947, as Chief of the Livestock and Animal Products Section, in the Agricultural Division.

Mrs. Ewert and their two daughters accompanied Mr. Ewert on his mission to Chile, where they will reside in Santiago, the capital.

He is the second official whose services have been made available by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to the United Nations, Nathan Keyfitz, Senior Research Statistician, having left Ottawa last January for Burma to assist in planning a census that will be taken in that country next year.

Narrow Fabric Industry in Canada Has Increased Production

Gross selling value of products manufactured by the narrow fabric industry of Canada in 1950 amounted to $13,704,000, an increase of 15 per cent over the preceding year's figure of $11,950,000. Forty-two establishments were in operation during the year, unchanged from 1949. These plants furnished employment for 2,058 persons who were paid $3,919,000 in salaries and wages against 2,090 employees earning $3,797,000. Cost of materials used was $6,463,000 compared with $5,321,000.

Development of Mexican Pineapple Industry Was Remarkable During Past Ten Years

Mexican pineapple has exceptionally fine flavour—Production can be expanded to almost any quantity without difficulty—Seven plants now packing with current production of about 100,000 tons —Canadian imports in 1950 totalled 7·3 million pounds valued at $824,547.

By M. T. Stewart, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

MEXICO CITY.—The pineapple canning industry in Mexico has been established approximately ten years and the developments in that time have been remarkable. Mexican pineapple has an exceptionally fine flavour and production can be expanded to almost any quantity without difficulty. The pineapple canning industry was a natural development. Huge quantities of this excellent fruit were being destroyed on the ground annually as ripe pineapple will not stand shipment of any duration and there is a relatively small local market for the ripe, fresh, fruit. On the other hand, it was expensive to import canned pineapple from Hawaii, and in 1940 an important national industry was established.

Two plants were set up within the production zone of Loma Bonita, in the State of Oaxaca, in 1940, and another plant was opened in 1943 which brought production of canned pineapple in that year up to 22,000 tons. There are now substantial growing and packing operations in the State of Veracruz as well. The industry has expanded rapidly since 1940 and there are now seven plants packing pineapple in Mexico, with current production at about 100,000 tons. The main export markets for Mexican pineapple are the United States and Canada. In 1950, the imports into Canada of Mexican canned pineapple were 7,301,260 pounds, valued at $824,547.

The packing companies realize the necessity of exporting a uniform, first-class product. They have worked with the growers to improve the general quality of their pineapple crop by granting credits to the farmers for planting operations, and later purchasing their crops. The packing plants have been equipped with the most up-to-date processing and canning machinery, involving a heavy investment of many millions of pesos.

At first the Mexican pineapple industry was confined to the canning of ground (i.e. crushed or granted) pineapple, but it has since progressed to packing sliced pineapple, tidbits, and chunks, all of which are manufactured under strict hygienic conditions which fulfil the requirements of the public health authorities in the importing countries.

The industry is presently endeavouring to develop new markets for its canned products in Europe and some shipments will be made to the continent this year. The various trade treaties signed with European Countries by the Novoa Mission last year have tended to revive Mexican-European trade, which flourished prior to the Second World War.

Chile Ships Petroleum to Uruguay

Santiago, September 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The last quota under the present contract of 19,000 cubic metres of crude petroleum has recently been shipped from Chile to Uruguay. The National Petroleum Company is preparing to fulfil deliveries under the new contract, recently signed, which implies a monthly production of 10,000 cubic metres, in order to fulfil the Uruguayan requirements.

Production of Sugar in India Decreased in the Past Year

Amounted to only 975,000 metric tons during the 1950 season as compared with 1,006,000 metric tons in previous year—Fall in production mainly due to government's refusal to make sugar control comprehensive enough to cover local substitutes.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

(One rupee equals about 22 cents Canadian.)

NEW DELHI.—Sugar is another important Indian agricultural commodity which registered a fall in production during 1950, or rather during the local sugar-producing season which usually begins about the middle of December and lasts for 90 to 100 days. The 1950 season was the first one following the re-imposition of control of sugar on September 2, 1949. The mills were offered certain concessions, such as exemption of excise duty for output in excess of production during the previous year, and the reduction of cane tax in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the two main sugar-producing centres. The industry readily responded to the government's suggestion and, despite the unripe condition of much of the crop, as many as 102 factories started working before the middle of December, 1949, as against 57 for the corresponding period the previous season. In spite of the early start, however, the actual production during the season amounted to only 975,000 tons as against the previous year's output of 1,006,000 tons and the government's target of 1,100,000 tons, although 139 factories worked throughout the season, as against 136 in the previous year.

The percentage fall in the production from the previous season amounted to 3·4 per cent. It therefore follows that the industry as a whole could not take advantage of the revenue concessions offered by the government for increased production. The fall in production has been, in the main, due to the government's refusal (until as late as October 7, 1950) to make sugar control comprehensive enough to cover the local substitutes which are in general use in the villages, namely gur (unrefined sugar) and khandsari (molasses). These two latter commodities rose steeply in price until there was a natural temptation to the cane growers to divert their cane to the manufacture of these products, rather than sell it to the sugar factories at fixed prices. Thus, the total cane supplies to the sugar mills aggregated about 9,900,000 tons, against 10,100,000 tons in the previous year. As a consequence, the duration of the crushing season also dropped from 101 days to 91 days. In Uttar Pradesh alone, it is estimated by the state authorities that 2 million tons of cane were lost to the industry. Gur competition was equally severe in many other parts of the country.

Higher Output in Bihar Offset by Declines in Other Provinces

The improvement in production was most marked in Bihar where it amounted to 20 per cent (from 185,000 tons in 1949 to 222,000 tons in 1950). This may be partly due to the impetus given by that government in lifting the sugar tax as a result of complaints that it was not spending the proceeds for the development of the sugar industry. The factories on the eastern side of Uttar Pradesh also reported an increase of about 14 per cent from 154,000 tons in 1949 to 174,000 tons in 1950. But this increase has been more than offset by a heavy loss in production in western and central Uttar Pradesh, and the overall production in the province shows a drop of about 7 per cent from 545,000 tons to 508,000 tons. In Madras, the production has shown a slight improvement from 51,000 tons to 58,600 tons. All other states have shown a drop in production, compared with the previous year, ranging from Bombay (4·3 per cent) to Rajasthan (37·39 per cent) and Orissa (43·99 per cent).

Of the total sugar production of 975,000 tons, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar accounted for 730,509 tons (about 75 per cent of the entire output), while the State of Bombay produced 111,226 tons, or approximately 11 per cent of the total production. Madras came next with an output of 58,611 tons or 6 per cent of the total. Thus, these states altogether produced about 92 per cent of the entire output of the country, the remaining states accounting for only 8 per cent.

The failure of the industry to attain the proposed target of 1,100,000 tons of sugar production, led to a great scarcity in the middle of the year, when the meagre ration was again cut and hoarding and black marketing flourished. With a view to easing the position, the government prohibited the export of sugar to places outside India, with effect from July 1. For the same reason the government decided to import 100,000 tons of sugar from abroad. However, as a result of the outbreak of hostilities in Korea and the consequent ban on sugar exports by the United States, it was only possible to place orders for 60,050 tons, mainly from British-owned territories but partly from Cuba.

From the point of view of the trade, the outstanding feature of the year was the termination of the 18-year-old protection to the sugar industry, with effect from April 1, 1950. The discontinuance of protection was recommended by the tariff board as a means of "removing the attitude of complacency on the part of the government, the industry and the cultivator". The protective duty accordingly has been converted into a revenue duty.

1951 Edition of Canada Year Book Now Available

The 1951 edition of the Canada Year Book is now available. This volume is the official statistical annual of the country and contains data on the physiography, history, population, education, national accounts, production, trade, transportation, finance—in fact every important subject that has a bearing on the national economy.

The current edition, which extends to 1,300 pages, has been thoroughly revised, and includes in its 31 chapters the latest material available at press time. In addition to the regular chapter material there are six special articles dealing with (1) migratory bird protection in Canada, (2) early naturalization procedure and events leading up to the Citizenship Act, (3) the major soil zones and regions of Canada, (4) Canada's forest economy, (5) conversion program to a 60-cycle power in Southern Ontario, and (6) the Indians of Canada. Nine maps and 39 diagrams have been inserted in the Year Book.

Copies of the cloth-bound edition are available for $3.00 from the King's Printer, Ottawa; while a limited number of paper-bound copies are available to students, teachers, ministers of religion, etc., for $1.50 from the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa.

Balance of Payments Position In South Africa Causing Concern

For first six months of 1951, imports totalled £229·1 million, and exports £179·5 million—Imports from hard currency countries declined—Air and rail transport badly disrupted by "go slow" strike.

By C. Blair Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

JOHANNESBURG.—Concern has been expressed in both government and business circles over the trend in South Africa's balance of payments position. This concern was implicit in a recent address by the governor of the South African Reserve Bank at its 31st Annual Meeting. His remarks centred around the decline in gold and foreign exchange holdings since the peak figure of last March, the continued rise in cost of imports, the danger that might arise from a decline in prices for exports, and the contraction in net capital inflow for investment purposes. In his words, ". . . there is now a possibility that, temporarily at any rate, we might have to face a further substantial shrinkage of the post-devaluation benefit".

The value of imports for the first six months of the current year was at the rate of some £460 million per year—a figure which the nation cannot afford, especially when there is no comparable increase in values of exports. Remedial measures to restore the satisfactory balance in effect several months ago and to check inflationary pressures are regarded as not far off.

Confidence is felt, however, that the present gold and exchange reserves, though substantially below those of a few months ago, (as of June 29, 1951, gold holdings totalled £74,242,901 and foreign exchange stood at £81,848,226—a combined total of £156,091,127.) are still sufficient to withstand any sudden adverse influences. The situation however quite plainly demands the continuance of the policy of caution in the realm of internal and external finance. Import control will certainly remain at its present degree of restriction, if it is not increased, otherwise the plans now in hand for mining and industrial development may be interfered with.

Imports from Hard Currency Countries Declined

The value of imports of merchandise during 1950 was reduced from about £312 million to £304 million—a decline of some £8 million. A big diversion of trade occurred in that year. In the case of the hard currency countries, the United States, Canada, Belgium and Switzerland, exports to the Union decreased by about £46 million. This business was mostly made up by an increase of some £42 million in imports from other sources. Imports from the United Kingdom decreased by £5 million from the record level of £131 million established in 1949, before the tightening of controls on imports from soft currency areas. This diversion of trade is attributable to the devaluation of the South African pound, the further restriction of imports from hard currency sources, and the revival of trade with such countries as Italy, Japan, Germany and with the East, which alone amounted to £20 million of the increase of £42 million mentioned above.

The increase in value of merchandise exports during 1950, amounting to about £61 million (46 per cent), was spread over a large number of countries and was largely the result of the substantial rise in the price of wool.

South Africa's imports and exports for the first six months of 1951 were both considerably higher than in the same period last year. According to the preliminary figures recently published the value of imports up to June 30 was £229·1 million, as compared with £128·4 million last year—a rate of approximately £460 million per year compared with £304 million for 1950.

Export figures are also far above the 1950 levels. The total (which excludes gold bullion) was £179·5 million for the first six months, or £80 million more than the figure for last year and £50 million less than this year's import total. The value of semi-processed and processed gold exports has shot up to £35·3 million from £7·6 million in the first half of last year. Wool exports rose from £20·8 million last year to £47·6 million this year. The group of "other" exports, which mainly covers the products of secondary industry, shows a rise from £28·9 million last year to £43 million.

Thus the unfavourable balance which was considered reasonable as at May 1 this year has increased very substantially. High prices of imports are largely responsible for this change.

Tariff Concessions Extended to Commonwealth

At the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Conference at Torquay, South Africa negotiated new tariff concessions. It granted a number on a most-favoured-nation basis (that is, to include countries outside the Commonwealth), and extended preferences to the Commonwealth in the importation of hosiery, laces, piece goods, and plain copper wire. The concession on tractors of the mechanical type was withdrawn.

South Africa obtained concessions from Austria for a number of agricultural products; from Belgium for clothing articles, furniture and chemical products; from Brazil on feathers, chromates and oxides; from Ceylon on jams and marmalades; from Finland on oranges and chromates; from France on aloes, fats and oils and sheepskins; from Norway on bark, pears, sunflower seeds; from Sweden on fruits, preserves, jams and marmalades; and from Turkey on hides and skins, merino wool, vegetable material and extracts and diamonds. All these agreements and decisions have yet to be ratified after consideration by the government.

Steel Production Increasing

The steel industry of South Africa, the mainstay of expanding manufacturing activity, reached a production level of 636,000 tons in 1949, and in 1950 the annual rate approached one million tons. Delays in receiving certain equipment from the new mills established have held production back from a figure of over the rate of one million tons. The blast furnaces, however, are now ready and output of steel by the end of the year will more nearly meet the needs of the nation.

An oil refinery, to cost £4·5 million, is soon to be erected in Durban with a capacity to process at least 125 million gallons of crude oil per year. The oil-from-coal project nearby will help in the supply of the crude oil. The products of the refinery will range from petrol to fuel oil and will replace similar products which now have to be imported into the Union. Operations are expected to start late in 1953 or early 1954.

South Africa—Combination passenger and freight vehicle, used in rural areas.

Courtesy South African Railways.

In 1948-49 there were 14,361 industrial establishments in the Union, compared with 10,877 in 1944-45, according to the thirty-second industrial census just published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics. This is an increase of 3,484 in four years. The number of male employees rose from 130,415 in 1944-45 to 186,747 in 1948-49, an increase of 56,332. The number of female employees in the same period rose from 35,104 to 41,041, an increase of 5,937.

The earnings of male employees rose from £53·6 million in 1944-45 to £97·4 million in 1948-49, an increase of £43·8 million. The earnings of female employees in the same period rose from £6·8 million to £10·5 million, an increase of £3·7 million. The earnings of all races, male and female, in this period show an increase of £70·1 million.

The gross value of output rose from £375·3 million in 1944-45 to £675·1 million in 1948-49, an increase of £299·7 million. The net value of output in the same period rose from £177 million to £297·5 million, an increase of £120·5 million.

The South African Railways, a government organization, operates in addition to railways, the shipping, road motor services, ports and harbours, and airways of the Union, plus many auxiliary services.

Record Tonnage Carried by Railways

During 1950 a record tonnage of goods was transported by the railways despite the falling off in traffic resulting from fewer imports. Mining and agricultural traffic showed substantial increases. Total tonnage carried during the year amounted to approximately 60·5 million, that is about 2 million tons higher than the total for 1949, which was also a record year. In spite of other overall increases in goods traffic, total train miles actually decreased as compared with 1949, which reflects greater loading and operating efficiency. Passenger traffic decreased by approximately 6 million during 1950, from a total of about 212 million in 1949.

Agricultural traffic, which is increasing steadily, already represents 20 per cent of total goods traffic. Of greater importance is the transport of base metals which now accounts for approximately 30 million tons per year, thus representing some 50 per cent of total goods traffic. Good crop prospects in all parts of the country and a sustained demand in world markets for base minerals give promise of another good railway year.

Except for South Africa's merchant marine all other transport under the management of the South African Railways, that is the airways, the harbours and road motor services, showed improved operating results during 1950. Introduction of new equipment and certain economies should result in better service and returns during the current year.

Air and Rail Transport Badly Disrupted by Strike

A shadow, however, hangs over the airway and railway system. Though the "go slow strike", reported earlier, has come to an end, the 15,000 railway and airway artisans concerned having agreed to resume full work on the understanding that their grievances will be fully examined in due course, the consequences of a month of go slow operations will be felt for some time to come. Outstanding, is the large backlog of repair work to be done, and the disruption to be corrected from the much reduced train and air schedules, both passenger and freight. The continued improvement in service and financial returns expected to be shown at the end of the current year is now therefore in some doubt. A severe coal shortage, largely the result of unusually cold weather, and a shortage of railway trucks have aggravated the position of both the railways and airways. All in all, the S.A.R. is in serious difficulties. It is receiving much criticism over delays in clearing goods from the ports, the supplying of coal to industry and households, and generally for its apparent failure to keep pace with the economic growth of the country.

By the operation of the Motor Carrier Transportation Act the railways enjoy virtually a monopoly of all long and short haul traffic in the Union. Only a minimum of competition from motor transport is thus permitted.

Immigrants Needed to Relieve Serious Manpower Shortage

A serious manpower shortage is facing South Africa causing limitations already in power, transport, water and other necessary services—limitations that will increase over the next few years unless immigrants are obtained quickly from overseas. Rather belated efforts are now being made to this end, but competition from countries such as Canada and Australia is keen, with the result that most of the supply of skilled labour and artisans available to South Africa from European sources a few years ago has been lost.

Between the years 1925 and 1948 the Union's white population rose by 90,575. In 1948 the number of immigrants totalled 35,631 and the number of emigrants was 7,534, a net gain in that year of 28,097. Of the immigrants in 1948 25,513 came from the United Kingdom, 2,753 from Holland, 1,698 from Italy, 1,437 from Rhodesia, 380 from America, 341 from Australia, 300 from Belgium and 3,209 from other countries. Since 1948, however, owing to a change of policy, immigration has been reduced to a trickle and it will require great efforts and expense to build it up.

The only figures yet released on the census taken last May show that the order of the Union's six largest cities on the basis of total population, remains the same as in 1946. The order is: Johannesburg, 806,283; Cape Town, 567,223; Durban, 419,607; Pretoria, 291,826; Port Elizabeth, 187,071 and Germiston, 150,535.

Israel to Display Goods at Izmir International Industrial Exhibit

Athens, August 1, 1951.—(FTS)—According to the Manufacturers' Association in Tel-Aviv, Israel will send 1,500 samples of its products to the International Industrial Exhibit, to be held in Izmir, Turkey, from August 20-September 20, 1951. These samples will include radios, building materials, textiles, technical equipment, and kitchen utensils.

Trade Notes

GREECE

Greece Develops Lignite Mines for Electricity Production

Athens, July 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Aliveri 68,000 kilowatts thermoelectric power plant, which is the main power project under Greece's nation-wide network of power production, is now under construction. In conjunction with the construction of this power plant, installation and development of two lignite mines on the island of Eubea, near Athens, which will furnish the required fuel, are also under way. On June 24, inaugural ceremonies were held to mark the official commencement of operations. The purchase, design and specifications of equipment, the supervision and erection of plants, and the management of these two lignite mines, have been undertaken, under contract, by the Pierce Management Inc., a United States concern.

United States Buys Greek Bauxite

Athens, August 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The ECA Mission to Greece, in an effort to increase production of scarce minerals in Greece and, at the same time, provide the United States Government with such materials for stockpiling purposes, is advancing funds to Greek mine owners and operators. These funds will be used for the development of mining operations of such scarce materials as bauxite, lead, zinc, manganese, nickel and, to a lesser extent, of chromite and antimony, as well as for the exploration of new mining deposits.

Agreement has already been concluded with a Greek mining firm for the export, during 1951, of 60,000 metric tons of bauxite, which prior to being shipped to the United States will first be shipped to Germany for processing into aluminum.

It is believed that this four-year procurement plan of the United States Government will help to increase Greece's foreign exchange income, while at the same time, when the United States defence requirements are met, Greece may have a number of modern, mechanized and well-developed mines, operating on a sound and profitable commercial basis.

Water Supply Major Problem in Greece

Athens, August 15, 1951.—(FTS)—One of the problems of Greece is the water supply, both for human consumption and for agricultural purposes. In a statement made recently by the Hydraulic Works Service of the Greek Ministry of Agriculture, it was announced that from November, 1947, up to the end of June, 1950, 200 wells for water supply and irrigation purposes were drilled throughout the country, 70 per cent of which proved successful. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, another 240 wells were drilled. There are, however, some 2,000 applications still outstanding for well drilling, and the competent service of the Ministry of Agriculture cannot cope with this demand as they only possess 69 well drilling outfits. During the fiscal year 1951-52, it is planned to procure 18 more well drills, of which 12 will be of the revolving type. An English firm is carrying out part of the well drilling projects in Greece.

Substantial Foreign Aid Given to Greece

Athens, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—According to a Bank of Athens release, dated August, 1951, during the postwar period between October, 1944, and June, 1951, more than $2,280·9 million were given to Greece in the form of aid from abroad. Of this amount, $1,537·5 million covered financial assistance and $743·4 million military aid. This latter figure does not include the total of the military aid given during the fiscal year 1950-51 (July 1-June 30).

An analysis of the foreign aid used by Greece is as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)

Financial Aid		
British	28	
U.N.R.R.A.	416	
Post U.N.R.R.A.	37·6	
Canadian	4·5	
British loans	116	
American loans	54·4	
Relief organizations	13·2	
Truman Doctrine	119·1	
Marshall Plan	748·7	
		1,537·5
Military Aid		
British	200	
United States	543·4	
		743·4
Total		2,280·9

The average annual financial assistance given to Greece during the postwar period up to June 30, 1951, amounts to $230 million. During the fiscal year 1950-51, this figure totalled $236·5 million.

ISRAEL

Israel Buys Pipeline Used by British Groundnut Scheme

(Editor's Note.—4·07 dunams equal one acre.)

Athens, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The 210-kilometre pipeline linking M'twara to Nachingwea, Tanganyika, laid by the Shell Company for the British Overseas Food Corporation's groundnut scheme, has been bought by the Israel Government for £250,000, payable in United States dollars. The pipes, most of which are the sorely needed six-inch variety used for irrigation, will permit the intensive cultivation of an additional 15,000 dunams of land.

New Port and Dry Dock to be Constructed Near Haifa

(Editor's Note.—I£1 equals US$2·8.)

Athens, August 1, 1951.—(FTS)—A contract for the widening of the Kishon River outlet near Haifa and the building of a bridge over it, and the construction of a port and a dry dock complete with breakwater, was signed on June 25, 1951, in Jerusalem between the Israel Government and the Netherlands Harbour Works Company Limited of Amsterdam. Ships of up to 1,000 tons will be able to dock in the new port.

Solel Boneh, the contracting organization of the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Israel, will assist in the construction work, and the total cost of the scheme is estimated at I£1,150,000. Further negotiations will be conducted with the company on possible extension of the plans to provide a larger anchorage area, and it is expected that the final cost will be approximately I£1,500,000.

According to the contract, construction must be completed within 19 months, and special dredgers and diggers will be brought immediately from Holland. In addition to specialists, the company will be permitted to bring to Israel a maximum of fifteen expert workmen from Holland. All other workers will be Israelis.

Israel to Purchase Potatoes from Argentina

(Editor's Note.—4·07 dunams equals one acre.)

Athens, August 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Due to insufficient rainfall and alleged unsatisfactory price policy of the Ministry of Agriculture, which has resulted in farmers cultivating only 20,000 dunams during the past winter and spring instead of a planned 30,000 dunams, potato crops this year are very poor. As a result the government has ordered 8,000 tons of table potatoes from Argentina and the purchase of a further 12,000 tons is contemplated, which will mean the spending of $1,400,000 of limited foreign exchange.

Summer vegetable crops in general are disappointing, in spite of artificial irrigation during the winter drought. Fruit, with the exception of grapes, has failed this year, largely on account of the heavy rains during the blossoming season in April.

Automobile Industry Plays Major Role in Israel's Export Drive

Athens, August 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Following its inauguration on June 14, 1951, the Kaiser-Fraser automobile assembly plant in Israel, the largest in the Middle East, has concluded negotiations for the sale of more than $4·5 million worth of "Kaiser" 26 h.p. and "Henry" 16 h.p. cars to Finland, Norway, Sweden, France, Turkey and British East Africa, at an outlay of $3 million in foreign currency.

Cars have been sold against prefabricated houses, paper and timber from Finland; steel, agricultural machinery and timber from Sweden; chemicals and fertilizers from Norway; buses from France, and foodstuffs from Turkey and British East Africa. For the time being the entire production is directed for export.

The proportion of local currency involved in the products will be considerably increased by the substitution for imported spare parts of such locally-made parts as upholstery, plastics and glass.

It is expected that within a few months the annual rate of exportation may reach that of citrus fruits, the largest item in the Israel export drive at the moment.

Israel to Purchase Buses from France

Athens, August 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The Israel Ministry of Communications announced on July 18 that 1,500 standard-type Chaisson buses will be purchased in France within the framework of the Israel-French trade agreement. The major part will be covered by loans and the rest by Israeli exports.

The 1,500 buses, reports the Ministry, are only one-half the number needed to satisfy the country's transport needs. In Haifa alone, about 350 new buses and 100 additional taxis are needed to bring public transport in that city up to par.

JAMAICA

Hurricane Relief Measures Adopted by Jamaica

Kingston, September 13, 1951.—(FTS)—It is now known that 154 people lost their lives in the hurricane of August 17. Damage to the Island has not yet been assessed, but it is believed to exceed the first estimate of £16 million. Relief measures and sanitary precautions have been adequate. Approximately 25,000 homeless and destitute people have been sheltered and fed at the various relief centres throughout the country. The general health of the population continues to be normal.

Jamaica Appreciates Emergency Gifts from Abroad

Kingston, September 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaican people are deeply grateful for the medical supplies and clothing received from Cuba, United States, Canada and other countries, which were flown to Kingston after the hurricane of August 17.

The Governor's Hurricane Relief Fund, which has been largely augmented by a gift of £250,000 from the United Kingdom Government, now totals £427,710. It is expected that the Canadian fund, with additional local donations, will eventually realize the sum of £500,000.

SCOTLAND

Quick-Freezing Herring Factory Opened in Scotland

London, August 4, 1941.—(FTS)—The quick freezing of Clyde-caught herring will begin shortly at a Herring Industry Board factory at Port Glasgow. Because of the scarcity of plant and materials, this factory will not be as large as originally planned. It will be the second quick-freezing factory to be brought into use this summer, the other being at Stornoway.

Other projects to help the ring-net fishermen of the Clyde and Forth are reduction factories at Ayr and Peel (Isle of Man), where surplus herring will be processed into edible oil for the manufacture of margarine and cattle food.

Scottish Minerals Display in Glasgow

London, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—A selection of Scottish minerals, which have been the subject of technical or commercial development in recent years, is being displayed in Glasgow until the end of August. The minerals include serpentine, talc, garnet, dolomite, granite, limestone, barytes, oil shale, fireclay, diatomite, and slate.

Scotland to Supply Herring to Russia and Germany

London, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Herring Industry Board has made a contract to supply Russia with 44,000 barrels of British-cured herring, part of which is to come from the Scottish summer fishing and part from the East Anglian autumn fishing. Delivery is to be completed before January 31, 1952. Another contract was announced with the eastern zone of Germany, under which a quantity of British-cured herring will be taken in exchange for 10,000 tons of fertilizer.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	62·8	70·3	189·1	208·6	235·4	237·0	221·2	285·1
February	57·4	59·6	153·1	179·5	208·3	205·0	199·5	233·9
March	71·1	73·3	178·4	209·0	228·4	216·8	228·2	290·2
April	48·5	50·9	178·5	190·9	212·3	237·8	205·5	295·2
May	75·6	67·0	197·0	267·8	282·3	272·9	287·0	323·4
June	73·3	66·0	166·7	272·7	233·5	255·1	289·2	312·5
July	74·4	66·2	188·7	236·6	250·9	241·3	253·7	374·5
August	77·1	69·1	242·7	221·3	224·1	251·7	257·1	
September	76·8	72·2	169·8	218·6	283·0	228·4	279·1	
October	91·3	88·2	204·2	250·8	307·0	269·1	315·2	
November	95·0	86·0	232·2	253·1	293·9	292·3	292·7	
December	81·3	68·9	211·9	266·2	316·4	285·5	289·9	
Total	884·5	837·6	2,312.2	2,774·9	3,075·4	2,993·0	3,118·4	2,114·7

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	44·6	49·7	140·3	173·8	206·1	223·8	211·9	327·2
February	42·9	47·0	117·0	177·1	182·2	206·0	200·2	274·2
March	59·1	65·1	139·9	208·9	197·1	235·9	237·4	342·5
April	45·3	48·9	160·8	225·6	226·7	242·7	230·9	393·0
May	66·1	67·1	164·2	240·3	225·1	250·5	290·2	405·1
June	60·5	58·9	157·7	231·1	233·0	250·5	282·5	360·4
July	57·6	55·8	161·6	226·8	225·1	230·9	259·5	370·6
August	57·9	57·0	163·2	204·6	206·5	212·1	267·3	
September	59·6	56·4	156·1	208·1	221·7	221·6	279·7	
October	68·6	63·9	186·4	254·5	243·4	234·3	320·6	
November	70·1	63·3	198·2	229·1	238·2	239·6	327·9	
December	52·2	44·3	181·9	194·2	232·0	213·4	266·3	
Total	684·6	677·5	1,927·3	2,573·9	2,636·9	2,761·2	3,174·3	2,473·0

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 19·0	+ 21·8	+ 51·0	+ 36·7	+ 33·0	+ 15·2	+ 11·8	— 38·4
February	+ 15·3	+ 13·5	+ 37·7	+ 4·7	+ 28·1	+ 1·2	+ 1·4	— 37·3
March	+ 13·0	+ 9·2	+ 40·0	+ 3·0	+ 33·9	— 16·9	— 5·7	— 48·5
April	+ 4·0	+ 2·6	+ 19·5	— 32·2	— 11·6	— 2·4	— 21·2	— 92·9
May	+ 10·6	+ 0·8	+ 34·6	+ 30·9	+ 62·4	+ 25·1	— 0·6	— 78·1
June	+ 13·8	+ 7·9	+ 11·1	+ 45·3	+ 3·0	+ 6·9	+ 9·3	— 44·6
July	+ 17·9	+ 11·4	+ 29·6	+ 12·8	+ 28·4	+ 12·8	— 2·7	+ 7·9
August	+ 20·3	+ 12·9	+ 82·8	+ 20·3	+ 20·0	+ 41·9	— 6·6	
September	+ 18·3	+ 16·7	+ 15·8	+ 13·4	+ 64·4	+ 9·4	+ 3·1	
October	+ 23·8	+ 25·3	+ 20·2	— 0·8	+ 66·0	+ 37·4	— 1·7	
November	+ 26·2	+ 23·5	+ 37·0	+ 26·9	+ 58·2	+ 55·9	— 31·5	
December	+ 30·3	+ 25·6	+ 32·4	+ 76·7	+ 87·3	+ 74·9	+ 27·2	
Total	+ 212·5	+ 171·2	+ 411·9	+ 237·8	+ 473·1	+ 261·2	— 17·2	— 331·9

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

(Millions of Dollars)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
January	25·5	33·6	51·1	50·5	64·9	55·8	48·6	40·1
February	23·6	27·3	37·9	44·9	51·7	44·1	30·4	33·6
March	26·4	27·8	50·5	47·6	59·2	39·5	30·1	39·7
April	16·4	18·8	41·0	43·1	44·4	63·0	25·8	41·7
May	30·5	27·9	54·9	90·5	85·1	72·4	48·5	47·2
June	28·9	25·6	30·6	76·2	54·2	60·7	52·5	51·3
July	30·5	25·8	40·4	69·4	56·3	70·6	35·2	73·9
August	31·3	26·7	71·9	66·0	52·5	62·9	42·5	
September	30·8	28·9	54·3	54·5	47·9	56·9	30·4	
October	38·4	36·0	47·7	66·8	65·6	72·3	47·7	
November	41·4	35·8	57·9	69·3	56·7	56·8	38·6	
December	30·0	25·5	59·4	72·5	48·5	49·9	39·6	
Total	353·6	339·7	597·5	751·2	686·9	705·0	469·9	327·5

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

(Millions of Dollars)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
January	8·0	8·9	20·1	14·3	21·6	25·4	26·1	33·9
February	8·1	8·8	13·0	10·5	17·9	22·9	25·4	27·8
March	10·9	11·5	14·4	13·8	21·6	28·3	32·7	30·4
April	8·4	9·2	21·2	12·7	24·6	30·1	29·5	48·9
May	12·7	11·9	18·8	15·2	27·4	29·5	36·3	43·6
June	10·8	9·2	23·4	18·1	26·0	27·0	37·1	39·9
July	11·3	9·7	21·9	17·7	29·4	29·4	32·7	43·3
August	11·4	10·4	14·5	15·1	24·7	26·2	34·3	
September	10·5	10·0	12·0	15·6	24·1	21·9	36·2	
October	11·0	11·6	15·6	18·3	29·3	19·4	41·7	
November	13·0	11·0	14·9	17·8	28·3	26·5	40·2	
December	8·0	7·0	11·7	20·3	24·6	20·8	32·0	
Total	124·0	119·3	201·4	189·4	299·5	307·4	404·2	267·9

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

(Millions of Dollars)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
January	+ 17·7	+ 24·8	+ 31·2	+ 36·3	+ 43·4	+ 30·5	+ 22·8	+ 6·2
February	+ 14·6	+ 18·7	+ 24·9	+ 34·5	+ 33·9	+ 21·4	+ 5·3	+ 5·9
March	+ 15·6	+ 16·4	+ 36·2	+ 33·9	+ 37·7	+ 11·3	— 2·4	+ 9·3
April	+ 9·1	+ 9·6	+ 19·8	+ 30·4	+ 19·8	+ 33·4	— 3·6	— 7·1
May	+ 17·7	+ 16·2	+ 36·2	+ 75·6	+ 57·8	+ 43·4	+ 12·4	+ 3·8
June	+ 18·3	+ 16·6	+ 7·3	+ 58·2	+ 28·3	+ 34·1	+ 15·5	+ 11·5
July	+ 19·4	+ 16·3	+ 18·6	+ 52·0	+ 27·1	+ 41·7	+ 2·6	+ 30·8
August	+ 20·0	+ 16·5	+ 57·5	+ 51·1	+ 27·9	+ 37·1	+ 8·5	
September	+ 20·3	+ 19·0	+ 42·4	+ 39·4	+ 24·1	+ 35·5	— 5·6	
October	+ 27·5	+ 24·6	+ 32·1	+ 48·7	+ 36·5	+ 53·4	+ 6·3	
November	+ 28·4	+ 24·8	+ 43·3	+ 51·6	+ 28·6	+ 30·7	— 1·4	
December	+ 22·1	+ 18·6	+ 47·8	+ 52·5	+ 24·0	+ 29·4	+ 7·9	
Total	+ 230·8	+ 222·1	+ 397·4	+ 564·3	+ 389·1	+ 401·8	+ 68·3	+ 60·4

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	22·1	20·0	62·3	79·5	105·0	116·0	130·9	186·9
February	19·7	16·8	57·6	69·4	94·8	106·7	128·8	152·4
March	25·9	22·7	66·5	83·1	112·5	122·4	154·3	190·2
April	20·1	18·0	71·4	88·3	109·2	110·7	137·8	183·2
May	26·1	20·4	72·2	79·8	114·7	121·2	175·4	208·7
June	25·1	20·0	66·5	82·0	109·8	113·9	177·7	188·4
July	25·9	21·0	74·8	82·1	118·9	104·4	168·2	201·9
August	28·3	25·3	75·0	81·4	114·0	115·4	167·1	
September	29·4	25·1	69·6	87·5	162·0	113·7	192·8	
October	33·5	28·0	99·1	102·4	148·9	148·1	204·4	
November	31·9	28·4	89·2	92·9	163·3	171·3	192·0	
December	33·3	24·7	83·9	106·0	147·8	159·8	191·5	
Total	321·3	270·5	887·9	1,034·2	1,501·0	1,503·5	2,021·0	1,311·8

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	28·7	32·3	97·4	136·4	150·0	164·8	154·5	233·3
February	27·9	31·2	86·0	138·4	136·8	148·8	143·1	199·0
March	38·0	42·9	100·1	165·1	138·3	169·0	160·9	245·7
April	29·2	31·4	114·8	181·6	159·5	177·3	162·2	278·3
May	38·3	40·5	113·4	184·7	145·0	172·1	195·5	273·2
June	36·4	37·1	106·6	174·7	154·9	176·9	188·3	241·5
July	33·4	34·1	112·5	168·9	149·5	160·3	170·6	234·7
August	33·7	35·3	123·1	155·3	136·1	143·6	172·6	
September	36·2	34·7	115·8	163·0	152·7	158·0	177·4	
October	42·5	38·5	140·4	190·4	160·2	167·6	208·3	
November	40·8	37·6	149·5	174·4	163·4	162·7	214·8	
December	33·6	29·2	145·6	141·7	159·4	151·0	182·3	
Total	418·7	424·7	1,405·3	1,974·7	1,804·8	1,951·9	2,130·5	1,705·6

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	− 5·9	− 11·3	− 33·2	− 55·8	− 43·2	− 47·3	− 21·5	− 43·0
February	− 7·5	− 13·8	− 27·1	− 67·1	− 40·4	− 40·6	− 12·8	− 44·1
March	− 10·3	− 19·5	− 32·4	− 80·2	− 24·2	− 44·9	− 3·7	− 52·4
April	− 8·4	− 12·8	− 41·9	− 91·6	− 48·0	− 65·1	− 22·9	− 92·3
May	− 11·0	− 19·5	− 39·9	− 102·7	− 28·7	− 49·1	− 18·2	− 61·7
June	− 10·5	− 16·5	− 38·5	− 90·5	− 43·5	− 61·3	− 8·4	− 50·6
July	− 6·6	− 12·4	− 35·9	− 84·9	− 28·6	− 54·2	+ 0·1	− 29·8
August	− 4·5	− 9·4	− 45·6	− 71·6	− 20·3	− 26·6	− 2·5	
September	− 5·9	− 8·9	− 44·7	− 73·8	+ 11·4	− 42·6	+ 18·6	
October	− 8·0	− 9·7	− 39·4	− 86·2	− 9·7	− 17·8	− 0·9	
November	− 7·7	− 8·6	− 58·1	− 79·8	+ 1·5	+ 10·9	− 19·7	
December	− 0·7	− 3·7	− 60·1	− 33·9	− 9·9	+ 10·7	+ 12·0	
	− 87.0	− 146.0	− 496.7	− 918·1	− 283.6	− 427.8	− 80·0	− 373·9

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Bermuda Permits Importation of Potatoes

New York, September 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bermuda Supplies Commission, in a notice of September 3, advised importers that potatoes may now be imported from dollar sources.

Reduced Import Duties Become Effective in Ceylon

Colombo, August 23, 1951.—(FTS)—By a notification in the Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary of August 21, the rates of import duties provided in the Budget of July 12-13 become effective from August 21. A summary of reductions in import duties of interest to Canadian exporters was published in *Foreign Trade* August 18, pages 241-2.

Jamaica to Permit Certain Hard-Currency Imports

Kingston, September 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaica Trade Controller in a notice of September 12 advised traders that, in order to meet the immediate increased demand arising out of the hurricane damage, it is proposed to release a limited number of dollars to permit the importation from hard-currency sources of the following items: Conduits and fittings; weatherproof sockets; screw type wire holders; glass insulators; and strain insulators. Licences issued for the importation of these items will not be renewable after the expiry date.

Jamaica Issues New Customs Tariff

Kingston, September 21, 1951.—(FTS)—A new Jamaica Customs Tariff, effective October 1, has been issued by the local government. The new tariff classifies goods in greater detail than previous ones, listing 456 dutiable items in contrast to 83 items in the current tariff. It is also designed as the structure for statistical classification. An alphabetical index has been appended to the tariff as a guide to its use.

There have been reductions in the rates of duty or the elimination of duty on a wide range of foodstuffs, including bacon and hams, pickled pork and beef, fresh fish, salted, dried and smoked codfish, salmon and trout, rye meal and flour, and wheat. As an aid to the industrial development of the colony by inducing the establishment of secondary industries, duties have also been reduced on iron, steel, non-ferrous metals, leather, oils, and fats.

The Specified Articles (Additional Duties) Order, 1950, effective September 18, 1950, providing for surtaxes on existing tariff rates on certain items has been re-imposed as from October 1 with the addition of a surtax of 6 shillings per dozen on underwear, including vests, pants, drawers, singlets and other similar garments, and shirts. (See *Foreign Trade* October 14, 1950, page 648 for original list of items).

(Editor's Note.—A copy of the new tariff is on file in the International Trade Relations Branch and information as to rates on specific items will be furnished to exporters on request.)

United States Tariff Concessions to Germany Effective October 1

Washington, September 20, 1951.—(FTS)—In a Trade Agreement Letter of September 10, 1951, to the Secretary of the Treasury, the President of the United States authorized the bringing into effect on October 1, 1951, the provisions of the Torquay Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade with respect to the United States tariff items negotiated with Germany. United States tariff concessions which will be brought into effect of interest to Canadian exporters include:

Par. No.		*Former Rate of Duty*	*New Rate of Duty*
1	Formic acid	3¢ lb.	2·4¢ lb.
27*(a)*	Coal-tar intermediates (except phthalic anhydride, anthracene, naphthalene) not specially provided for	7¢ lb. and 40%	3½¢ lb. and 25%
28*(a)*	Sodium benzoate	7¢ lb. and 45%	3½¢ lb. and 25%
31*(c)*	Sheets, bands and strips of transparent cellulose film exceeding 1 inch in width, but not exceeding 3/1000 in thickness, made from cellulose, except cellulose acetate	45%	22½%
46	Lead nitrate	3¢ lb.	1½¢ lb.
70	Chrome yellow, chrome green, and other colors containing chromium, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water	25%	12½%
81	Sodium sulphate, anyhdrous	$3.00 ton	$1.50 ton
207	Clays or earths artificially activated	¼¢ lb. and 30%	⅛¢ lb. and 15%
230*(c)*	Glass ruled or etched in any manner, and manufactures of such glass, for photographic reproductions or engraving processes, or for measuring or recording purposes	55%	27½%
343	Springbeard needles	$1.50 per M and 50%	75¢ per M and 25%
343	Latch needles	$2 per M and 60%	$1 per M and 30%
352	Twist and other drills, reamers, and other metal cutting tools of steel	50%	25%
353	Electrical signalling, welding, and ignition apparatus, etc., not specially provided for	15%	12½%
356	Machine knives and blades	20%	10%
359	Dental burrs	35%	22½%
360	Scientific and laboratory instruments, utensils and appliances, not specially provided for	40%	30%
372	Printing machinery (except for textiles and except duplicating machines other than printing presses), and paper-box machinery	25%	12½%
372	Knitting machines for full fashioned hosiery	40%	20%
372	Looms	40%	20%
372	Cream separators valued over $100 each	25%	12½%
382	Bronze powder not of aluminum	14¢ lb.	10¢ lb.
395	Embossing rollers of steel or other metal	30%	15%
396	Pipe tools, wrenches, spanners, screw drivers, vises, hammers and parts	45%	22½%
412	Wood moldings and carvings for architectural and furniture decoration	40%	20%
1107	Wool yarns	30¢ lb. and 20%	30¢ lb. and 15%
1506	Paint brushes	50%	25%
1513	Toy games, containers, favours and souvenirs	70%	50%
1513	Toys having a spring mechanism	70%	50%
1513	Miscellaneous toys and parts	70%	35%
1513	Parts of toys not specially provided for	70%	50%
1537*(b)*	Manufactures of gutta-percha not specially provided for	25%	12½%

(Editor's Note.—The items of interest to Canada on which Germany negotiated concessions at Torquay were published in *Foreign Trade* of May 12, 1951, page 775.)

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade
Brampton—Chamber of Commerce
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Chamber of Commerce
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce with the Canadian Liaison to Japan since January, 1949, has arrived home on leave and will commence a tour of Canada in Toronto on October 1.

Toronto—October 1-10
Hamilton—October 11
St. Catharines-Welland—October 12
London—October 13
Windsor-Walkerville—October 15
Montreal—October 17-27
Quebec City—October 29

T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, since November, 1945, has returned home and completed a tour of Eastern Canada on June 23. He commenced a tour of Western Canada in Vancouver on September 4.

Montreal—October 1-9

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)
Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)
Assistant Director, H. L. Brown (6800)

Area Trade Officers—

- **Asia**—R. K. Thomson (2151)
- **Commonwealth**—A. B. Brodie (2144)
- **Europe (except France)**—K. Nyenhuis (5040)
- **France and Middle East**—R. W. Rosenthal (5249)
- **Latin America**—A. Savard (7641)

Western Representative—L. M. Cosgrave, 355 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C.

Newfoundland Representative—W. F. Rendell, Stott Bldg., St. John's, Newfoundland.

International Trade Relations Division

Director, C. M. Isbister (4042)

Treaty Research Section—Chief, A. L. Neal (7696)

Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)

- **United States,** G. C. Cowper (2250)
- **Commonwealth,** Miss H. K. Potter (2250)
- **Europe,** E. J. McMeekin (5642)
- **Latin America,** H. V. Jarrett (5642)

Industrial Development Division

Acting Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)
Technical Officer, W. J. Moloughney (5909)

Transportation and Communications Division

Director, G. S. Hall (6236)
Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

Information Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)
Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

Commodities Branch

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)
Administrative Assistant to Director, J. G. MacKinnon (6905)

- **Trade Services Section**—Chief, J. G. MacKinnon (6905)
  - Foreign Export Controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)
  - Exporters' and Importers' Directories, G. L. Tighe (6681)
  - Trade Services, W. L. Power (2737)
  - Follow-up Section, Miss L. H. Turner (7956)
- **Export Permit Division**—Chief, T. G. Hills (3640)

Commodity Sections

(Export and Import)

- **Machinery and Metals**—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)
  - Machinery, E. C. Thorne (4082)
  - Industrial, Electrical and Electronic Equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)
  - Miscellaneous Capital Goods, J. D. Moorman (7168)
- **Automotive, Agricultural and Construction Equipment**—
  - Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)
  - Automotive and Self-propelled Construction Equipment, H. B. Scully (6519)
  - Agricultural Machinery and Implements, G. C. Clarke (3873)
- **Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section**—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)
  - Fabrics, G. R. Poley (3004)
  - Wearing Apparel, E. G. Gerridzen (5378)
  - Fibres and Products, A. C. Fairweather (7815)
  - Leather and Rubber Products, F. T. Carten (4965)
- **Wood and Wood Products**—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4447)
  - Lumber and Products, G. H. Rochester (4447)
  - Lumber and Manufactured Wood Products, J. C. Dunn (4863)
  - Logs and Lumber Products, R. Bonnar (5127)
  - Paper, E. Clarke (6974)
  - Pulp, M. N. Murphy (5811)
- **Chemicals, Oils and Minerals Section**—Chief, S. G. Barkley (7601)
  - Chemicals and Allied Products, S. G. Barkley (7601)
  - Oils and Fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)
  - Non-metallic Minerals, E. J. Bonkoff (5823)
- **General Products Section**—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)
  - Toys and Recreational Products, P. G. Jones (4160)
  - Office, Hospital, Radio and Store Equipment, D. G. W. Douglas (6197)
  - Handicrafts and General Manufactured Products, P. E. Jensen (5337)
  - Plumbing, Heating and Hardware Products, G. W. Rahm (6958)
  - Electrical Appliances and Photographic Equipment, P. E. Valiquette (3209)
- **Fisheries Section**—T. R. Kinsella (7385)
- **Imported Foods**—E. B. Paget (4161)

Export Division

Director, G. A. Newman (5983)
Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

- **B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan,** A. E. Fortington (5670)
- **Token Shipments to United Kingdom**—A. E. Fortington (5670)

Import Division

Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Agricultural Commodities Branch

Director, G. R. Paterson (4301)

- **Commodity Section**—
  - Animal Products, A. J. Stanton (5859)
  - Dairy and Poultry Products, K. L. Melvin (3172)
  - Livestock, K. L. Melvin (3172)
  - Plants and Plant Products, G. F. Clingan (7523)

Associated Agencies Concerned with Development of Foreign Trade

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada; for the administration and operation of the Canadian International Trade Fair; and advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—Excredcorp.

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)

Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)

International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division

Administrator, Nik Cavell (8495)

Responsible for the supervision of all Canadian commitments under the Colombo Plan for the Economic Development of South and South-East Asia. This includes the capital development program of tangible assistance, as well as the technical training and guidance provided through the Technical Co-operation Service. It is closely connected with the Technical Assistance Administration and other specialized agencies of the United Nations concerned with under-developed areas of the world.

Director, Technical Co-operation Service, T. J. Brook (5542)

Wheat and Grain Division

Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

Assists Canadian exporters and foreign importers in the sale and purchase of Canadian wheat and flour and other grains. Maintains constant survey of Canada's grain position. Liaison for Department of Trade and Commerce with Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service are located in forty-one countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be given to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas.

Country	*Post Responsible*
Aden	Cairo
Afghanistan	Karachi
Algeria	Paris
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Cairo
Angola	Leopoldville
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Australia	Sydney and Melbourne
Austria	Berne
Azores	Lisbon
Bahamas	Kingston, Jamaica
Balearic Islands	Madrid
Barbados	Port-of-Spain
Belgian Congo	Leopoldville
Belgium	Brussels
Bermuda	New York
Bolivia	Lima, Peru
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo
British Guiana	Port-of-Spain
British Honduras	Kingston, Jamaica
Brunei	Singapore
Burma	Bombay
Canal Zone	Guatemala City
Canary Islands	Madrid
Ceylon	Colombo
Chile	Santiago
China	Shanghai
Colombia	Bogotá
Costa Rica	Guatemala City
Cuba	Havana
Cyprus	Cairo
Czechoslovakia	Berne
Denmark	Oslo
Dominican Republic	Havana
Dutch Guiana	Port-of-Spain
Ecuador	Bogotá, Colombia
Egypt	Cairo
El Salvador	Guatemala City
England	London and Liverpool
Ethiopia	Cairo
Falkland Islands	Buenos Aires
Federat'n of Malaya	Singapore
Fiji	Wellington
Finland	Stockholm
France	Paris
French Eq. Africa	Leopoldville
French Guiana	Port-of-Spain
French Morocco	Paris
French West Indies	Port-of-Spain
Gambia	London
Germany	Frankfurt am Main
Gibraltar	Madrid
Gold Coast	London
Greece	Athens
Greenland	Oslo
Guatemala	Guatemala City
Haiti	Havana
Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan	Cairo
Hawaii	San Francisco
Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Hungary	Berne
Iceland	London
India	New Delhi & Bombay
Indo-China	Hong Kong
Indonesia	Singapore
Iran (Persia)	Karachi
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Cairo
Ireland	Dublin
Israel	Athens
Italy	Rome
Jamaica	Kingston
Japan	Tokyo
Kenya	Johannesburg
Korea	Tokyo
Lebanon	Cairo
Leeward Islands	Port-of-Spain
Libya	Rome
Luxembourg	Brussels
Madagascar	Cape Town
Madeira	Lisbon
Malta	Rome
Mauritius	Cape Town
Mexico	Mexico City
Mozambique	Johannesburg
Netherlands	The Hague
Netherlands Guiana	Port-of-Spain
Netherlands Antilles	Caracas
New Zealand	Wellington
Nicaragua	Guatemala City
Nigeria	London
North Borneo	Singapore
Northern Ireland	Belfast
Northern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Norway	Oslo
Nyasaland	Johannesburg
Pakistan	Karachi
Panama	Guatemala City
Paraguay	Buenos Aires
Peru	Lima
Philippine Islands	Manila
Portugal	Lisbon
Portuguese E. Africa	Johannesburg
Puerto Rico	Havana
Rio de Oro	Madrid
Sarawak	Singapore
Saudi Arabia	Cairo
Scotland	London
Sierra Leone	London
Singapore	Singapore
South Africa	Johannesburg and Cape Town
South China	Hong Kong
South-West Africa	Cape Town
Southern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Spain	Madrid
Spanish Morocco	Madrid
Sudan	Cairo
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Berne
Syria	Cairo
Tanganyika	Johannesburg
Tangiers	Madrid
Tasmania	Melbourne
Thailand (Siam)	Singapore
Trinidad	Port-of-Spain
Tunisia	Paris
Turkey	Istanbul
Uganda	Johannesburg
United States	Washington, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco
United Kingdom	London and Liverpool.
Uruguay	Buenos Aires
Venezuela	Caracas
Wales	Liverpool
Western Samoa	Wellington
Windward Islands	Port-of-Spain
Yugoslavia	Rome

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—C. S. Bissett, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy Bartolomé Mitré 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCullough, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitré 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Melbourne—R. W. Blake, Agricultural Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—C. J. Van Tighem, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Ceylon

Colombo—Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. Dale, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

China

Shanghai—G. S. Patterson, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. Richardson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Calle 19, No. 6-39, fifth floor. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. Tremblay, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—L. H. Ausman, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy (Commercial Section), 145 Fuerstenberger Strasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 28, 5th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—B. J. RANKIN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercandante 15. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Naples—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries) via Cimarosa 65, Int. 12, Vomero.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Kingston—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

The Hague—Acting Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. MCLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—J. L. MUTTER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. BISSONNET, Commercial mercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

Puerto Rico

San Juan—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

Singapore

Singapore—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Canadian dian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Cape Town—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Territory includes South of England, Scotland, British West Africa and Iceland. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England, and Wales.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—J. A. STRONG, Consul General of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada. 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

Venezuela

Caracas—J. A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Caracas—Acting Canadian Government Agricultural Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.

Foreign Commercial Representation in Canada

Argentina

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Argentine Embassy, 193 Sparks Street. Telephone 6-2351.

Australia

Ottawa — Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-6717.

Vancouver — Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 643 Hornby Street. Telephone TAtlow 1177.

Austria

Ottawa—Consul-General, 136 Queen Street. Telephone 5-5521.

Belgium

Montreal—Consul-General, Belgian Consulate General, Room 709, Sun Life Building. Telephone PLateau 8375.

Brazil

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 4th Floor, 111 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-1485.

Montreal — Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, Suite 111, Aldred Building, 505 Place d'Armes. Telephone HArbour 8627.

British West Indies and British Guiana

Montreal—Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building. Telephone PLateau 8282.

Chile

Ottawa — First Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-4402.

China

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Chinese Embassy, 201 Wurtemburg Street. Telephone 3-6675.

Vancouver — Consul-General, 510 Hastings Street West.

Colombia

Montreal—Consul-General 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 0903.

Costa Rica

Montreal—Consul-General, 434 Elm Avenue, Westmount.

Cuba

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Room 717, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 5-6834.

Czechoslovakia

Montreal—Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 1255 Philips Square. Telephone HArbour 4483.

Denmark

Montreal—Consul, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone PLateau 2030.

Dominican Republic

Ottawa — Consul-General, Chateau Laurier Hotel. Telephone 2-1130.

Egypt

Ottawa — Consul-General, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 2-6411.

El Salvador

Montreal — Consul-General, 1234 Drummond Street. Telephone PLateau 8676.

Finland

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Finnish Legation, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 6-2389.

France

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 3-5681.

Montreal — Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West. Telephone HArbour 2271.

Toronto—Commercial Secretary, 345 Church Street. Telephone PLaza 1131.

Vancouver — Commercial Secretary, 850 Hastings Street West. Telephone PAcific 8858.

Germany

Ottawa—Consul-General, 580 Chapel Street. Telephone 2-1102.

Greece

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 5-2255.

Guatemala

Montreal — Consul-General, 1468 Bishop Street. Telephone HArbour 5789.

Haiti

Ottawa—Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street. Telephone 2-1272.

India

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor to the High Commissioner, 202 Elgin Street.

Ireland

Ottawa—Secretary, Irish Embassy, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 3-6281.

Israel

Montreal—Consul-General, Bank of Montreal Building, 1260 University Street. Telephone PLateau 2540.

Italy

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Italian Embassy, 133 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-3630.

Japan

Ottawa—Japanese Trade Mission, Room 194, Chateau Laurier.

Foreign Commercial Representation in Canada—*Con.*

Lebanon

Ottawa—Consul-General, 199 Wurtemburg Street. Telephone 2-3155.

Mexico

Montreal—Consul-General, Room 507, 1412 Stanley Street. Telephone LAncaster 2502.

Netherlands

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East. Telephone 5-7241.

New Zealand

Montreal—New Zealand Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building. Telephone LAncaster 4104.

Norway

Montreal—First Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 9785.

Pakistan

Ottawa — Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan, 499 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 5-4358.

Peru

Montreal—Consul-General, Sun Life Building. Telephone HArbour 8880.

Poland

Ottawa — Second Secretary, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue. Telephone 2-4076.

Portugal

Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street. Telephone BElair 1607.

Spain

Montreal—Consul, 451 Mount Pleasant Avenue. Telephone FI6531.

Sweden

Ottawa—Attaché, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Avenue, Rockcliffe. Telephone 2-1729.

Switzerland

Ottawa—Secretary, Swiss Legation, 5 Marlborough Avenue. Telephone 5-1837.

Turkey

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, 352 Frank Street. Telephone 6-3033.

Union of South Africa

Ottawa—Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for South Africa, 15 Sussex Street. Telephone 2-1771.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 285 Charlotte Street. Telephone 5-4341 .

United Kingdom

Ottawa—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-4085.
Montreal — United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill. Telephone UNiversity 3381.
Toronto — United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street. Telephone ADelaide 2174.
Winnipeg—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building. Telephone 92-3153.
Edmonton—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, Macdonald Hotel.
Vancouver—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street. Telephone PAcific 8381.

United States of America

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street. Telephone 6-2341.
St. John's, Nfld.—Consul-General, Commercial Chambers Building, 197-199 Water Street.
Halifax — Consul-General, Bank of Nova Scotia Building. Telephone 3-9387.
Saint John—Consul, 204 Union Street. Telephone 2-1519.
Quebec—Consul, 65 St. Ann Street. Telephone 2-3480.
Montreal—Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 6693.
Toronto — Consul-General, 302 Bay Street. Telephone Plaza 5300, 5626.
Hamilton—Consul, 42 James Street South. Telephone 2-1118.
Niagara Falls—Consul, Newman Hill, Falls Street. Telephone 104.
Regina—Consul, 22-23 Government Insurance Building. Telephone 22-211.
Calgary—Vice-Consul, Toronto General Trusts Building. Telephone M-4142.
Edmonton—Consul, 214 Empire Block. Telephone 2-6539.
Vancouver—Consul-General, 355 Burrard Street. Telephone Marine 8474.
Windsor, Ont.—Consul, Guarantee Trust Building. Telephone 3-4651.
Winnipeg—Consul-General, 402 Tribune Building. Telephone 92-2525.

Uruguay

Ottawa—First Secretary, Legation of Uruguay, 7 Delaware Avenue. Telephone 4-1879.

Venezuela

Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 210, 2052 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone WILbank 1872.

Yugoslavia

Ottawa—Counsellor, Yugoslav Legation, 17 Blackburn Avenue. Telephone 3-6289.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17	Nominal Quotations Sept. 24
Argentina	Peso	Basic	·2977	·2107	·2110
		Free	·2085	·0727	·0733
Austria	Schilling	Export	....	·0493	·0494
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·3590	2·3620
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0210	·0210
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0175	·0176
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6145	·6154
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0569	·0570
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	....	....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2212	·2216
Chile	Peso	....	·0233	·0134	·0135
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·4240	·4246
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1880	·1883
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0534	1·0550
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0210	·0211
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1525	·1527
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0534	1·0550
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0638	·0639
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·0250	3·0295
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4214	·4220
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·6573	2·6613
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0045	·0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0060	·0060
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0166	·0166
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2508	·2512
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0534	1·0550
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2107	·2110
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5267	·5275
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1845	·1846
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0646	·0648
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2212	·2216
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	....	..
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·9487	2·9525
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9487	2·9525
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·9487	2·9525
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9487	2·9525
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	....	....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	....	....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1218	·1220
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2772	·2776
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5586	·5594
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·9487	2·9525
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2107	·2110
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1475	·1477
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3184	·3189
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0534	1·0550
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	....	. .
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0711	·0712
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5267	·5275
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0365	·0366
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3441	·3446
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0967	·0968
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2037	·2040
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2418	·2422
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	....	....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3762	·3768
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4,0300	2·9487	2·9525
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9487	2·9525
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0534	1·0550
Uruguay	Peso	....	·6583	·6934	·6945
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3115	·3149
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	....	.

* September 17, 1949.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, primarily pertaining to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipments to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal,* which reviews development of Canadian trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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Wm. Frederick BULL
Deputy Minister

FOREIGN TRADE

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COVER SUBJECT—Sitting room, in Clarence House, London, of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, who will accompany H.R.H. The Princess Elizabeth on her forthcoming tour of Canada, commencing with their departure from England tomorrow. This room, which is panelled with White Canadian Maple, provided an appropriate atmosphere for the consideration and approval of many arrangements for the tour of the Royal Couple. The carpet is green and the upholstery is natural leather. The portraits are of Prince and Princess Andrew of Greece, the father and mother of His Royal Highness. Clarence House is the town residence of Their Royal Highnesses.

Photo by Topical Press Agency, Limited.

Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.

Republic of Ireland's Adverse Trade Balance Still Mounting

Unfavourable balance for January-June, 1951, was £73·6 million, compared with £47·2 million in same period of 1950—Total imports for first six months 1951 valued at £106·3 million as compared with £77·4 million last year—Exports totalled £32·7 million in 1951 compared with £30·2 million in 1950.

By H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

DUBLIN.—The Republic of Ireland is still experiencing a mounting disparity between the values of commodity imports and exports. An adverse balance of £73·6 million for the first six months of the present year, as compared with an adverse balance of £47·2 million for the same period of 1950, is disclosed in recent Irish trade statistics. Total imports for the first six months of 1951 amounted to £106·3 million as compared with £77·4 million for the same period of 1951, and exports were £32·7 million against £30·2 million in 1950. The adverse trade balance during January-June, 1951, has risen £26·4 million over the comparable period of 1950.

In order to level out seasonal changes, a comparison may be made with the trade figures for the year ended June, 1951, when the total value of imports was £188·5 million, and of exports was £74·9 million, showing an adverse balance for the year of £113·6 million. Compared with the year ended June, 1950, when the adverse balance was £80·5 million, it is seen that the value of imports increased £45·2 million, the value of total exports by £11·7 million, and as a result an increase was shown in the import excess of £33·5 million. Of that increase, £22·4 million is considered due to an increase in price, and £11·1 million to an increase in volume of trade.

Deficit Attributed to High Price of Imports

Press comments attribute the mounting trade deficit partly to the increased consumption of imported goods at prices that have risen sharply because of world wide demand, influenced by the Korean war. At the same time, the pronounced lag in increase of export prices for Irish products, and the static volume of exports, have contributed to the imbalance. Newspapers express the hope that world prices have passed the peak, but see little comfort in the invisible trade position. They fear that income from tourism and foreign investment is declining, and widening the gap in the balance of payments position. While the wisdom of reasonable stockpiling and of import of available capital goods is recognized, stress is laid upon the extent to which purely consumption goods have been imported.

In the first six months of 1951, imports from the United Kingdom were valued at £50·2 million (£42 million in January-June, 1950). United States was the next principal supplier with £12·2 million (£10·5 million), then Canada with £3·5 million (£2·5 million).

Much diversification and increase has occurred in the number of other countries supplying Ireland with goods, to a value of over £1 million in the first six months of this year, (January-June, 1950, in parentheses), as will be seen from the following figures in millions of pounds: Australia,

£2 (£·5); British West Africa, £1·8 (£·6); New Zealand, £1·1 (£·3); Belgium, £2, (£1·4); Cuba,, £1·8 (£1); Denmark, £1·5 (£·3); Dutch West Indies, £1 (£·8); Finland, £1·1 (£·9); France, £1·8 (£1·1); Germany, £2·1 (£·7); India, £3·4 (£1·9); Netherlands, £2·5 (£1·2); Poland, £1·2 (£·5); Sweden, £2·2 (£1·7).

Domestic exports at £31·9 (£29·2) million were as usual principally to the United Kingdom, £27·6 million (£26·1 million). Domestic exports to all other countries totalled only £4·3 million, but showed a substantial advance in value over the £3 million for the comparable six months' period of last year. No other individual country besides the United Kingdom purchased as much as £1 million, but to bring out the point that some of these countries are interested in buying from Ireland, the figures over £150,000 are given in thousands of pounds: Canada, £195 (£24); Belgium, £437 (£142); France, £374 (£129); Germany, £406 (£328); Netherlands, £439 (£742); Spain, £235 (£80); Sweden, £177 (£211); Switzerland, £217 (£226); United States, £967 (£515).

In addition to her efforts to increase trade with dollar countries, which are showing some results, Ireland is making efforts to work out trade agreements, chiefly within the OEEC circle of continental European countries, to improve her trading position. Ireland has also added to the number of her trade development officials stationed abroad. The fact remains, however, that many Irish industrial firms claim they lack financial or material advantages, such as are conceded in nearby Great Britain, to induce them to engage in new export markets.

Danish and New Zealand Butter Important Import Item

Among the important items contributing to the increased imports to Ireland was 90,108 cwt. of butter, valued at £1·7 million, imported early this spring from Denmark and New Zealand. No butter had been imported for many years. This gives evidence of the decline in winter dairying, never very extensive, which is ascribed largely to the bad weather conditions and shortage of feedstuffs. It must, however, be noted that a year ago, when agricultural conditions looked favourable, an apparent excess butter storage position was relieved by exporting to Germany 148,000 cwt. of Irish butter, valued at £1 million.

The detailed import returns show substantial increases in many individual commodities, but no breakdown of commodities by countries of origin is available. Values, in thousands of pounds, of the principal imports for the first half of 1951, with the corresponding 1950 figures in parentheses, are as follows: Butter, £1,680 (nil); horses, imported temporarily, £1,508 (£1,473); wheat, £4,519 (£2,655); maize, £3,632 (£4,222); currants, £643 (£22); raisins, £724 (£239); cocoa, raw, £1,517 (£545) and sugar, £2,041 (£1,398).

The increased imports of currants, raisins and cocoa are reflected in increased exports of preserved fruit, £1,230 (£64), and of chocolate crumb £1,264 (£1,136). Other large items were tea, £3,335 (£1,495); unstemmed tobacco, £1,627 (£1,493); coal, £5,408 (£3,538). At the same time, cement imports were less, £479 (£732), but iron and steel items increased to £4,739 (£3,903) and non-ferrous metals to £1,940 (£1,221), which included aluminum, £470 (£328), chiefly for local industries. Cutlery and hardware items increased to £1,712 (£1,347). The largest items included in this item were miscellaneous hardware, £300 (£231), giving evidence of building activity; clocks and watches, £224 (£142) showing general jewellery trade activity, while cinema films, exposed, positives, fell to £208 (£289) and showed a similar fall in footage to 5,278,000 ft. (5,617,000 ft.). Machinery and electrical goods and apparatus rose to £6,219 (£5,578). This included notable increases in agricultural machinery and parts, £874 (£511), and in complete agricultural tractors, £674 for 2,075 machines (£360 for 1,228 machines). Textile machinery, £378 (£138) and other machinery, £1,296 (£1,143) also showed substantial increase. Domestic cookers, electric, £156 for 8,424 units (£66 for 3,520 units) showed a marked increase in home use of electric power, and other electrical goods and apparatus, £813 (£796), showed a similar upward trend. Motor vehicle chassis, £2,228 (£2,106) and parts thereof, £876 (£618), give evidence of the increase in vehicle prices, rather than numbers. Other statistics show that the number of new private motor cars licensed for the first time in the first quarter of 1951 had fallen to 4,393 cars, compared with 5,089 cars in the first quarter of 1950.

Wood and timber imports rose to £3,344 (£2,433). Much of the increase was due to higher prices as the major item, soft woods, was £1,662 for 79,999 loads this year, as against £1,552 for 98,068 loads for last year.

Value of Textile Imports Increased

Textile imports at £15,216 (£11,268) showed a considerable increase, which was attributed to higher prices for cotton and wool and their products, in all forms, as well as to generally increased quantities of yarns, and of piece goods for making up. Artificial silk woven tissues, £1,879 (£1,356), showed a notable increase to 9·2 million square yards from 7·4 million.

Imports of apparel, £2,337 (£1,881), covered a wide range, including 131,000 dozen (133,000 dozen) pairs of silk and nylon hosiery. It may be observed that tourist visitors from the United Kingdom buy considerable quantities of yarn goods and wearing apparel, especially nylon hosiery, in Ireland, much of which has been imported from the United Kingdom but is difficult or expensive to obtain there because of domestic shortages and purchase taxes.

Hides, skins and leather imports were £1,273 (£1,278). Because insufficient domestic hides are produced for the tanneries, there are considerable quantities of cattle hides imported from countries abroad, including Canada. In the first six months of 1951, imports of cattle hides numbered 87,733, as against 99,999 in the comparable 1950 period.

Rubber and manufactures accounted for £1,596 (£649), the biggest increase being in the value of raw rubber, £865 for 36,608 cwt. (£244 for 32,665 cwt.).

Paper products at £3,362, (£2,267) showed a considerable increase in unit prices. Newsprint at £429 for 170,433 cwt. (£463 for 222,937 cwt.)—over 50 per cent of which comes from Canada—shows a lesser unit price increase than paper making materials, £655 for 8,465 tons, (£359 for 12,638 tons), or than cardboard £658 for 158,913 cwt. (£373 for 151,339 cwt.).

Imports of oil seeds, oils, fats, etc., totalled £7,560 (£5,023). The principal imports showed a marked increase in quantity, particularly motor spirit, of which 34·6 million gallons (29·7 million gallons) were imported, and gas and fuel oils, 49·5 million gallons (28·9 million gallons), and lamp oil, 15·7 million gallons (11·1 million gallons). The increased use of agricultural tractors and of oil fuels to replace coal in industrial plants accounts for much of the increase under these headings.

Fertilizer imports were £2,384 (£1,344), the largest items being superphosphates, £762 for 73,341 tons, (£388 for 35,621 tons); rock phosphate, unground, £421 for 74,085 tons, (£340 for 84,239 tons); sulphate of ammonia, £399 for 22,701 tons, (£276 for 18,113 tons). The agricultural development program calls for much more intensive use of chemical fertilizers than heretofore.

Chemicals, drugs, perfumery, dyes and colours, valued at £2,847 (£1,807), show substantial increases in most items. The largest total, an omnibus item covering medicines and medicinal preparations, was, at £855 (£490), greatly in excess of last year.

Miscellaneous articles at £4,229 (£3,318) include such a wide variety that useful comment is difficult. However, seeds for sowing are included and the figures show lessened imports of wheat for seed, 90,786 cwt. (121,252 cwt.); oats, 122,274 cwt. (167,685 cwt), but some increase in barley, 34,777 cwt. (22,695); flax, 8,660 cwt. (8,283 cwt.); mangel, 7,240 cwt. (5,925 cwt.) and clover, 8,660 cwt. (8,283 cwt.). Linoleum and the like, valued at £254 (£177) was imported to the quantity of 876,078 sq. yd. (686,354 sq. yd.), but there is also a growing export trade in certain kinds of Irish-made linoleum, statistics of which have not been published.

No Pigs Exported Last Year

On the export side, the total value of live animals shipped during the six months' period of 1951 was £11,009, as compared with £11,824 in the same period of 1950. The drop in value arises chiefly from cattle exports valued at £8,035 and totalling 177,102 head (196,324 head at £8,695) particularly from fat cattle, where 24,146 head showed a heavy fall from the 40,244 head last year. The average values per head for fat cattle rose about ten per cent.

No pigs were exported in 1951, and only 150 in the 1950 period. This is understandable in view of the existing domestic scarcity, but it is hoped to increase pig production so as to be able to take advantage of the Pigs and Bacon Agreement recently effected with the United Kingdom.

Horses exported temporarily, £1,572 thousand for 973 head (£1,739 for 845 head) would relate chiefly to valuable animals for racing and breeding purposes, but there is a remarkable increase in the number of other horses exported, 18,273 head valued at £1,107 (8,013 head valued at £1,018). Making allowances for valuable bloodstock animals included in these figures, there is some foundation for the thought that many more horses are now being exported for the horse-meat trade to Great Britain and to the Continent.

The export trade in greyhounds at £178 thousand (£210) shows some decline in value, as does the number of greyhounds at 2,089 head (2,677 head), but it affords an indication of how valuable is the greyhound breeding industry, and of the continued demand for Irish-bred dogs for the greyhound racing tracks in Great Britain.

Food, drink and tobacco showed a substantial increase at £13,722 thousand (£12,561), largely accounted for by a few items. The newly developed trade to North America in frozen beef is reflected in the current export figures £711 (£275). The keen demand from Great Britain for rabbits led to remarkably expanded exports, £911 (£37). Fish at £600 (£464) also showed an increase, particularly in fresh salmon—£534 for 12,656 cwt., (£388 for 11,185 cwt.), which fetches a very high price in London.

Preserved fruit (mincemeat made from imported raisins and currants, which is shipped to England after processing) reached the extraordinary figure of £1,230 thousand (£64). There are some reports that this ephemeral business may soon disappear. Chocolate crumb, £1,264 (£1,136) showed some increase in value for a slightly smaller output—

162,274 cwt. as against 167,496 cwt. This new and important industry uses considerable quantities of imported sugar and cocoa and provides a steady market for milk produced in areas near the factories in Southwestern Ireland. Cakes and puddings exported were £536 (£480) and the quantity was steady at 57,656 cwt. (57,980 cwt.).

Marked Decline in Exports of Fresh Eggs

Declines were most marked in exports of fresh eggs, with a notable reduction in bacon and hams, and a fall in potato exports. The value of eggs exported was only £2,358 (£4,238) and the quantity fell heavily to 1,648,451 gt. hundred (2,764,440 gt. hundred). Because weather was poor and feeding stuffs short, production fell sharply, while export prices were relatively unattractive compared with rising domestic prices and the keen demand for eggs. Practically all eggs are exported to Great Britain, though a few hundred cases were sent experimentally to Canada and other destinations.

Bacon and ham exports £319 (£522) fell because of the shortage of pigs. However, on comparing the export quantities of bacon and hams, 9,488 cwt. (47,030 cwt.) it would appear probable from the average net prices that 1951 exports consisted largely of canned ham at high unit prices, whereas 1950 exports were chiefly of bacon in flitches.

Potatoes, other than seed, are destined chiefly to Great Britain under a contract with the British Ministry of Food. Exports were £183 for 326,323 cwt. (£212 for 373,124 cwt.). It is reported that Ireland was unable to fulfil the potato contract as the result of a short fall of supplies.

Exports of ale, beer and porter, £2,180 (£2,072) for 454,668 standard barrels (£2,072 for 431,044 standard barrels), form an important part of Irish trade, chiefly with the United Kingdom. Some relatively small quantities were shipped to United States in an endeavour to build up a dollar export market.

Exports of textiles at £3,411 (£2,223) showed a large proportionate increase. A principal item was raw wool, £1,516 for 29,875 centals (£894 for 48,436 centals), showing a large increase in value for a much smaller quantity of wool, and thus reflecting the world price trend. Woollen tissues, £482 (£223), besides increasing in value also showed a rise in quantity at 707,770 square yards (484,440 square yards).

Miscellaneous articles exported, £1,259 (£768) showed an increase, largely due to feathers, £302 (£139); seed potatoes, £292 for 411,569 cwt. (£185 for 279,335 cwt.); other seed for sowing £104 (£47), and hair £104 (£47).

On the whole, the small increase in domestic exports to £31,986 (£29,259) shows the effect of a number of price increases, offset in many important agricultural commodities by a fall in volume.

A large proportion of Ireland's re-exports in the first half of 1951, of £760,432 (actual amount), compared with £973,891 (actual amount), consists of motor spirit supplied to transatlantic airlines at Shannon Airport. The figures for motor spirit are £345,983 for 5,208,704 gallons (£376,707 for 5,592,680 gals.) This business, combined with the revenue at Shannon from other services to North American airlines, adds substantially to Ireland's dollar income.

United States is Chief Source of Tobacco

Recent Irish statistics show that there were 31,780,966 lbs. of imported unmanufactured tobacco in bond on June 30, 1951, as against 28,735,186 lbs. on June 30, 1950. The quantities in bond represent about two years' supply at the current rate of consumption. The United States continues to be the chief source of supply of unmanufactured tobacco. Very little tobacco is grown in Ireland, but there was a small quantity of Irish home-grown tobacco in bond, 17,663 lbs. (21,393 lbs.).

Practically all the cigarettes and tobacco sold in the country are manufactured in Ireland. Imports of manufactured tobacco in the first half of 1951 were only 20,713 lbs. (24,924 lbs.) valued at (actual) £22,623 (£22,300). Domestic exports of raw and unmanufactured tobacco are small. The figures are in such general terms as to be misleading, and they may include chiefly low value stems and waste. For instance, exports during January-June, 1950, show 229,406 lbs. valued at £473 (actual), and for 1951, 462,313 lbs. valued at £109,406 (actual). Nevertheless, there is some indication this year that Irish-made tobacco is finding some market abroad.

The tobacco manufacturing industry, while being a considerable consumer of dollars for its raw materials, is one of the most important to the national revenue, as it provides about £15 million a year in customs duties and excise taxes. By comparison, Irish income tax provided only slightly more, £17 million last year.

A system of control over releases of tobacco from bond was wholly removed in 1950, and clearances now show a sustained increase. Some duty-paid Irish manufactured tobacco finds an illicit market in Northern Ireland, where it is smuggled across the border. The differential between cigarette supply and prices in the Republic of Ireland (where some brands are plentiful and retail at 1/8d. for 20), and in Northern Ireland (where they are scarce and 3/6d. for 20) makes this a lucrative trade. No valid tsatistics or estimates are available, but it is said that the almost daily prosecutions and seizures of large quantities of cigarettes are merely an indication of what is caught, and only a fraction of what is successfully smuggled.

Factory in Egypt Now Producing Fertilizer

Cairo, August 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The new factory at Suez is now producing 250 tons of nitrate of calcium fertilizer daily and it is hoped to increase production to 500 tons daily before the end of the year. Some of the output has already reached cultivators and both the Royal Agricultural Society of Egypt and the Agricultural Credit and Co-operative Bank, which are distributing this fertilizer, report that it is equal in quality to imported types.

Record Milk Production in Norway

Oslo, August 28, 1951.—(FTS)—As a result of the excellent condition of the pastures this summer, the Norwegian production of milk during July reached record heights for that month, being six per cent larger than in July, 1950. During the first six months of 1951, deliveries to the dairies totalled somewhat more than 500 million litres, or one per cent more than for the same period of 1950, and 29 per cent more than for the first half of the prewar year 1939. Compared with last year, the sale of whole milk declined somewhat during this period, but was still 1½ times as large as in 1939. The reduction in milk sales has partly been compensated by a larger cheese production, while the remaining surplus of milk has had to be returned to the farmers.

French Price Levels Resumed Upward Course in Past Year

Internal expansion and Korean conflict responsible—Wholesale price index rose 17 per cent—Prices of imported goods higher than domestic—Measures taken to hold down increases.

By James H. Stone, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

PARIS.—The French economy, after enjoying a period of relative stability during 1949, was again seized during 1950 by inflation, and resumed the upward spiral which had continued since 1940. Rising wages, an unbalanced budget, and during the final months of the year, a favourable balance of trade, all played their parts in this, but the principal factor was, of course, the world-wide inflation touched off by hostilities in Korea. Dependent on imported raw materials for a large number of her basic industries, France was in no position to isolate herself from the international rise in prices. Wholesale prices rose by approximately 17 per cent during the last half of the year, followed to a lesser extent by retail prices.

The extent of the rises in food, fuel and industrial products (raw materials and finished goods) is illustrated in the following table. It will be seen that the general index, which is made up of all the others shown, was relatively stable until July, when the effects of the Korean hostilities began to make themselves felt.

French Wholesale Price Indices, 1950

(Average 1949=100)

	Food Products	Fuel and Electricity	Industrial Products	General Index	Imported Products	
					Raw Materials	All Products
January	104·9	103·8	102·9	103·8	113·6	113·8
February	101·8	104·9	103·5	103·0	114·3	114·1
March	104·6	104·5	104·3	104·4	121·1	127·1
April	104·4	104·0	104·6	104·4	122·5	128·4
May	102·7	103·0	105·9	104·2	125·4	119·8
June	97·4	104·3	108·2	103·2	133·1	124·2
July	101·0	104·0	111·2	106·1	139·3	127·6
August	101·0	104·2	113·8	107·3	143·7	129·4
September	102·5	106·1	121·4	111·6	169·4	145·7
October	101·5	108·8	124·9	113·1	177·1	152·6
November	106·4	110·3	127·5	116·5	183·6	156·9
December	109·1	111·5	133·5	120·7	204·5	170·0

Industrial products showed a general rise throughout the year, partly because rising wage-levels were showing up in factory prices. Wages had been controlled since 1940 but at the beginning of February, 1950, these controls were lifted, and wage-levels are now determined by collective bargaining. As a result of this, hourly wages rose by 6 per cent during the first six months of 1950, compared with an increase of 1·4 per cent during the last half of 1950. A further factor was the increasing cost of fuel and electricity (from 102·9 in January to 108·2 in June), and especially of imported raw materials, whose index went from 113·6 in January to 133·1 in June.

From July onwards, all wholesale prices went steadily upwards, led by imported materials, with the exception of food prices, where the rise was delayed by the seasonal summer slump. It is apparent that international conditions largely conditioned the behaviour of prices at the wholesale level although domestic factors played their part.

Of these latter, it may be briefly stated that the money supply (notes and bank accounts) rose from 2,645 billion francs to 3,121 billion francs*, government expenditure exceeded revenue by 290 billion francs, and a favourable balance of trade appeared during the last half of the year, of a monthly average of 3·68 billion francs in the third quarter and 18·81 billion francs in the last three months. (One billion francs is approximately $30,300).

Retail Price Trends Strongly Upwards

By the end of the year, a Parisian family of 4 in modest circumstances was spending 17·4 per cent more than the average expenditure during 1949, to provide the same goods and services.

A new Price Index of Family Expenditures in Paris, published every three months by the National Institute of Statistics, gives for the first time since 1930, an indication of the cost of maintaining a representative family.

Index of Family Expenditures in Paris

Item	Average 1949	March 1950	June 1950	Sept. 1950	Dec. 1950
Food	100	108·3	105·1	113·4	118·0
Heat and Light	100	102·2	109·3	119·6	120·1
Manufactured goods	100	99·7	99·9	102·2	106·2
Services	100	118·0	122·0	126·0	131·0
Miscellaneous	100	100·0	108·3	108·3	108·3
Total	100	107·5	106·9	113·1	117·4

It is evident that the rises occurred almost exclusively in the last half of the year, and were particularly marked in the prices of services.

In an effort to limit, as far as possible, the rise in prices, the government allowed certain "shock imports" of products whose domestic prices were judged unreasonably high, reduced or eliminated customs duties on certain raw materials and finished products of prime importance, and forbade the export of others which were in short supply.

Price controls are still in effect on certain products, and an attempt to impose a general control was made in October by the publication of a decree forbidding any unjustified increase in the price of any product whose price was not officially controlled otherwise. This law is obviously extremely difficult to enforce, and its effective working has been questioned.

New Government Agricultural Bank Formed in Israel

Athens, August 1, 1951.—(FTS)—A Government Agricultural Bank has been formed in Israel according to a report in "Business Digest" of July 26, 1951, under the management of the former Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture, with a share capital of I£2·5 million obtained from the Development Budget. In addition, the bank will administer all direct loans issued under the Agricultural Development Budget amounting to another I£5 million per annum.

Loans issued under the authority of the Bank are mainly granted for irrigation schemes, for the expansion of herds, etc., and more than I£500,000 in loans have already been approved for medium terms of three to five years, at five per cent interest. Loans will not be granted for amounts under I£1,000.

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* These figures are rough estimates from various sources, and are approximations.

Most Crops in Colombia Affected By Heavy Rains in Past Year

Imports of many agricultural commodities necessary—Some 55,000 metric tons of wheat purchased from Canada—Canadian certified seed potatoes imported on trial basis—Coffee is main export crop—Favourable crops expected this year.

By W. Ross Van, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(One peso equals $0·5641 Canadian.)

BOGOTA.—Most Colombian crops suffered greatly during 1950 owing to unusually heavy rains. As a consequence, it was necessary to make substantial imports of many agricultural commodities in which Colombia is normally self-sufficient or has to supplement its production only to a limited degree. It is considered that 1951 will prove to be a good crop year, since weather conditions so far have been satisfactory.

The wheat crop suffered severely during 1950, necessitating the importation of some 55,000 metric tons, all of which came from Canada, as compared with approximately 20,000 tons in the previous years. The Federación de Molineros, a co-operative representing the millers of the coastal areas, and the Asociación de Molineros, which represents the flour mills located in the grain-producing areas of the interior, are the two principal entities authorized to make importations. Independent millers, located in less accessible regions, were permitted small importations amounting to less than 10 per cent of the total quantities imported.

In Colombia, there is only one wheat crop. It is usually planted between late February and late March, the majority being sown during the first two weeks of March. The harvesting starts in September and usually goes on until late November, depending upon the region.

The majority of the local wheat crop that survived bad weather conditions in 1950 was saved for planting the 1951 crop. It is grown in the high altitude central region of the country.

The principal wheat developed in Colombia is that of "Bola Picota" of which the available quantities are still insufficient to meet demand. This wheat is a government development, and is supposed to be very good in yield and well adapted to local conditions. It is a slow maturing variety, rust resistant, semi-hard, and said to be good for milling, possessing average protein and gluten content. Every effort is being made by the Ministry of Agriculture to improve its quality.

Government Attempting to Increase Wheat Yield

Although wheat acreage has increased, the main concern of the Ministry of Agriculture is to increase the yield per acre. Nevertheless, it is considered by many sources that the growing of wheat in Colombia, other than in limited quantities, is far from economical and that the land should be used for a crop more suited to local conditions. It is admitted that wheat can never be grown here as cheaply as it can be imported from abroad. At present, it is subsidized at a support price three times world price levels. As the standard of living in Colombia is gradually raised, enabling more people to purchase flour rather than other substitutes presently used, the consumption of wheat will increase more rapidly than local production can ever hope to cope with, thereby necessitating progessively greater imports. This especially applies to Colombia's coastal areas.

Although normally Colombia has a small exportable surplus of potatoes, nearly 10,000 metric tons had to be imported during 1950. It is considered, however, that the 1951 crop-year reach expectations, the crop will again be sufficient to meet requirements. The main potato crop is harvested in July and August, and a smaller crop in December and January. During the year, purchases of potatoes were made from Holland, the United States and Canada, the latter country having supplied 3,000 metric tons.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes Being Tried for First Time

The Ministry of Agriculture has taken great interest in the certification of potatoes, and has progressed satisfactorily in the Department of Antioquia as well as to a lesser degree in other departments. Plans are being made for the shipment of sixty crates of Canadian certified seed potatoes of six different varieties to government experimental stations for the first trial of Canadian seed in Colombia. As an incentive to improve the quality of local potatoes, the Instituto Nacional de Abastecimientos, a semi-official government agency, has agreed to buy all of the certified crop and sell it at cost for use as seed. The price of certified crop has been set at 10 per cent above that of non-certified of best quality. The Ministry of Agriculture has agreed to provide free certification services for the first several years until the plan is well under way, and then nominal charges will be made for the inspection of crops.

During the latter part of the year, a commission was sent to Ecuador by the Ministry of Agriculture to buy seed potatoes, but none of the desired qualities were available. The Ministry of Agriculture believes that only varieties of the types which have proven satisfactory in areas similar to those found in Colombia are to be considered, although they have finally been persuaded to experiment with a small trial shipment of Canadian certified seed.

Coffee Is Main Merchandise Export

Coffee still remains Colombia's principal source of foreign exchange, and accounts for over 90 per cent of her merchandise exports. Comparative export figures for the last three years are as follows:

	Bags of 60 kilos	Value
1948	5,587,535	US$225,210,814
1949	5,409,653	242,276,072
1950	4,472,356	357,788,480

The breakdown of 1950 exports is as follows: United States, 4,000,854 bags; Canada, 170,036 bags. The small balance was shipped principally to northwest Europe. Exports to Canada were far below 1949 figures, which amounted to 234,304 bags. Roughly 10 per cent of the total production is required to meet domestic demand.

It had been expected that exports for the year would reach the 5,000,000-bag figure, but unfavourable weather conditions and transportation difficulties caused a decrease of 900,000 bags in the export figures and brought the output below what had been recorded in the three previous years. Nevertheless, the higher prices commanded by Colombian coffee on the New York market resulted in much greater receipts of U.S. dollars.

During the year, the New York market price fluctuated between US$0·47 and US$0·60 per pound, closing at the end of the year at US$0·57 per pound. At the end of December, 404,843 bags were at seaboard, maintaining the monthly average of close to one-half million bags available for immediate shipment.

The tendency is now towards firm prices, and a maximum price of 60½ cents has been set by the United States Office of Price Stabilization. It is expected that 1951 will be a good crop year, and that export volume will rise to previous records, with prices keeping very close to the U.S. maximum price. World demand is expected to maintain strong pressure against available supplies for at least two more years. More young coffee trees are being planted, both in Colombia and Brazil, but five years' growth is needed to bring them into good production.

It is estimated that there has been a substantial increase in the production of sugar over that of 1949, which yielded approximately 108,850 metric tons. In 1950, sugar was shipped to Japan and Greece, and smaller exports were made to Venezuela and Western Germany. Together with the increase in production of cane, new sugar mills are being established.

The production of fique fibre during 1950 was sufficient to permit a small export. Although raw fibre is usually not exported, sales are made in the form of sacks, particularly to Venezuela. The principal uses for fique fibre are for coffee bags, sandals and cordage.

Rice Crop Damaged by Unfavourable Weather

The rice crop was damaged by unfavourable climatic conditions that persisted during the year, and although production met local demand, it left none for export as in previous years. The Federation of Rice Growers was established during the year for the principal purpose of supervising cultivation and grading. Rice growers are not obliged to join this association, but the advantages are obvious when rice output again exceeds local demand.

The tobacco crop, consisting of a dark-leaf type, was sufficient during the year for local needs, leaving satisfactory quantities for export to Holland and Western Germany. Steady increases are being noted in the production of tobacco, sufficient to keep up with growing domestic and export demand.

The cotton crop during 1950, owing to its shorter growing period, escaped rain damage. It is estimated that there was an increase of almost 45 per cent over 1949 which had given a yield of 6,600 metric tons, which was approximately 30 per cent of local industry's requirements. In order to encourage the growers, the government still guarantees the selling price of domestic production, and all of it must be used by domestic mills before importations are permitted. Cotton growers have requested an approximate 30 per cent price increase for cotton in 1951, stating that machinery, labour and all other costs have increased.

The cotton boll weevil has appeared in the small cotton-growing area near Cartagena on the Caribbean coast, for the first time. Attempts are being made at elimination, but the principal difficulty in control of such a pest is the lack of seasons. Fortunately, however, this insect has not yet been noted in the principal cotton-producing areas in the Departments of Bolívar and Tolima.

Crude rubber production still takes care of only a very small portion of local requirements. The grade of rubber produced has been poor owing to the fact that there have been no established cultivated plantations. Local consumers must first purchase all local production before being authorized to import from abroad. It is believed that new government measures are successfully encouraging the setting up of new modern plantations to operate under favourable standards of price and quality.

Banana Production Increased

Banana production in the main growing areas situated in the Department of Magdalena steadily increased over the previous year. New developments are being made on the Pacific Coast near the port of Tumaco. It is estimated that in 1950, 49,910 hectares were under cultivation and the production during the year was 18,900,000 stems with an estimated value of Ps.43,800,000. The increase in acreage in the main producing area was about 15 per cent over 1949. Total exports in 1950 are given as being 6,346,287 stems as compared with 6,060,345 stems in 1949. During the year, 1,858,879 stems were exported to Europe, mostly going to Western Germany. The total value of exports was Ps.18,462,414.

All producers have been doing their utmost to protect themselves against the Sigatoka disease which caused such havoc in the banana industry during the early forties. Independent producers are having a difficult time to cope with this disease owing to lack of capital and equipment to carry out the necessary spraying. It is indicated that the Colombian Government is considering the establishment of an official control for the treatment of Sigatoka disease, and at the same time, raising the standards of export fruit. The United Fruit Company is still the principal producer in the Colombian market, exporting mainly to the United States and Canada, while independent exporters are concentrating on Germany and Denmark, particularly under the recent clearing agreements.

The incessant heavy rains experienced during the year, although detrimental to the production of crops, proved beneficial to grazing conditions. It is estimated that the number of head of cattle in 1950 approximated 15,512,900, which is an increase of approximately 10 per cent over the previous year. Increased exports of Colombian cattle to Venezuela were made. Unfortunately, no accurate figures can be obtained for the complete exports, most of which were contraband. The reason for this is that cattlemen legally exporting cattle are remunerated at the official rate of exchange, whereas otherwise dollars are obtained and could be sold at a premium of 45 or 50 per cent. Prices for cattle throughout the country brought 15 per cent higher returns over 1949. Slaughter and consumption also increased and are estimated as being in the vicinity of 1,600,000 head. During the year, imports of cattle, especially Holstein Friesian, were made from Canada and the United States. It is believed that the Canadian dollar value of $61,702 had a slight edge over United States imports.

Towards the end of the year, aftosa—which had ravaged the cattle in Venezuela—was found in Colombia. The disease continued to spread through many parts of the country since preventive measures taken have not yet proved effective. Authoritative sources state that Colombia, which was previously free from the dangerous types of foot-and-mouth disease, will now undoubtedly have it here permanently. Only a small percentage of the cattle have been destroyed.

Lime Output in Canada Higher

Producers' shipments of lime during 1950 were recorded at 1,124,188 short tons valued at $12,281,084 compared with 1,018,823 tons worth $11,309,820 in the preceding year. Quicklime shipped or used totalled 885,219 tons as against 798,187 tons. There were 43 plants in operation during the year—one more than in 1949—with 1,133 employees whose salaries and wages totalled $2,760,800, as against 1,060 employees with salary and wage payments of $2,485,601 in 1949.

Mexican Production of Oils and Fats Greatly Increased in Recent Years

With exception of hog lard, formerly large import trade has almost disappeared—Per capita consumption expected to increase—Export trade in oil-bearing seeds considerable.

By Clive B. Smith, Office of the Commercial Secretary for Canada.

MEXICO CITY.—Mexican production of animal and vegetable oils and fats in recent years has increased so rapidly that, with the notable exception of hog lard, a formerly large import trade has almost disappeared. Domestic consumption of fats and oils, estimated on a per capita basis, is much lower than in many other countries and can be expected to increase as the national economy expands. There is a considerable export trade in oil-bearing seeds.

Per capita consumption of fats and oils, for which the latest available figures refer to the year 1948, was 16·5 grams daily in Mexico, as compared with 57·0 in Canada, 45·5 in Argentina, and 16·4 grams daily in Chile. The Mexican figure may rise as high as 28 grams daily during the next decade.

The following table shows domestic consumption in 1948-50 and estimated production in 1951.

	Consumption 1948-50	Estimated Production 1951
	(metric tons)	
Cotton seed oil	32,000	57,000
Sesame oil	40,000	44,650
Peanut oil	7,000	9,500
Hog lard	28,000	30,000
Coconut and Palm oil	26,500	30,000
Tallow	12,500	12,800
Total	146,000	183,950

Production this year has risen to 183,950 metric tons from 120,000 metric tons, or 0·63 per cent of the world total ,in 1948. In the latter year, Mexico produced 61,000 metric tons of vegetable and edible oils; 25,000 metric tons of coconut and palm oil; 2,500 tons of industrial oils and 31,000 tons of animal fats.

In the five-year period 1940-44, imports averaged 2,425 metric tons of coconut and palm oil, 13,511 tons of hog lard and 2,967 tons of tallow. In the five years 1945-49, average imports declined to 1,718 tons of coconut and palm oil, 14,317 tons of hog lard and 6,767 tons of tallow. Imports of these three products totalled 9,837 metric tons in 1950 and hog lard represented 96 per cent of this total. Mexico's recent inability to increase the production of lard was attributed to the lack of corn available as animal feed.

Mexican exports of oil-bearing seeds in 1950 comprised 22,413 tons of linseed, 10,387 tons of peanut seed, 1,554 tons of cotton seed, and 203 tons of other types of oil seeds, to a total value of nearly 38 million pesos.

Foreign Investment in Turkey Given Encouragement

Istanbul, August 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The long discussed Bill affecting foreign investment in Turkey has been passed by the Grand National Assembly. The law now provides a guarantee to the foreign investor of the transferability of capital after a period of three years. Foreign exchange will also be granted for the transfer in any one year of profits up to 10 per cent of the investment.

Value of Swedish Foreign Trade Reached New Peaks Last Year

Exports increased 34 per cent and imports by over 40 per cent in 1950—Strong advance recorded in trade with Western Germany—Swedish exports to Canada higher while purchases of Canadian products lower.

By B. J. Bachand, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

STOCKHOLM.—Both Swedish exports and imports have risen considerably and reached new peak values during 1950. Owing to the increased world demand for Swedish goods and liberalization of trade between the Marshall Aid countries, exports reached very high figures. Concurrently, imports went up substantially, after having declined in 1948 and 1949. The total export value during the year amounted to Kr.5,710 million as compared with Kr.4·250 million in 1949, an increase of 34 per cent. At the same time the import value rose from Kr.4,333 million to Kr.6,103 million, or by well over 40 per cent. In both cases, the increase is due partly to the rise in prices since the devaluation of the Swedish krona and, in particular, since the beginning of hostilities in Korea.

However, Sweden's foreign trade has greatly exceeded the level of 1949 in volume also, both exports and imports being estimated to have increased in volume by 23 per cent. The trade balance shows a greatly increased import surplus which, however, was more than offset by the net revenues from shipping.

The expansion of exports refers to all the main commodity groups. The steepest relative rise was recorded in respect of paper pulp, paper and board, which yielded a revenue of Kr.1,750 million as against Kr.1,333 million in 1949. The exports of farm produce, ships, machinery, electrical apparatus, and base metals also showed a large increase.

On the imports side, mineral oils, coal and coke, machinery, textiles, motor cars, fruits and coffee have been imported in much larger quantities than during the previous year. Iron imports are the only important item showing a decline. Imports of mineral oils, coal and coke, the biggest import commodity group, amounted to Kr.1,160 million as compared with Kr.870 million in 1949. The textile imports, which rank second in size, rose from Kr.760 million to Kr.1,050 million. Relatively, the heaviest increase was recorded in the case of motor vehicles. The number of imported cars amounted to 52,000, as against 8,600 in 1949. This considerable rise from the very low level of the previous years is primarily attributable to the liberalization of motor-car imports from Great Britain, Western Germany and France.

Trade with Western Germany Materially Increased

With regard to the distribution of foreign trade by countries, the most outstanding change has been the strong advance recorded by Western Germany. Exports to Western Germany rose from Kr.316 million in 1949 to Kr.730 million in 1950. At the same time, the imports from that country went up from Kr.282 million to Kr.653 million. This brought Western Germany into second place after Great Britain on the export side as well as on the import side. Trade with the Scandinavian countries, notably with Denmark, has also increased substantially. Exports to the United States have risen from Kr.247 million in 1949 to Kr.345 million last year, which, however, is almost entirely attributable to the rise in prices in terms of the krona. The imports from the United States have increased by about the same amount, so that the deficit vis-à-vis that country has remained unchanged.

Swedish Trade, by Main Countries

(Kr. '000,000)	Jan.-Dec. 1949	(Kr. '000,000)	Jan.-Dec. 1950
IMPORTS		IMPORTS	
Great Britain	747	Great Britain	1,218
United States	416	Western Germany	653
Western Germany	282	United States	537
Belgium-Luxembourg	279	France	383
France	238	Netherlands	276
Netherlands	213	Belgium-Luxembourg	240
Poland	207	Denmark	213
Norway	169	Poland	207
Denmark	156	Brazil	201
Italy	135	Norway	181
EXPORTS		EXPORTS	
Great Britain	728	Great Britain	812
Norway	417	Western Germany	730
Western Germany	316	Norway	512
United States	247	Netherlands	348
Netherlands	226	United States	345
Belgium-Luxembourg	212	Denmark	336
Denmark	208	France	249
France	191	Brazil	229
Italy	126	Belgium-Luxembourg	215
Poland	124	Poland	167

Exports from Canada to Sweden Lower

Canada's trade with Sweden in 1950 amounted to exports of $4,249,000 and imports of $5,145,000. While Canadian exports in 1950 were approximately 23 per cent lower than in 1949 ($5,515,000), imports from Sweden increased approximately 45 per cent over 1949 ($3,473,000).

Principal commodities exported from Canada were seeds, textiles, lumber, steel bars, non-ferrous metals, machinery, asbestos, porcelain insulators, petroleum coke, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, while the principal Canadian imports from Sweden were seeds (clover and timothy), iron ore, iron and steel products, rock drills, office machinery, industrial machinery and tools, ball and roller bearings, scientific and precision instruments, and granite.

The import surplus of Kr.393 million was more than offset by revenue from other items figuring in the balance of trade. In 1949, the import surplus was Kr.83 million.

Last year, the net earnings from shipping totalled Kr.560 million, of which Kr.90 million are accounted for as expenditure by foreign vessels in Swedish ports. Other current transactions showed a deficit of about Kr.70 million, so that the surplus in the balance of trade worked out at about Kr.97 million, as against Kr.490 million in the preceding year. The gold and foreign exchange (net) reserves of the Riksbank and the National Debt Office were reduced during the year by Kr. 190 million, in addition to which there was a decline of Kr.172 million in the commercial banks, foreign exchange holdings. The composition of the gold and foreign exchange reserves altered considerably. Sterling holdings showed the most significant change, declining by one-third. The gold and dollar position, on the other hand, steadily improved, notwithstanding the import surplus from the United States, the explanation being Sweden's ability to cover part of her imports out of Marshall funds.

Prices were rising throughout the year. The upward movement was relatively slow right up to the autumn, but the inflationary tendency on the world market, which made itself felt with growing strength after the start of the Korean war made its mark in Sweden, particularly towards the end of the year. Up to October, wholesale prices increased only slowly, but a powerful upward trend was registered during November. Due to this fact, a remarkable rise in consumer prices and in the cost of living was noticed in December. This increase in consumer prices is also attributable to a certain degree to the removal of certain subsidies at the end of the year, e.g., on imported coffee, cotton, hides and household coke, also on various domestic farm products.

The cost-of-living index compiled by the Social Board of Sweden rose from 166 in December, 1949, (1935=100) to 171 in December, 1950. After the turn of the year, wholesale and consumer prices have kept on increasing quite rapidly and the steady rise in the cost of living has been one of the most discussed subjects in Sweden since the beginning of 1951.

Importance of Engineering Industry to British Economy Shown at Exhibition

Eighteenth Engineering, Marine and Welding Exhibition held in London from August 30 to September 13 emphasizes position of industry in economy of the country—Exports of engineering equipment reach new record high and account for 37 per cent of total shipments abroad.

By K. D. Paquin, Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

LONDON.—The importance of the engineering industry to the United Kingdom economy was emphasized at London's Olympia, between August 30 and September 13, during the Eighteenth Engineering, Marine and Welding Exhibition. This year it incorporated the Foundry Trades Exhibition and many of the exhibits, especially in the welding section, were entirely new. Others incorporated improved features, adapted as a result of working experience.

The United Kingdom continues its lead in the construction of merchant shipping, 1,325,000 tons, or over one-third the world's recorded total and the highest figures for twenty years, having been launched in 1950.

A large proportion of the exhibits displayed were in operation. These ranged from a minute gear to a 3,000 b.h.p. marine-power diesel unit, comprising two 8-cylinder, two-cycle engines, running at 3,200 r.p.m. and driving a single propeller shaft at 128 r.p.m. through electro magnetic slip couplings. Although each engine weighs 38 tons, considering the power developed the unit occupied a relatively small space. Some of the larger types of engines were in model form.

Most units on display in the pump section incorporated the latest designs for general engineering and marine use. A number of special purpose pumps were prominent. A new automatic water pressure system, for fresh water and sanitary supplies, was exhibited by a London manufacturer. Its primary function is to afford simple installation and to operate within an outside source of pressure to top up the pressure tank. One exhibitor had a pump which is suitable for such liquids as bitumen grade oil, hot waxes and molasses. On the same stand was a new eight-inch rotary horizontal cargo oil pump.

Wide Variety of Welding Equipment Displayed

Demonstrations of welding equipment ranged from submerged melt welding equipment to arc welding of aluminum alloys, magnesium, copper, stainless steel and heat resistant nickel alloys. With the submerged arc welding process, visitors were able to watch the plant actually welding steel plate without having to look through coloured glasses. On one stand was a supersonic flaw detector which is used for the non-destructive test, by ultrasonic sound waves, on iron, steel and non-ferrous metals. The results of these tests are presented on a cathode ray tube.

Although numerous items in the electrical welding equipment were displayed, other electrical products, including accumulators, cables, electric motors, generating sets, etc., played an important part in the exhibition. A 55kv electron microscope with a magnification of 12,000 was on one stand, which also had a model of 18,100 kva 11·5 kv vertical A.C. generator made for a hydro-electric scheme in Australia. Another interesting exhibit, a self-regulating alternator, does not require a separate automatic voltage regulator and gives an inherent voltage regulation of plus or minus 2½ per cent.

Interest Shown in Foundry Equipment

As three productivity teams have recently visited the United States, under the auspices of the Anglo-American Council on Productivity, to study foundry techniques, great interest was shown in foundry equipment. The recommendations contained in the reports of the various teams are now being applied. The iron foundry industry has set up a new production record by producing iron castings at the rate of 3·7 million long tons per annum in the first quarter of 1951. This record was only possible by improved efficiency and through increased use of mechanical ideas.

Exhibits in this section were varied, ranging from rotary and semi-rotary melting furnaces, to a magnetic floor-sweeper for the rapid collection of nails, nuts, scrap, etc. Visitors were able to see moulding machines actually making moulds.

Industrial and Marine Engines Section Outstanding

Industrial and marine engines section was the most outstanding of the exhibition and one which attracted a lot of interest. An important new range of direct injection engines, for heavy duty industrial applications and for marine and rail car work were shown. One firm had a range comprising engines of four, five and six cylinders, each with a bore of 5 inches and a stroke of 5⅞ inches. The four cylinder unit develops 75 b.h.p., and five cylinder 94 b.h.p., and the rating of the six cylinder unit is 112 b.h.p. at 1,500 r.p.m. Weights vary from 2,100 lbs. to 2,850 lbs.

Production in the engineering industry, with its labour force of over 2,750,000 men and women, has made a highly significant contribution to increasing the level of production in the United Kingdom in 1950 by 40 per cent above the 1946 volume. Production of industrial machinery and equipment last year was 70 per cent more than in 1946. Exports of engineering equipment, including electrical goods and vehicles, were valued at £808 million in 1950, but based on the first six months, exports in 1951 should reach £891 million. This is the highest figure ever recorded in the history of British engineering and represents 37 per cent of total United Kingdom exports.

Syria Produced Sufficient Cotton Last Year to Enter Export Field

Cotton production in 1950 totalled 45,000 tons, of which 30,000 tons were exported—Production in former years was some five to ten thousand tons—Demand for Syrian wool very large and prices very high.

By J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Egypt.

(Editor's Note.—£S.1 equals US$0·27, approximately, at latest free market rate.)

CAIRO.—Production of a cotton crop in quantities sufficient for export, for the first time, was the most important contribution to Syrian prosperity in 1950. In earlier years, Syria produced some five to ten thousand tons of cotton annually, all of it spun in Syrian mills. In 1950, the production was about 45 thousand tons, of which 30 thousand tons were exported at prices which provided high profits both for growers and exporters. This, naturally, has led to increased interest in the cultivation of cotton, and Syria will have for export at least 40 thousand tons in the current year. The only disturbing factor at present in this important new agricultural development is that cotton production has probably outstripped the facilities for ginning, transporting and financing the crop.

Large Demand for Syrian Wool

The unfortunate economic rupture with its neighbour, Lebanon, was prevented by fortuitous circumstances from harming the prosperity of Syria in 1950. Crops were good and world prices were high. Syrian wool was so much in demand, and the prices were so good, that many Syrian peasants are said to have stripped their homes, even emptying the mattresses, to find anything that could be sold as wool.

The cereal crop also was good in 1950, amounting to a total of 921,000 tons, of which 260,000 tons was exported. This year, owing to lack of snow and rain during the winter, the cereal crop is very short and it is doubtful whether the country will be self-sufficient. Exports of wheat and flour have been prohibited since the end of December.

Major Part of Olive Crops Irreparably Damaged

Although 1950 was in general a very good agricultural year in Syria, it should be noted that 60 to 80 per cent of the olive crops were irreparably damaged by the extremely cold winter of 1949-50. This may lead to a permanent reduction in olive growing, particularly if cotton cultivation continues to be successful, in which case many former olive groves will be converted to cotton cultivation.

Syrian industry, the most important branch of which is the manufacture of textiles, was fully occupied in 1950, and continued to benefit from government support in the form of long-term loans and customs tariff measures which resulted in increased production of local goods.

A new feature of merchandise distribution has resulted from the economic rupture with Lebanon. Formerly, Syrian merchants purchased the greater part of their imported products from Lebanese importers who extended credit terms. Since the break-up of the Customs Union, Syrian merchants have been encouraged (one might almost say compelled) to do their own importing and, of course, to pay cash. This has led to an increased demand on the part of merchants for bank loans, and it is estimated that bank advances to Syrian merchants have been increased by something like £S50 million.

Attempts Made to Develop Port of Latakia

Syria's withdrawal from the Customs Union is indicative of her desire to be independent of Lebanese co-operation. However, the Lebanese port of Beirut is still essential as the only practical port of entry for Syrian imports arriving by ocean-going ships. Nevertheless, Syria has taken every opportunity to develop the use of the Syrian port of Latakia. This port has no facilities for large steamers, nor are there at present adequate rail or road communications with the inland centres of commerce and industry, Aleppo, Homs and Damascus. The Syrian Government has evolved plans to develop the port of Latakia, but little progress has been made owing partly to difficulties of finance. The government formed a company for the development of the port and endeavoured to finance it by a public offering of shares. However, of 160,000 shares only 10,000 were taken up. In spite of the inadequacy of the port of Latakia, its use has increased. This is shown by the fact that 18,000 tons of cargo was landed in January, 1951, as compared with 8,000 tons in January, 1950.

Currency circulation decreased from £S236·5 million at the beginning of 1950 to £215 million at the end of that year. This does not accord with the comparative economic state of the country at those times, but it is due to the fact that when, on March 11, 1950, Syria proceeded to change her note issue, the process resulted in repatriation and withdrawal from circulation of large sums of money in notes from abroad, especially from the Lebanon.

Little detailed information is yet available as to Syria's foreign trade. It is known that Syrian imports for the last nine months of 1950 were valued at £S197 million, exports at £S207 million. The excess of exports over imports was due entirely to the new development of cotton production. In general, Syrian exports are agricultural products, and her markets in order of importance are Turkey, Lebanon, Belgium, United States, Iraq, United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Egypt. Imports include agricultural and industrial machinery, certain textiles, motor vehicles and equipment, petrol products, and the general range of manufactured consumer goods. Principal sources of supply, recently, were in order of importance, United States, United Kingdom, Iraq, Italy, France and Lebanon.

Italian Wheat Imports Decreased

(1 metric ton equals 2204 lbs.)

Rome, August 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Development of the Italian foreign trade, as far as agricultural products are concerned, was normal, during the first quarter of 1951. The decrease in wheat imports has continued, 345,000 tons against 394,000 for the first quarter of 1950. Marked progress was registered in the exportation of citrus and fresh fruits, 326,062 tons against 284,019 tons for the same period of last year. However, the exports of fresh vegetables have shown a decrease from 124,650 tons to the present level of 116,000 tons.

Canadian Imports by Areas

Country	July 1938	July 1950	July 1951	January–July 1938	January–July 1950	January–July 1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	9·7	32·7	43·3	69·3	219·9	267·9
America	3·0	9·2	10·1	12·4	34·7	41·0
Africa	0·3	2·1	4·3	2·8	14·7	15·5
Asia	1·8	6·7	11·8	13·5	46·6	86·7
Oceania	1·6	4·0	12·6	9·3	23·1	42·3
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	16·5	54·7	82·0	107·3	338·9	453·4
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	34·1	170·9	235·0	249·6	1,176·3	1,707·8
Latin America	1·4	18·1	23·5	8·4	108·1	157·3
Europe	3·2	8·3	18·5	21·3	50·0	98·2
Other Foreign Countries	0·7	7·4	11·6	5·9	39·2	56·3
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	39·3	204·7	288·6	285·2	1,373·6	2,019·6
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	55·8	259·5	370·6	392·5	1,712·5	2,473·0

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	July 1938	July 1950	July 1951	January–July 1938	January–July 1950	January–July 1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	9,747	32,717	43,299	69,257	219,894	267,905
Gibraltar	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta	1	2	8	1	6	27
TOTAL EUROPE[1]	9,748	32,719	43,307	69,274	219,900	267,932
America:						
Newfoundland[2]	409	....	....	1,151	....	....
Bermuda	5	4	13	55	30	57
Barbados	393	1,215	1,334	1,070	5,129	8,509
Jamaica	619	3,154	3,129	3,196	9,830	10,898
Trinidad and Tobago	372	2,638	2,605	1,799	9,908	10,113
Bahamas	414	36	32	1,779	295	194
Leeward and Windward Islands		146	66		317	491
British Guiana	768	1,997	2,859	3,347	9,114	10,341
British Honduras	29	34	23	47	63	426
Falkland Islands	....	....	....	....	....	....
TOTAL AMERICA	3,009	9,224	10,061	12,444	34,686	41,029
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	32	4	....	556	36	5
Union of South Africa		274	554		2,556	3,598
Other British South Africa		....	....		....	....
Southern Rhodesia	....	67	524	1	170	911
Gambia	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast	184	1,151	2,204	562	4,498	3,941
Nigeria	....	64	419	357	948	718
Sierra Leone	1	....	5	10	15	39
Other British West Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	....	3	11	11	20	39
British East Africa	100	532	576	1,328	6,453	6,290
TOTAL AFRICA	317	2,095	4,293	2,825	14,696	15,541

(¹) Includes Ireland in 1938, see page 495.

(²) The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian Statistics as from April 1. 1949.

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	July			January—July		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	520	3,192	5,312	4,724	23,632	29,045
Pakistan		96	282		1,023	1,748
Ceylon	275	2,069	789	2,080	10,101	12,115
Aden	....	7	....	7	7	22
Federation of Malaya	912	1,150	4,625	5,723	10,600	39,599
Other British East Indies	2	12	346	96	27	2,262
Hong Kong	52	159	398	482	1,161	1,872
TOTAL ASIA (1)	1,827	6,685	11,752	13,457	46,551	86,663
Oceania:						
Australia	1,072	2,617	7,516	4,584	12,213	26,103
New Zealand	340	1,127	5,038	3,380	5,749	13,593
Fiji	201	269	40	1,319	5,129	2,55
Other British Oceania	....	....	....	16	....	....
TOTAL OCEANIA	1,613	4,013	12,594	9,299	23,091	42,251
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES (2)	16,516	54,739	82,007	107,298	338,925	453,414
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	34,051	170,648	234,741	249,434	1,175,194	1,705,759
Alaska	9	10	143	49	560	645
American Virgin Islands	....	....	....	....	8	164
Hawaii	20	17	135	88	215	677
Puerto Rico	....	111	17	1	223	505
United States Oceania	....	115	....	....	115	....
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	34,080	170,901	235,036	249,572	1,176,315	1,707,750
Latin America:						
Argentina	40	1,858	1,029	1,157	4,804	11,595
Bolivia	....	3	....	8	1,200	1,082
Brazil	36	1,862	3,092	388	13,267	23,209
Chile	....	196	50	73	424	1,396
Colombia	769	1,016	1,187	3,050	6,327	7,385
Costa Rica	7	384	947	39	1,784	4,979
Cuba	36	205	359	253	2,149	3,135
Dominican Republic	....	33	287	....	688	973
Ecuador	2	139	164	16	716	1,174
El Salvador	1	158	166	7	499	1,041
Guatemala	11	595	414	62	3,067	3,326
Haiti	1	210	180	50	1,067	1,917
Honduras	....	662	302	6	3,316	2,428
Mexico	8	1,613	1,055	424	15,189	12,011
Nicaragua	....	41	41	....	241	390
Panama	....	567	722	12	3,741	2,136
Paraguay	5	34	20	53	220	263
Peru	369	162	41	1,863	2,248	3,640
Uruguay	11	254	186	59	936	3,503
Venezuela	71	8,086	13,278	883	46,248	71,733
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,367	18,078	23,520	8,403	108,131	157,316
Europe:						
Albania	....	....	....	2	....	....
Austria	....	42	148	83	359	2,585
Belgium and Luxembourg	441	1,624	4,390	3,210	10,846	21,729
Bulgaria	....	....	....	....	....	2
Czechoslovakia	245	471	263	1,660	3,594	3,204
Denmark	16	58	373	96	475	1,303
Estonia	2	....	18	14	2	100
Finland	3	....	16	40	171	84

(1) Includes Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 495.
(2) Includes Ireland, Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 495.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	July			January—July		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Conc.						
France	427	1,264	2,956	3,065	6,587	13,334
Germany	912	1,117	3,798	5,034	5,289	16,441
Greece	1	22	6	16	121	119
Hungary	10	2	14	104	17	84
Iceland	....	....	5	....	11	8
Ireland*	....	....	15	16	61	402
Italy	212	571	1,162	1,361	4,489	8,436
Latvia	2	....	4	7	2	21
Lithuania	....	....	....	....	....	6
Netherlands	212	944	1,435	1,735	3,807	7,727
Norway	78	60	225	370	594	1,114
Poland	12	6	186	138	121	947
Portugal	13	127	194	130	799	1,058
Azores and Maderia	13	30	42	88	240	254
Roumania	2	....	3	18	....	12
Spain	39	226	731	498	1,872	5,391
Sweden	176	659	975	1,350	2,555	4,969
Switzerland	243	1,109	1,492	2,089	7,919	8,694
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	92	....	24	193	5	60
Yugoslavia	....	13	2	12	59	119
TOTAL EUROPE	3,151	8,345	18,477	21,313	49,995	98,203
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	....	....	....	....	16	32
Arabia	....	2,868	3,789	....	14,648	15,713
Belgian Congo	....	223	332	1	648	2,210
Burma*	63	....	1	221	....	4
China	206	461	110	1,516	3,786	1,472
Greenland	....	....	....	253	....	....
Egypt	22	253	5	349	410	468
Ethiopia	....	....	....	2	12	26
French Africa	19	3	195	40	104	340
French East Indies	23	....	....	139	....	....
French Guiana	....	....	....	....	....	....
French Oceania	....	5	....	....	443	12
French West Indies	....	....	....	1	....	....
Madagascar	2	1	....	33	8	22
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1	1	7	8	8	15
Iran	6	6	43	26	91	348
Iraq	5	12	101	71	50	1,108
Israel*	3	5	78	124	283	612
Jordan	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tripoli	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Italian Africa	....	....	....	....	....	3
Japan	388	1,245	946	2,723	6,232	7,116
Korea	....	18	....	1	35	....
Liberia	5	....	....	21	....	....
Morocco	....	....	5	35	153	465
Indonesia	15	99	78	338	338	591
Surinam	....	38	....	....	38	363
Netherlands Antilles	....	1,735	1,042	....	6,619	6,564
Philippines	11	318	486	275	3,550	6,447
Portuguese Africa	....	....	....	....	109	10
Portuguese Asia	....	....	....	1	....	....
Siam (Thailand)	1	8	218	9	948	1,499
Canary Islands	2	....	3	8	4	10
Spanish Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Syria	....	5	4,032	9	34	9,767
Turkey	....	116	131	64	597	1,124
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	706	7,420	11,602	5,923	39,164	56,341
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	39,307	204,743	288,634	285,217	1,373,607	2,019,615
TOTAL DOMESTIC IMPORTS	55,823	259,481	370,642	392,515	1,712,532	2,473,029

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*Included in the totals for "Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here to facilitate comparison with other years.

Demand For Tea and Coffee Is Related to Expanding Markets

Deputy Minister discussed trade in general during present complex period of rearmament at Annual Convention of Tea and Coffee Association of Canada—Canada provides market for sale of goods and services of over $20 billion a year, almost as large as that of France, with three times population of Canada.

BONDS of common interest in ever-increasing markets, with particular reference to the external trade of Canada, were examined by Wm. Frederick Bull, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, at the annual convention of the Tea and Coffee Association of Canada, held in Quebec City on September 19. "The countries that grow coffee and tea are expanding," Mr. Bull pointed out. "They need many products, from capital equipment to step up the rate of industrial growth to consumer goods to raise the domestic standard of living. One way of paying for increased imports of such commodities is to sell more indigenous products. Among these, tea and coffee rank high in a number of countries favoured by climate to grow these commodities. In turn, most of the countries that buy tea and coffee are themselves expanding. They need more tea and coffee to meet domestic requirements, and they welcome opportunities for two-way trade with nations who want to buy their surplus commodities."

In discussing this subject of growing markets, the Deputy Minister dealt with the effect of such growth on the tea and coffee trade and trade in general during this complex period of rearmament. "Canadians have become accustomed to the fact that they are blessed with resources, and have been experiencing a rate of industrial expansion hardly matched by any other country. Canada, with just over half of one per cent of the world's population, is a leading producer of such important strategic materials as nickel, asbestos, the platinum metals and newsprint. She is the world's second largest source of electric power, aluminum (from imported ore), zinc, gold, cadmium, selenium and probably of radium and uranium. This country is the third largest trading nation in the world, and holds a similar place in the production of wheat, silver and lumber. Canada ranks fourth in the output of cobalt, copper and lead.

Canada Best Customer of United States

"Because this country imports substantial quantities of raw materials and manufactured products, she is the best customer of a number of countries, including the United States. Canada produces a diversity of industrial products, and comes close to the stage of development reached in the United States and the United Kingdom, both of which have a much longer history of industrial expansion.

"The stage of Canadian economic development and the size of the market which this country now offers to both domestic and foreign traders have been reached with intermittent interruptions, but the most rapid growth in Canada's history has taken place between 1939 and 1951. In this period, our population has risen by 25 per cent, the number of persons working in remunerative civilian jobs by about 30 per cent. The average disposable income for a Canadian family of four is $4,000 or two and one-half times what it was in 1939. Even if allowance is made for rising price levels, which have been experienced in Canada as in other countries, the average family of four earns about one and one-half times as much in real terms as it did in 1939. And since the savings pattern has not changed very much, Canadians spent correspondingly more on consumer goods and services. All of this has been achieved with the Canadian working man being able to enjoy a greater amount of leisure than ever before. Average hours worked per week in manufacturing, for example, are now about 10 per cent below the practice prevailing in 1939. While increased defence needs may arrest this trend towards greater leisure, and in several key industries the number of hours worked is likely to increase, the productive capacity of the country is proving so great as to make possible increased production both for military and civilian purposes and greater voluntary leisure than before World War II.

Canada Provides $20 Billion Market

"Canada provides a market for the sale of goods and services of over $20 billion a year. This market is almost as large as that of France, a country with about three times Canada's population. In Canada, about every third person is working. Persons in civilian occupations involve 5·3 million, a record number for Canada. Unemployment is running at about 2 per cent of the labour force, or a minimum required for the maintenance of occupational and industrial mobility. Exports and imports of goods and services this year are likely to involve something like $11 billion, of which some $8½ billion may involve commodity trade alone. The Canadian capital expenditure program including resources development, industrial, utility and commercial expansion, housing, institutional and public facilities may involve an expenditure of $4½ billion, another Canadian record both in volume and value terms. In addition, defence expenditures of $1·7 billion are planned for the current fiscal year, the highest in Canada's peacetime history.

"This country has not been able to isolate itself from inflationary forces operating the world over. In fact, the Canadian Government's attitude has been that this would not be necessarily the wisest course for a country as dependent on world trade as Canada at a time when the rigours of all-out war are absent and many supplies are available in comparative abundance.

"One of the encouraging features in this period of rising prices has been the accompanying increase in incomes. This in turn has made it possible to maintain consumer spending at a very high level even though it must, of necessity, be a little lower than might have been feasible had there been no need to raise substantially Canadian defence spending. The experts in my Department tell me that, out of a gross national product for 1951 which may come close to $21 billion, we may be spending some $13½ billion on consumer goods and services. While most of the increase over last year will be due to higher prices, the significant point is that when all the dollars spent in 1951 on consumer goods and services are estimated next year it may be found that in volume terms the average Canadian was able to maintain his expenditures at the 1950 level.

Canada Between Great Britain and United States

"It is often said that Canada occupies a middle position between the United Kingdom and the United States. This is also true with regard to the tea and coffee business.

"British tea consumption is very high—about seven pounds per capita per annum. Then comes Canada with about four pounds. The United

States follows with less than one pound. In coffee, on the other hand, the United States is the leading country, with an estimated annual per capita consumption of eighteen to nineteen pounds. Canada is again in the middle with six pounds, while in Great Britain coffee is less popular and consumption involves a little over one pound per person per year. I mentioned earlier that in general the Canadian market has been growing more rapidly than the American market in the last decade. This is also true for the coffee and tea trade. Not only has Canada's population proportionately grown more quickly but also per capita consumption in this country has increased at a faster rate. This is particularly the case for coffee. In Canada per capita consumption between 1939 and 1950 has risen by 46 per cent and in the United States by 5 per cent. For tea the corresponding increases were 4 per cent and 1 per cent.

"Last year Canadian imports of tea involved about 55 million pounds amounting to $29 million. This is an increase of 27 per cent in volume over 1939. Of the $29 million spent by Canada on tea $14 million went to India, $12 million to Ceylon and the remaining $3 million to several other countries.

"Tea is India's most important export item to Canada, making up 38 per cent of her total exports to this country in 1950. The $14 million India earned by selling tea to Canada last year helped her to buy from us close to $11 million worth of locomotives and parts, $1½ million worth of automobiles, trucks and parts and about $1 million each worth of fertilizer and newsprint. India has recently purchased substantial quantities of wheat in Canada and this year we will exchange our major export crop of wheat for India's principal export to Canada—tea.

"Similarly for Ceylon, tea is the leading export commodity to Canada, involving in 1950, 66 per cent of her sales to us. The $12 million which Canadians paid for the tea helped Ceylon to buy some $4½ million worth of goods from this country, including flour, milk products, railway ties, newsprint and automobiles, trucks and parts. In addition, Ceylon had a handsome surplus on trading account with Canada, which helped to bolster the dollar reserves of sterling countries.

"Coffee imports into Canada in 1950 amounted to 84 million pounds, valued at $43 million. This is almost double the volume of what Canadians imported in 1939. Of the $43 million Canada paid for coffee imports, $18 million went to Brazil, $12 million to Colombia and the remaining $13 million mainly to countries in Central America.

"Coffee is one of the most important commodities in Canada's trade with Latin America, not only because of its value, but also because of the great number of countries which export this commodity to us.

"In many instances, Canada is the second largest market for coffee produced in the various countries of the Southern and Caribbean areas. The large earnings which accrue to these countries through exporting coffee to us have enabled them to maintain an active trade and a satisfactory balance of trade as well with Canada.

Preparedness is Principal Preoccupation of Canada

"The major factor influencing current economic developments is, of course, this country's preoccupation with increased military and industrial preparedness for security reasons. As the Canadian Government has pointed out, the present target calls for a three-year program involving some $5 billion for defence spending. This amount, as large as it appears by previous peacetime standards, reflects only the direct and most visible impact of defence. Besides the military program, a substantial proportion of Canadian expansion presently under way or contemplated is closely allied to the defence program. It manifests itself in the expansion of planned capacity in a large number of basic and manufacturing industries, from base metal mining and hydro developments to extending steel production and establishing new tool-making facilities. Further, as Canadian defence plans reach a mass production stage, much of the output is likely to increase not only because of domestic defence orders but also because of orders for other countries. For Canadian productive capacity goes far beyond national requirements. In World War II, for example, some two-thirds of defence production were made available to allied nations. With large defence requirements to be met in the next three years, civilian demand is likely to press heavily on some if not most resources available in the country. While problems of materials, manpower and price adjustments are likely to be with us over the next two or three years, the general outlook is for a growing market and this growth may be of the order of from 4 to 5 per cent of the gross national product in volume terms.

"Such a growth of the Canadian market, which is feasible of achievement, although it may not necessarily be achieved, will probably be a welcome indication to most businessmen. For there is nothing as conducive to increased sales as an expanding and prosperous economy.

"Canada's population is presently increasing by about 300,000 people a year, a little more than half by natural increase and little less than half by migration. This means an extra consumption of 1·2 million pounds of tea and 1·8 million pounds of coffee per year. In actual fact the increase in consumption is likely to be greater, because the per capita consumption has increased during most of the life of this generation.

General Attitude Towards Trade Outlined

"With some further growth of the Canadian market in sight, the question you might raise is: What is the government's attitude towards expanding trade in a period of rapid rearmament? Another question might be: How much or how little government control can we expect?

"As a civil servant, I cannot tell you what decisions the government might be making in this rapidly changing world of ours. But the economic policies which are currently being pursued in Canada provide some signs of the attitude of the government towards the two questions posed.

"As to trade in a defence economy, the government has indicated that it considers international exchange of commodities as an important means of increasing the supply of strategic materials and essential civilian goods where they are most needed. The importance which the Canadian Government has attached to this problem of increasing trade among nations, in spite of all the difficulties encountered in a period of rearmament, is indicated by the Canadian participation in tariff negotiations, the conclusion of trade agreements and the continuing discussions with trade-minded nations to encourage a freer flow of goods across borders. Also Canada has an annual international trade fair which is designed to emphasize the part played by this country both as a market for foreign goods and as a supplier of many items needed abroad.

"The first of these Trade Fairs was held in 1948. We have learned a lot about the administration of such ventures, and I think businessmen from all parts of Canada and from many countries of the world have learned something about the nature of our fair as a means of promoting down-to-earth business. For example, and coming very close to your own interests, I can recall the enthusiastic report we got from an exhibitor, two years ago, who sold coffee roasting machines to the tune of some pretty large figures. And we have dozens of equally satisfied exhibitors who have been in our Trade Fair year after year. Our plans for the fifth fair in June, 1952, are shaping up well. The department, at home and through our corps of 100 trade officers throughout the world, is bending every effort to make this our best fair to date, and we are leaving no stone unturned to ensure that Canadian interests, both exhibitors and buyers, are well represented. I take this opportunity, therefore, to express the hope that we will see your trades represented in the 1952 fair, and that many of you will attend and see for yourselves this contribution to trade promotion which we were the first to introduce into North America," Mr. Bull said.

France Imposes Restrictions on the Use of Nickel

Paris, August 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Stainless steel containing 2·5 per cent or more of nickel may not be used in any article, unless technical reasons make such use necessary. This regulation, which came into effect on August 3, is designed obviously to reserve scarce supplies of nickel for essential uses, and a long list of uses considered non-essential has been published. These particular prohibitions include all decorative applications, sanitary appliances, agricultural machinery (except where required to prevent rapid deterioration), grills, automobile bodies, furniture, household equipment, sporting goods, jewellery and musical instruments. Goods now in production may be completed during the next three months.

Canadian Asbestos Production Greatly Increased

Producers' shipments of asbestos by Canadian mining concerns in 1950 reached a new high of 875,300 tons valued at $65,854,600 against 574,900 tons at $39,746,100 in the preceding year, and compares with the previous peak of 716,800 tons worth $42,231,500 in 1948. The 1949 output was adversely affected by a labour strike which extended from February to June.

Fifteen establishments were engaged in asbestos mining in 1950, the same number as in the preceding year. These factories employed 5,552 persons who received $15,848,800 in salaries and wages against 4,053 employees whose salary and wage payments totalled $10,569,100 in 1949. Cost of materials used amounted to $7,707,100 against $4,668,900.

Shipments of all grades were higher in 1950 than in 1949, shorts amounting to 363,200 tons compared with 260,700, waste, stucco or plaster 175,700 tons compared with 106,000, paper stocks 106,400 tons compared with 65,000, spinning stocks 34,000 tons compared with 22,600, sand 30,300 tons compared with 13,000, and crude 904 tons compared with 652.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problems are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Trade Notes

BRAZIL

Subway Proposed for Rio de Janeiro

Rio de Janeiro, September 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The plans for the construction of a subway in Rio have been submitted to the Mayor by Engineer Jorge Burlamaqui and his Subway Commission. The plan includes three lines from the Central do Brazil Railway Station and running to Copacabana, Tijuca and Quinta da Boa Vista. The time required to complete the project is estimated at six years, and the commission has suggested financing the project by increasing present transportation rates by 10 and 20 centavos. It is expected that if the project is approved, work will begin on the tunnels in 1952 or 1953.

Caustic Soda to be Manufactured in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, September 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The Brazilian Government has approved the plan for the Companhia Nacional de Alcalis to manufacture about 150,000 tons per annum of caustic soda and by-products. The factory is to be built at Cabo Frio in the State of Rio and will be steam-equipped, using some 200,000 tons of Brazilian coal yearly. The scheme will now be studied by the Joint Brazilian-American Committee. In announcing approval of the enterprise, the President of the Republic invited other interests, both national and foreign, to consider the manufacture of caustic soda and to give special consideration to the use of cheap electric power.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Northern Rhodesian Trade With Japan Will Reach New High

Johannesburg, August 17, 1951.—(FTS)—According to a recent press report from Southern Rhodesia, trade between that colony and Japan will reach its highest proportions since the war during the current financial year. For the twelve months ending June 30, 1952, the government has made available Japanese currency equivalent to £750,000. Of this £485,000 will be spent on cement, £80,000 on iron and steel and £155,000 on piecegoods, leaving £30,000 to be held in reserve. For the first time since trade between the two countries was resumed, ready-made Japanese clothing will be allowed into the colony. One of the objects of this move is to make available to the lower income groups cheaper clothing than can be made from British materials.

Northern Rhodesia Will Develop Fifth Great Copper Mine

Johannesburg, August 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Establishment of a fifth great copper mine in Northern Rhodesia has been announced as a result of the provision by the Economic Corporation Administration of funds totalling £3 million for its development. Production is expected to start in five years' time, and when the mine is in full operation it will yield in the neighbourhood of 16,000 long tons of copper and 50,000 lbs. of cobalt per year. Ore reserves, as at present estimated, will average 5·23 per cent copper and 0·25 per cent cobalt. The announcement has been received in Northern Rhodesia as the greatest step in the Colony's development for many years.

PORTUGAL

Portuguese Shipyards Active

Lisbon, July 27, 1951.—(FTS)—New ship construction continues very active in Portugal. On the ways at present are: one 10,500-ton tanker; two trawlers of just over 2,000 tons and one of 1,500 tons to augment the codfishing fleet; while seven 510-ton trawlers are also being built for the fresh fish fleet fishing on the high seas.

A hospital ship of 4,800 tons is also being built for the codfishing fleet, along with two ocean going tugs, powered with 1,200 h.p. engines each.

Portugal Increases Production of Electrical Material

Lisbon, July 27, 1951.—(FTS)—With the extending use and lower cost of hydro-electric power, the utilization of electrical equipment is expanding and new industries are springing up within the country to meet this demand. Local industry can now supply practically the entire demand for transformers, switchboard material, motors, wires and cables in the small and medium ranges.

The production of electric motors from ⅛ to 50 h.p. is now sufficient for local needs and with the installation of new plants, the prices of motors have decreased in varying degrees by 10 per cent to as much as 40 per cent.

SCOTLAND

Scotland May Have New Agricultural Machinery Factory

London, August 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The British subsidiary of John Deere & Co., of the United States and Canada, has been discussing preliminary arrangements regarding layout plans for an agricultural machinery factory to be erected in Kilbride, Ayrshire. It is hoped this factory will provide employment for more than 3,000 persons.

New Chemical Industry Plant Completed in Scotland

London, August 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The new £25 million chemical plant which has just been completed at Grangemouth is a joint venture by Distillers Company Ltd. and Anglo Iranian Oil Co. Ltd. It will produce substances, which will ultimately emerge as plastics, synthetic rubber, detergents, fumigants, solvents, glycol, anti-freeze, adhesives, explosives, nylon, and other synthetic fibres which at the present time scarcely have a name.

Scrap Iron Shortage in Scotland

London, August 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Prospects of increasing steel output in Scotland are not very bright while scrap and iron ore supplies remain at present levels. Hopes that had been entertained of improved supplies of scrap from Germany were shattered by a recent report from that country which practically closed the door to any increased shipments to Scotland. If this position continues, Scottish steel production will decline below the 80 per cent of capacity level recently prevailing.

SOUTH AFRICA

South African Foreign Exchange Resources Decline

Cape Town, August 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Depletion of South Africa's foreign currency reserves was accelerated in the week ending August 24, with foreign bill credits of the Reserve Bank declining by £3·5 million to £66·2 million. Foreign credits, mainly sterling, have decreased in the last two months by about £23 million, but currency and gold reserves still exceed £140 million. With £100 million frequently mentioned as an irreducible minimum of foreign credits, a "wait and see" policy on new import control measures can be continued for at least three months even if the current rate of decline be continued.

Bank Credit in South Africa at New Peak

Cape Town, August 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Despite the statement by the Minister of Finance calling for curtailment of consumer credit in South Africa, total loans and discounts by commercial banks during the second quarter increased by nearly £21 million during the quarter to a new high of £182·4 million.

South African Retail Trade Less Buoyant

Cape Town, August 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The South African retail trade has lost much of the buoyancy which characterized the earlier months of the year. The contraction is in part seasonal and sales figures generally exceed those for the corresponding period of last year. Consumer buying is increasingly being restricted to essentials by the continued rise in prices. Stocks are being cleared less rapidly. This, coupled with heavy arrivals of overseas goods, has resulted in overstocking and an increased demand for credit facilities.

Business Activity in South Africa Records Decline in June

Cape Town, August 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The index of business activity compiled by the Standard Bank of South Africa records a minor seasonal decline in June. Emphasizing the difficulties of the period, bank debits to individual accounts have risen by eighteen per cent during the month and have reached a record total of £818·3 million. The mid-year figure for note issue in circulation increased by £921,000 to a new record of £78·4 million, while deposits with commercial banks declined by a further £5 million to £372·6 million.

Major Irrigation Project Formulated in South Africa

Cape Town, August 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Plans are well developed for the conservation of the "run-off" from the Orange River which carries twenty per cent of all water in South Africa to the sea.

The projected development, at a cost of £18 million, proposes to divert one million acre feet of water a year from the Orange River for the irrigation of 220,000 acres in the Fish and Sunday River Valleys. A major feat in connection with the project will be the completion of a fifty-mile underground tunnel between the Orange and Fish drainage basins.

Sugar Production in South Africa Increased

Cape Town, August 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The annual production of sugar in South Africa, which amounted to 40,000 tons in 1900, had risen to 100,000 tons by the beginning of World War I, to 440,560 tons in 1946 and to 685,798 tons in 1950-51. In this latest year, consumption in the Union amounted to 602,353 tons.

Increase in consumption by 125,000 tons in the two years 1946 and 1947 resulted in a five-year suspension of the quotas determined under the International Sugar Agreement.

Despite the uncertainties of the international trend in sugar price and the sharply increasing costs of production, retail price of domestic sugar is 4½d. per lb. as against 10½d. per lb. based on the international level of price plus freight costs of delivery to this country.

SPAIN

Spanish Zinc Production Higher

Madrid, September 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The average yearly production of zinc ore for the period 1930-35 was, according to an official report, 91,921 tons, whereas last year's output reached 116,131 tons, or 24,356 tons over the 1949 production. The province of Santander produced 92 per cent of the total.

Spanish Caustic Soda Production Figure Announced

Madrid, September 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Caustic soda production in 1950 reached 69,483 metric tons, according to official statistics.

Spain to Have Kraft Paper Plant

Madrid, September 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Press reports state that the government has given permission for the installation of a new plant for the manufacture of kraft paper, which will be the first of its kind in Spain. Paper will be manufactured at the rate of 10-15 tons per day and will be of a special quality for wrapping different kinds of goods, and for manufacturing into bags for cement, gypsum, fruits and other commodities with the object of doing away with the costly jute sacks. Only Spanish wood pulp will be employed in the manufacture of this paper.

Spain Expects Good Chickpea Crop

Madrid, September 3, 1951.—(FTS)—According to press reports, the general impressions of this year's crop of chickpeas in the southern half of Spain are very optimistic. The estimates place the crop at approximately 175,000 tons. Similar perspectives are presented by the new crop of beans, lentils and unhulled rice. The present crop of lentils is placed at 30,000 tons and that of unhulled rice at 280,000 tons. Rice has been derationed this year in accordance with a recent government decree.

Spain to Have Television

Madrid, August 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Television will be in operation in Spain in the not too distant future, it is learned from official circles. In this connection, "El Economista" writes that an old-established lamp factory, "S.E. de Lamparas Electricas Z", is about to begin the manufacture of domestic television sets, with a yearly production of 20,000 complete units.

Cellulose Factory Building in Spain

Madrid, August 8, 1951.—(FTS)—A new cellulose factory is about to be set up in Alboraya, province of Valencia, with a yearly output of 400 tons of cellulose per annum, according to an official report.

Spain Leading Eucalyptus Oil Exporter to United States

Madrid, August 8, 1951.—(FTS)—According to an official report, Spain was the number one supplier of eucalyptus oil to the United States market, representing 36 per cent of the total United States imports of this commodity.

Antimony Production in Spain Reached New High

Madrid, August 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Production of antimony reached the highest figures in 1950, mainly due to the development of the mines in Spanish Morocco, official reports state. From a yearly average of 249 tons for the five-year period of 1931-35, production rose to 264 tons in 1940, maintaining a yearly increase until, in 1950, the record figure of 1,275 tons was attained.

Spanish Cereal Crop Best in Fifty Years

Madrid, August 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The present crop situation cannot be more favourable, the Minister of Agriculture stated in a recent press interview. On the whole, the cereal crop is termed as the best that Spain has had in the present century. A decree has been published allowing the decontrol and free sale of chickpeas, beans and lentils. Barley, oats, beans and peas may be used for cattlefeed. The editors of a usually reliable agricultural journal are of the opinion that Spain will be self-sufficient in wheat for the next year.

SWITZERLAND

Swiss Chocolate Industry Developing Favourably

Berne, August 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The Swiss chocolate industry, consisting of 39 manufacturing establishments, is continuing to develop favourably, although not at the record rate of the majority of other Swiss industries. In the first half of 1951, exports of chocolate were valued at

6·9 million francs, compared with 3·7 million francs in the corresponding period in 1950, and 5·6 million francs in the second half of that year. Exports for the full year 1949 were valued at only 8·3 million francs. It should be noted, however, that the 1951 exports are still substantially smaller than those which were recorded in the record years 1929 and 1930. In spite of the marked increases in the cost of raw materials for the manufacture of chocolate (mainly cocoa, milk and sugar), the industry has only increased its prices, on the average, by 25 per cent.

Swiss Motor Vehicle Imports Reach Record Level

Berne, August 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Reflecting the very high level of economic activity in Switzerland, imports of motor vehicles in the first half of 1951 reached record levels. With a value of 117 million francs, 21,265 vehicles were imported, compared with 17,727 automobiles worth 92 million francs in the corresponding period of 1950. This increase in imports is more than accounted for by greatly enlarged shipments from Germany, 8,115 vehicles compared with 4,106 vehicles last year. The other important suppliers of automobiles to Switzerland, the United States, France, the United Kingdom and Italy, maintained their exports at about the same level as in the first half of 1950. Canada, as a small supplier to the Swiss market, exported 114 vehicles in the first half of this year, down from 176 in 1950. The demand for the small, economically operated vehicle produced by Germany has been increasing rapidly in this country, and is likely to continue to be the most popular automobile in Switzerland.

TRINIDAD

Trinidad Will Subscribe to West Indies Meteorological Service

Port of Spain, August 24, 1951.—(FTS)—As one of the signatories to the report of the British Caribbean Meteorological Conference, which recommended the establishment of a British Caribbean Meteorological Service, Trinidad has agreed to subscribe $20,000 annually to support the organization.

Trinidad Cost of Living Index Jumps Five Points in August

Port of Spain, August 24, 1951.—(FTS)—A five point jump in Trinidad's cost of living index, at August 1, from 235 to 240 (1935=100) has been announced by the Statistical Department. Average increase on food prices was 173 per cent, and on all items 140 per cent.

Establishment of Cement Industry Being Negotiated in Trinidad

Port of Spain, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The Soconusco Quarries and Development Company of Trinidad is negotiating with American and European contractors for the establishment of a BWI $3 million cement plant in this colony. Soconusco hold a 600-acre site near Port of Spain containing material which tests in England have shown to be capable of producing a high grade product, equal in quality to the best Portland cement. The plant would produce an estimated 50,000 tons of cement a year. Meanwhile, negotiations have been going on between the Trinidad Government and the Colonial Development Corporation since early 1950 for the establishment of a BWI $7 million plant. The C.D.C. proposes to form a company in Trinidad with the Rugby Portland Cement Company which would have sole manufacturing and importing rights for ordinary Portland cement for a period of twenty years. This plant would be situated in south Trinidad and have a production of 80,000 tons annually.

Trinidad Plans Rice Expansion Program

Port of Spain, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The sum of $98,000 has been voted by the government for acquisition of lands in the Caroni Swamp area of Trinidad. The Trinidad Government is planning to erect an embankment in the swamp at a cost of some $150,000 in order to bring approximately 1,500 acres of this land under rice cultivation as part of its Rice Expansion Program. It is estimated that the entire program will cost $266,000 during the period 1951 to 1953.

Trinidad Rejects West Indian Rice Conference Proposal

Port of Spain, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The Trinidad Government has rejected a recommendation put forward by the recent West Indian Rice Conference for a new agreement with the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board, when the present agreement expires at the end of 1951. Although no official statement was made by the Conference it is generally believed that it recommended payment of a higher price to the Rice Marketing Board from January 1, 1952. The terms of the present contract specify that, if there is no agreement reached between the contracting parties, the price to be paid for the next three years should be submitted to arbitration.

New Blood Plasma Substitute from Cane Sugar Discovered

Port of Spain, August 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chief of the new Sugar Research Laboratory of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad announced recently that a discovery by the Chemical Laboratories of Birmingham University has resulted in the development of a blood plasma substitute made from cane sugar. The substance can be stored in the tropics without refrigeration. Great possibilities for the betterment of peoples in tropical countries and for commercial development of the process in these countries is foreseen. The possibility of establishing a processing plant in Trinidad is now under consideration.

UNITED KINGDOM

United Kingdom Steel Prices Increased

London, August 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Rises in the controlled maximum prices of iron and steel, ranging from 20 to 25 per cent on leading items, have been announced. The Ministry of Supply explained that these increases are necessary because of (1) a sharp rise in the prices of imports of iron ore, scrap, pig iron and semi-manufactured steel; and (2) recent increases in costs in the United Kingdom, including increases in wages, transport, scrap and fuel costs. United Kingdom prices will, it is claimed, continue in the main to be lower than corresponding domestic prices in other countries.

United Kingdom Exports to Canada in July Break Record

London, August 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports from the United Kingdom to Canada in July reached the record total of £15·6 million, more than £1 million above the previous record reached in November, 1950, and 15 per cent more than the average for the second quarter. This high value brought total United Kingdom exports to North America in July to £28 million, or 20 per cent over the rate for the first half of this year. Exports to the United States were maintained at the rate for the second quarter, £12·4 million.

Total United Kingdom exports in July amounted to £222 million, which was about seven per cent above the average for the first half of the year. There was, however, a decline of £8 million from the high levels of April and May. The value of exports in the first seven months of this year was equivalent to an annual rate of 16 per cent above last year's.

Imports in July, although slightly below those of June, reached the high total of £359 million. The excess of imports over exports in July was £127 million, compared with £150 million in June.

VENEZUELA

Oil Company Will Produce Paraffin in Eastern Venezuela

Caracas, August 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The Phillips Oil Company has commenced the construction of a refinery, at a cost of Bs.12,000,000, for the production of paraffin. The entire local consumption of 5,000,000 kilograms per year will be supplied by the company and further imports will not be necessary. The crude petroleum produced by Phillips Oil Company will be utilized. Recent tests have demonstrated the excellent quality of the Venezuelan paraffin for the manufacture of candles, which will constitute the main use of this product.

Venezuelan Line Purchases New Motor Ship

Caracas, August 27, 1951.—(FTS)—Compañia Venezolana de Navegación has purchased a new Italian built motor ship of 4,000 tons displacement. This ship will be used on the La Guaira-New York route, due to the increased demand for cargo space. Additional ships may also be purchased. The new vessel will enter service on or before September 30.

Sears Roebuck will Expand in Venezuela

Caracas, August 27, 1951.—(FTS)—Sears Roebuck & Co. will open their second retail store in Venezuela this month in Puerto La Cruz, the port of Barcelona, 200 miles east of Caracas. A trading area with a population of approximately 103,800 will be served from a modern store offering a complete range of merchandise. The first Sears Roebuck store was opened in March, 1950 in Caracas, and a third is now being constructed in Maracaibo.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade
Brampton—Chamber of Commerce
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Chamber of Commerce
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce with the Canadian Liaison to Japan since January, 1949, has arrived home on leave and will commence a tour of Canada in Toronto on October 1.

Toronto—October 1-10
Hamilton—October 11
St. Catharines-Welland—October 12
London—October 13
Windsor-Walkerville—October 15
Montreal—October 17-27
Quebec City—October 29

T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, since November, 1945, has returned home and completed a tour of Eastern Canada on June 23. He commenced a tour of Western Canada in Vancouver on September 4.

Montreal—October 1-9

Foreign Trade Service Directories

The list of Canadian Government Trade Commissioners, formerly reproduced in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be published henceforth once a month, appearing in the last issue of every month.

The Head Office Directory and the list of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, which formerly appeared once a month, will be published henceforth once a quarter, in the last issues of September, December, March and June.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Health Certificates Required for Fish Shipped to Argentina

Buenos Aires, September 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Salted and dried fish imported into Argentina must henceforth be covered by a health certificate from the country of origin, in accordance with a directive just issued by the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture. Moreover, the fish must be packed in boxes lined with either greased paper or tin and their weight must not exceed 50 kilograms.

Cuba and Germany Sign Trade Agreement

Havana, September 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Cuba and Western Germany signed a new trade agreement at Bonn to become effective on October 19. It provides for reduction in Cuban duties on about 100 tariff items in return for which Germany guarantees to purchase specified amounts of Cuban goods during the next three years.

About one-third of the tariff reductions accorded by Cuba to Germany were also included in the trade agreement between Great Britain and Cuba details of which were given in *Foreign Trade* of September 1. Of the remaining items, there are some new reductions of interest to Canada including those on iron or steel wire and wire gauze, iron or steel pipes, zinc and lead pipe, shot and other unspecified articles, unmounted optical crystals, electric lamp bulbs, carbon electrodes, writing paper, cigarette paper and wall paper. On all the foregoing products the preference previously enjoyed by the United States has been eliminated, except that in most cases a surtax of one-fifth of the duty, from which United States goods are exempt, continues to apply to German products. The reduction accorded to Germany will automatically be extended to Canada under the most-favoured-nation provision of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

On its part, Germany undertakes to facilitate the acquisition of Cuban products, through normal trade channels, of a minimum of $35 million worth of Cuban products in each of the years 1951, 1952 and 1953, of which $29 million shall be for the purchase of sugar and $6 million for the purchase of other specified Cuban products.

United States Table Potato Quota Increased

Washington, September 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bureau of Customs announced on September 22 that the tariff rate quota of 1,000,000 bushels of 60 pounds each of white or Irish potatoes, other than certified seed, entitled to entry at 37½ cents per 100 pounds for the 12-month period beginning September 15, 1951, has been increased to 4,160,000 bushels. Imports in excess of the quota are subject to a duty of 75 cents per 100 pounds.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade prescribes that if for any calendar year the United States production of white or Irish potatoes, including seed potatoes, as estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture as of September 1, is less than 350,000,000 bushels, the tariff rate quota for the 12-month period beginning on September 15 of that year is increased by a quantity equal to the amount by which such estimated production is less than 350,000,000 bushels. The estimate of the production of white or Irish potatoes in the United States for the calendar year

1951 made by the United States Department of Agriculture as of September 1, 1951, was 346,840,000 bushels, which is 3,160,000 bushels less than 350,000,000 bushels.

Venezuela Imposes Further Controls on Poultry Imports

Caracas, September 11, 1951.—(FTS)—Due to a recent outbreak of Avion Newcastle disease, the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture has prohibited, effective September 11, the importation of frozen poultry unless all offal, edible and otherwise, has been removed. In addition, the importation of edible offal of all poultry has been entirely forbidden.

It is still necessary to obtain a prior import licence from both the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Supply Commission to import frozen dressed poultry.

Venezuela Alters Powdered Milk Import Ratio

Caracas, September 12, 1951.—(FTS)—An official notice of the Ministry of Development, dated August 31, advises all importers that, as from October 1, the purchase of one unit of Venezuelan powdered milk will allow the duty-free importation of 18 units of foreign milk powder. The former ratio was 1 to 12 but it has been increased due to continuing low domestic production.

New Zealand Invites Tenders on Electrical Equipment

Wellington, September 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department invites tenders for the following electrical equipment:

Contract No. 189—500 mva 11,00-volt switchgear of the duplicate busbar indoor metal-clad draw-out type and accessories, for Islington Substation.

Tenders close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4 p.m. on November 27, 1951.

(Editor's Note.—Copies of specifications for this equipment are available from the office of the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, 609 Sun Life Building, Montreal.)

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Sept. 24	Nominal Quotations Oct. 1
Argentina	Peso	Basic	·2977	·2110	·2109
		Free	·2085	·0733	·0739
Austria	Schilling	Export	....	·0494	·0493
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·3620	2·3615
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0210	·0210
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0176	·0176
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6154	·6152
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0570	·0570
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	....	....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2216	·2215
Chile	Peso	....	·0233	·0135	·0135
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·4246	·4245
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1883	·1883
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0550	1·0547
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0211	·0211
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1527	·1527
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0550	1·0547
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0639	·0640
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·0295	3·0286
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4220	·4219
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·6613	2·6605
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0046	·0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0060	·0060
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0166	·0166
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2512	·2511
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0550	1·0547
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2110	·2109
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5275	·5273
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1846	·1846
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0648	·0647
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2216	·2215
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	....	....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·9525	2·9518
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9525	2·9518
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2.9525	2·9518
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9525	2·9518
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	....	....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	....	....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1220	·1219
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2776	·2775
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5594	·5593
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·9525	2·9518
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2110	·2109
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1477	·1477
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3189	·3188
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0550	1·0547
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	....	....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0712	·0712
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5275	·5273
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0366	·0365
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3446	·3445
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0968	·0968
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2040	·2039
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2422	·2422
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	....	....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3768	·3767
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4,0300	2·9525	2·9518
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9525	2·9518
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0550	1·0547
Uruguay	Peso	....	·6583	·6945	·6943
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3149	·3148
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	....	....

* September 17, 1949.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, primarily pertaining to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from Infomation Division, Depatment of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipments to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canadian trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade:* Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

Discuss Your Problems with

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COVER SUBJECT—One of the heaviest "lifts" ever landed at a Canadian port, this 150-ton stator, comprising part of a steam turbo alternator ordered by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, was discharged at Sorel, Que., where there is a sheerlegs crane tested for this weight. Other equipment was unloaded in Montreal, where it could be handled by the 75-ton crane operated by the National Harbours Board. Seven complete alternators, for installation in plants at Toronto and Windsor, Ont., were involved in the order, representing an aggregate gross weight of between 3,500 and 4,000 tons. C. A. Parsons & Company, Limited, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, supplied four machines of 100,000 kilowatts for the Toronto plant, and the English Electric Company, Limited, of Stafford, three machines of 60,000 kilowatts for the Windsor plant. Other details may be found on page 522 of this issue of Foreign Trade.

Photo by Newcastle Chronicle and Journal.

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Manufacturing Industry Grows Phenomenally in South Africa

Growth has brought much greater dependence on imports of raw materials—Higher average prices received for mining products, especially gold—Value of agricultural production increased—Wool prices much higher.

By Blair Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

JOHANNESBURG.—The phenomenal growth in the Union of South Africa's manufacturing industry during the past two or three years has brought with it a much greater dependence upon imports of raw materials, so many of which are highly priced and difficult to obtain. Nonetheless, the development is gaining ground and it would appear that, with the protection afforded by import control and encouraged by the tacit assurance of the government that economic infant industries will not be allowed to languish, still greater industrial expansion can be expected. Reports of the establishment of new factories and of extensions to existing factories are continually appearing. Apart from the long established lines of footwear, clothing, motor cars, building materials, etc., a very wide range of locally made products, from machinery to razor blades, is now on the market. Unfortunately there is no official list of products or statistics of production available.

Indices of employment perhaps provide the next best indication of manufacturing activities. These show that following a declining tendency during the second half of 1949 a fairly steady upward trend ensued in 1950. Considering the increase in prices of manufactured goods in 1950, it follows that there occurred a substantial increase in output values. This improvement has continued into 1951. Levels of production are being well maintained in all sections of industry, although manufacturers continue to have difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies of certain important raw materials. Particularly scarce are steel, non-ferrous metals, paper, woodpulp products, timber, building materials and ingredients for paints. The continued rise in prices of most raw materials presents a serious problem and may seriously affect production.

The importance of secondary industry in South Africa's export trade, while growing, is still far from the point where exports of manufactured goods may be regarded as valued earners of foreign exchange. The total Union and South West Africa exports of products (exclusive of re-exports and processed gold) increased from £120·9 million in 1948, to £193·1 million in 1950, an increase of £72·2 million. Leaving out wines, spirits, dried and canned fruit, etc., which are really primary products, manufactured goods accounted for about £16·5 million of the increase. The goods exported, mainly to the Rhodesias and the Middle East, included clothing, fibres, yarns, agricultural implements and machinery, iron and steel, electrical cable, motor cars and trucks, drugs and chemicals, footwear, tires and tubes, wooden manufactures, books, paper, stationery, fancy goods and explosives.

Considerable Step-up in Mining Activity

Mining operations during 1950, compared with those for the previous year, showed a considerable step-up in activity. Both in employment of labour and physical output the records show appreciable increases in the more important minerals. In addition, higher average prices ruled

South Africa—Furniture factory in Johannesburg.
South African Railway Photo.

throughout the year, This was especially the case with gold, it being the first full year that gold was produced at the enhanced value following the devaluation of the South African pound. Mainly as the result of this, the Union's total mineral output rose in 1950 to the record level of £189·5 million. The 1949 figure (3½ months of devaluation) was £146 million.

Despite a small reduction in the quantity produced the value of gold output in 1950 reached £144·8 million, compared with £114·9 million in 1949. The quantities were respectively 11,664,000 and 11,705,000 fine ounces. Because of the high price more ore was actually treated in 1950 than in 1949.

Ever to the forefront in gold mining and political circles is the question of the price of gold in relation to other commodities, all of which have increased in value over the years. Another concern is the very high cost of mining operations which is still going up as the result of rising costs of equipment and labour. According to reliable interests, while South Africa benefited by devaluation to a good degree during 1949 and 1950, it now appears that this improvement has come to an end, devaluation having produced its full effect. In other words the cost of operation has caught up with the increase in value.

Production of gold by the main producers during the first five months of the current year amounted to 4,729,345 fine ounces, the value of which was £58,702,993. The output for the same period last year was 4,859,353 fine ounces, valued at £60,316,719.

First of New Orange Free State Gold Mines in Production

It is of interest to note that on June 30, 1951, the first of the Orange Free State gold mines, under development for some years, went into production. This is an historical date, and comes five years after the opening of the area and twenty years after the borehole was sunk. Twelve other mines in the area, being developed by private enterprise aided by overseas capital, should reach the production stage during the next ten years. The expanded production of gold which these new mines will introduce in the Union will mean a great deal to the nation's economy.

Coal production in 1950, at 28,727,000 tons, showed an improvement over 1949 of 1,158,000 tons to a value of £14·8 million. Exports in 1950, including bunkers, totalled 3,202,954 short tons.

Production of all other base minerals combined increased in 1950 from £11·6 million to £16·6 million. Diamond output also showed a substantial increase.

Value of Agricultural Production Increased

The gross value of agricultural production increased from about £179 million in the 1948-49 season to about £203 million in 1949-50, or about 13·4 per cent, according to a report by the Department of Agriculture. Since the price index for agricultural products advanced approximately 15 per cent during the same period, the physical volume of production remained approximately at the same level as that in 1948-49.

As the figures given above are for production years ending June 30, they do not reflect the very high value of the wool clip during the second half of 1950. Thus, for the calendar year 1950 the increase in overall value of production (not estimated yet) showed a much greater increase than 13·4 per cent.

The 1950-51 harvest of wheat, 6,202,000 bags, was the largest produced by the Union since 1943, when a crop of 6,244,000 bags was taken. The latest crop will meet approximately 75 per cent of requirements. In view of the large acreage sown this year and the favourable weather enjoyed so far, the 1951-52 harvest should equal if not better last season's heavy yield.

The 1950 crop of citrus fruits was the largest yet marketed by the Union. Exports totalled 4,626,091 cases, bringing a gross return of £7,692,562. Production in 1951 so far is showing the effect of drought conditions in the Transvaal. Exports to the beginning of June this year total 461,024 cases (about 70 lbs. each), compared with 802,367 cases to the same date last year. It should be noted that the export season this year started later than usual.

Deciduous fruit exports during the current season are falling short of the corresponding 1950 totals, except in nectarines, peaches and pineapples. The total so far is 35,845 short tons, compared with 43,647 tons for the same period last year. The decline shows the adverse effects of the unfavourable weather experienced during 1950 on the production of exportable grades of fruit.

Estimates of the current season's production of sugar are not yet available. Last season's record output of 685,798 short tons, however, is not likely to be equalled, owing to drought conditions during the past six months or so.

Wool Prices Much Higher

Final figures for the 1950-51 wool season show that the total sales amounted to £90,818,391. The total value for the previous clip was £38,527,046. A greater weight of wool was sold last season than in the 1949-50 season, and the average price was 95·79d. per pound, compared with the previous average of 42·5d.

Exports of the various forms of wool during the period July, 1950, to May, 1951, were as follows: grease, 169,117,021 lbs.; scoured, 19,786,343 lbs.; tops, 2,944,927 lbs.; noils, 533,652 lbs.

Wattle bark deliveries from growers in Natal are less than at this date last year, owing to dry weather. Extract factories are being enlarged in view of a considerable expansion of plantations that has taken place during the past few years. Exports of wattle products in 1950 totalled in value £4,368,826, bark £982,809 and extract £3,386,017. For the period January to March, 1951, the relative figures are £1,512,688, £189,430 and £1,323,258.

Indian Textile Exports Curtailed By High Duties and Low Quotas

Increasing Japanese competition is further complication—Special concessions granted to mills formerly unable or unwilling to export —Exporters, primarily responsible for developing markets, received allocation of only nine per cent of previous year's exports.

By Robert F. Renwick, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada

BOMBAY.—Unable to obtain sufficiently large export quotas to maintain the interest of their customers, or to keep their staff occupied, numbers of Bombay textile export firms are currently seeking new lines of activity. The imposition of an export duty of 25 per cent and the difficulties of obtaining deliveries from the mills during the life of their contracts pose additional problems, which are further complicated by increasing Japanese competition. Export houses have been mainly responsible for building up India's important textile trade as mills have participated directly to a limited extent only. However, it is the actual manufacturers who are now in a more favourable position to obtain the limited export business possible.

Textiles were India's second most important export in 1950, earning Rs.1,200 million of a total of Rs.5,220 million of foreign exchange. In the current year, 950 million yards are scheduled for export, of which 760 million yards were licensed last year on a free licensing basis to both mills and exporters. In order to provide adequate supplies of cloth at controlled prices to the domestic market, a total ban on further export licensing was imposed in January. The procedure for distributing the balance of the export quota, amounting to 190 million yards, was announced in the middle of May as follows:

	million yards
"Uneconomical Mills" allowed to export	15
Postwar mills	10
Mills which by direct exports have already established their products in overseas markets	20
Mills in proportion to quantities delivered by them to exporters for overseas shipment in 1950	40
Established exporters	57
To new export firms for shipment to Pakistan	20
Quota to be allocated later in the year	28
Total export quota	190

The announcement of this allocation, particularly the concession to mills which formerly were themselves unable or unwilling to export, severely jolted the cloth trade and received widespread attention from the local press and trade associations. Exporters who had been primarily responsible for developing export markets had to be content with an allocation amounting to only 9 per cent of their previous year's exports.

Mills established after the war were receiving concessions in the form of special rates of depreciation. Those coming into production after

April 1, 1948, were also exempted from income tax up to 6 per cent of capital employed, but even with these concessions they had not made direct exports, finding it more profitable to sell on the home market or ship through firms with overseas connections. Later it was announced that established exporters would be allocated the 28 million yards remaining in the total quota. However, those mills which received their allotment early in the program were able to arrange for shipments through exporters and, according to reports, received as much as a rupee per yard consideration for the export quota.

This lucrative business received a setback with the imposition on June 1, of a 25 per cent ad valorem export duty on coarse and medium cloth. Premium rates for export licences fell from the peak level to four annas per yard and lower, as a result of large cancellations of orders and shrinkage in fresh inquiries. On April 1, the "Budget" provided for a 10 per cent export duty on coarse and medium varieties, which the trade took in its stride due to rising markets. But the enhancement of this duty, to a total of 25 per cent, coming at a time when world prices were receding from record levels, very nearly priced Indian mill cloth out of important markets. Singapore traders, who had made substantial purchases of Indian textiles towards the end of 1950, were able to undersell Bombay exporters in their own markets, particularly Pakistan.

Overseas Buyers Consider Treatment Unfair

Since last April mills have been permitted to pack only 10 per cent of their monthly production for export. Some consideration is apparently being given to raising this to 20 per cent to enable export quotas to be filled before the end of the year, but at the present allowable rate it will take that long to fulfil existing commitments. At present overseas buyers consider they have been unfairly treated as delivery of goods has been withheld, and the increased export duty has been made applicable to the delayed shipments. Now, in addition to the impossibility of mills being able to quote firm deliveries, the majority of buyers are not prepared to book new business subject to "the export packing restrictions being relaxed or lifted". Therefore Bombay has good cause to become increasingly nervous about Japanese competition. Reports from Japan indicate that with the aid of a substantial supply of American cotton, Japan proposes to achieve an export target of 465 million square yards to the sterling area, as compared with 310 million square yards exported last year. India's markets in East and West Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Aden, Malaya, Pakistan and Ceylon will be affected. Even the United Kingdom itself will buy 160 million square yards as opposed to 84·7 million square yards last year.

In the case of medium and coarse counts, export prices still obtain a premium over domestic fixed rates, but it was not possible for exporters to act promptly on their allotments as it was decided that a large proportion of the total quota, amounting to 64 million yards, was first to be licensed for shipment to Pakistan, Afghanistan and Indonesia. These countries, it turned out, were not really interested. Six weeks passed during which it was not possible to book any business with other destinations and at a time when world prices were softening. Finally, after an attempt was made, for a time, to give an export quota for these destinations to anyone who could book an order, the quota was allowed to be diverted to other destinations. However, here again resistance is being encountered to current prices and the enhanced duty. Over the past three months exports from Bombay have slumped heavily and foreign buyers are now more anxious to cancel orders and allow their unused credits to lapse, than to fulfil commitments. The aim of ensuring plentiful supplies of cloth to the domestic consumer has been attained, but many Indians still cannot afford present day prices. Expectations are that exporters will be called upon to start another export drive before many months have passed. In the meantime, the necessity of giving priority to those countries which have bilateral trade pacts with India does little to ameliorate the difficulties of those firms endeavouring to maintain their foreign connections.

Australian Hosiery and Knitwear Industry Hit by Shortage of Labour and Materials

Country has sufficient plant capacity to meet entire needs of population—Output curtailed due to shortages—Imports of many lines continue in substantial volume—Exports have dropped to fraction of former volume.

By F. W. Fraser, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

MELBOURNE.—Apart from a limited range of specialties imported from abroad, the Australian hosiery and knitwear industry has sufficient plant capacity to meet the entire needs of the population, according to a survey of the industry by the Division of Industrial Development.

Owing to labour, power and material shortages with which the country has been faced during recent years, however, many plants are not working to capacity, and imports of many lines continue in substantial volume.

The manufacture of knitted goods in Australia was first started during the first world war, and for some years the industry passed through difficult times. With the imposition of substantial tariff protection in the late 1920's it received a new lease of life. From then on, the industry has developed and expanded until today there are 465 factories within the Commonwealth, chiefly in Victoria, employing more than 21,000 persons. With the anticipated growth in population, and sheltered by a protective tariff, the long-term outlook for the industry seems good.

Estimated current demand for men's half hose is slightly more than 1¼ million pairs per annum, or about 5 pairs per capita. Production in 1948-49 was 1,275,000 dozen pairs, of which 632,000 dozen pairs were made wholly of wool, 540,000 dozen pairs of woollen mixtures, 83,000 dozen pairs wholly of other materials, and 20,000 dozen pairs of other mixtures. There has been a notable increase in hose made wholly of wool during the past ten years. With the withdrawal of the wool subsidy, and the high price of fleece, however, it is predicted that manufacturers will turn to the more extensive use of other fibres, particularly should the existing high prices continue or advance further.

Imports of Men's Hose Increased

Imports of men's hose increased from 13,576 dozen pairs in 1938-39 to 97,627 dozen pairs in 1949-50, the United Kingdom being the main supplier. Exports before the war were relatively small, but with the development of a world shortage following the close of hostilities, shipments rose sharply to a peak in 1946-47 of 187,461 dozen pairs, falling away again to 11,116 dozen pairs in 1949-50. In 1946-47 men's wool hose was shipped to 27 different countries including Canada, which received 30,000 dozen pairs.

Production of women's and girls' hosiery in 1948-49 was 1,537,000 dozen pairs, against an estimated total demand of just over two million dozen pairs. Of the 1948-49 production, 216,000 dozen pairs were wholly of nylon, 534,000 dozen pairs wholly of silk, 218,000 dozen pairs wholly of rayon, 282,000 dozen pairs wholly of other materials, 69,000 dozen pairs silk mixtures, 96,000 dozen pairs rayon mixtures, and 122,000 dozen pairs other mixtures. About 62 per cent of the production consisted of full fashioned hosiery, about 20 per cent of anklets and the balance of circular knit.

Imports in 1948-49 were 539,700 dozen pairs, of which 506,000 dozen pairs were full fashioned. The United Kingdom was the principal supplier. Exports were negligible.

The average annual consumption of children's hosiery for the three-year period ending June 30, 1939, was about 575,000 dozen pairs, rising to a current estimated demand of around 800,000 dozen pairs. Production has been erratic due to occasional switching to women's anklets and men's hose, as the demand for these occurred. In 1938-39, 611,490 dozen pairs were manufactured, and imports totalled 11,140 dozen pairs, while in 1949-50 production had dropped to 557,600 dozen pairs, and imports had jumped to 219,652 dozen pairs. Current estimates place probable production at 700,000 dozen pairs for 1950-51 against the estimated total demand of 800,000 dozen pairs.

Knitted garments consist of underwear, nightwear, costumes, dresses and robes, beachwear, cardigans, jumpers and pullovers. Local production of knitted underwear in 1948-49 was 2,370,000 dozen garments, with imports of 215,045 dozen, chiefly from the United Kingdom. Nightwear output totalled 130,000 dozen garments; costumes, dresses and robes—15,000 dozen; bathing suits—80,000 dozen, and cardigans, jumpers and pullovers—572,000 dozen. The probable production of cardigans, etc., for 1950-51 is estimated at 700,000 dozen, against the estimated total demand of around 650,000 dozen. Imports in 1949-50 were 47,267 dozen. Imports of costumes, dresses and robes, as well as nightwear and bathing suits, are relatively small.

Exports Materially Decreased as Production Declined

The strong overseas demand for hosiery and knitted garments which developed after the war, led to a sharp rise in exports, reaching 456,780 dozen pairs of hosiery of all kinds in 1946-47, and in the case of knitted garments to £A453,000 in value. While the demand continued for some time, it was not possible to take full advantage of the opportunities on account of labour, power and material shortages, and this business has dropped to but a fraction of its former volume. Unless means can be found to overcome the present shortages, so that existing plant can be worked to capacity, there seems little prospect of Australia becoming an important factor in the export market for these goods for some years ahead.

International Fair to be Held in Denmark

Oslo, September 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Danish International Fair in 1952 will be held in Copenhagen in two sections, as follows:

The Commercial Fair, from April 25 to May 4, 1952, covering consumer goods of all kinds;

The Technical Fair, from May 16 to May 25, 1952, covering machinery, tools and technical articles.

Further information may be obtained by writing the Secretariat, Forum, Jul. Thomsens Plads, Copenhagen V, Denmark.

French Retail Prices Have Risen Rapidly During the Past Year

Consumers' budgets estimated 15 per cent higher than at beginning of year—Peak seems to have been reached—Disparity between farm and factory prices poses problems.

By J. H. Stone, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

PARIS.—Canadians eyeing the price indices in Canada with mounting trepidation may derive some measure of comfort from a recent OEEC study of retail prices in the Western World which showed Canadian prices among the most stable in the world. The Frenchman has no such reassurance, for only Iceland has experienced greater inflation than France since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. During the period June, 1950 to April, 1951, retail prices in France rose 20 per cent, compared with 9 per cent in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, the survey found.

For the first half of 1951, taken as a period, rises were less spectacular, but the wholesale price index rose 12·5 per cent, the general retail index 8·5 per cent. More painful, from the consumer's point of view, the worker's food budget is estimated to have increased approximately 15 per cent since January 1.

Industrial Prices Rose Farthest and Fastest

Industrial prices rose farther and faster than other groups, sparked by rapidly increasing costs of imported raw materials. Food products were much less volatile in price and the disparity between farm prices, and hence income, and other prices is an explosive issue in the French political scene. The controlled price of wheat was increased by 45 per cent in August, and those of sugarbeets and sugar are also due for revision.

The down-turn in world prices of raw materials, which occurred in May, was followed by decreases in domestic wholesale prices and the hope is expressed that the inflationary results of the Korean hostilities have worked themselves out, for the present at least.

Wholesale Price Indices in France

Base 1949=100

	Food Products	Fuel and Energy	Industrial Products	General Index	Imported Products Raw Materials	Imported Products All
1949 Average	103·2	105·6	113·7	108·3	145·7	132·5
1950						
January	106·6	115	140·5	123	213	178·5
February	110	116·5	152·5	130	251	200·7
March	112·7	118·9	158	134	255	206
April	116	126·8	166·3	140	258	210
May	121	123·7	163·9	140·7	233	192·5
June	117·3	121·6	162·9	138·4	222	185·3

Retail Prices Steadied in June

The continuous rise in retail prices, which had been going on for a year, paused in June when the general index of retail prices (based on low-income family expenditure) registered no rise. Seasonally-falling food prices, with the exception of fresh fruits and vegetables which are not included in the general index, accounted for the very slight fall which occurred.

Index of Retail Prices in Paris

(Base 1949=100)

	Food	Heat Light	Manufactured Goods	Services Inc. Rent	Mis.	General[1]	Fresh fruits and Veg.[2]
1949 Average .	110·6	109·8	102	124·3	106·2	111·2	103·2
1950							
January	120	128·6	106·9	133	108·3	119·3	90·1
February	121·3	128·6	110·9	133	108·3	120·9	89·6
March	123	128·9	116·1	136	116·7	123·6	91·9
April	124·6	139·5	118·4	138	116·7	125·7	97·1
May	129·4	139·5	119·9	141	116·7	129·3	106·2
June	127·3	139·5	122·6	145	116·7	129·2	115·2

[1] Index of budget expenditures of a family of four in the low-income group.
[2] Not included in General Index.

Consumers and trade unions were becoming insistant that the government take steps to halt the rapid rise in the cost of living, one of the most rapid in the world, when the holiday season intervened and the government fell. Minimum wages are due for a revision in September and, unless a new impetus is given to inflation, the French economy will probably steady itself at present levels with some adjustment upwards of lower-income wage levels.

Large British Steam Turbo Alternators Arrive in Canada

Liverpool.—Seven steam turbo alternators, ordered by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for installation in plants at Toronto and Windsor, have been shipped to Canada. C. A. Parsons & Company, Limited, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, received a contract for four machines of 100,000 kilowatts, to be installed in the Toronto plant at Toronto, and the English Electric Company, Limited, at Stafford, provided three machines, each of 60,000 kilowatts, for the Windsor plant. These contracts represent an aggregate gross weight of between 3,500 and 4,000 tons.

Each complete Parsons turbo alternator embodies a giant stator, the stationary portion, which piece of machinery weighs in the region of 200 tons complete, and had therefore to be broken down for transport. Even so, the largest single piece, made by Parsons for the Toronto installation, weighs 150 gross tons, and the three English Electric stators each weigh in the region of 125 tons. Ancillary equipment includes lifts ranging from 5 to 80 tons.

The only Canadian port equipped to discharge the giant stators is the St. Lawrence port of Sorel, which is served exclusively by Canadian National Railways, and where Marine Industries Limited, own a sheerlegs crane tested for 150 tons of 2240-lbs. At the United Kingdom end of the operation, Newcastle and Liverpool are the interested ports, being well-equipped for stator-size lifts. The 150 ton stator, from Parsons' Newcastle works, was loaded on the Tyne, where there is a 150-ton floating crane. At Liverpool, the Mersey Docks & Harbour Board's 200-ton mammoth floating crane will easily accommodate the English Electric stators.

From the inception of these projects an immense amount of research and inquiry, both in the United Kingdom and Canada, has been undertaken by Canadian National Railways concerning tunnel and siding clearances, bridges, line conditions, special trains and schedules involving out-of-line hauls, provision of requisite rail wagons, high and low water readings at Sorel and the draughts of the vessels likely to unload there.

Canning Industry Had Good Year In the Western United States

Continued improvement showed during 1950-51 year—Korean war results in increased demand—Most canners had sold-out lines at end of season—All segments shared in the successful season—Outlook for 1951-52 season varied.

By Harry A. Scott, Consul General for Canada.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Starting out on a much improved basis over the previous two seasons, the 1950-51 canning year in the Twelfth District* which ended on June 1 showed continued improvement and ended as one of the best seasons since the war, according to a survey published by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Early in 1950, bettering market conditions had resulted in increased movement and some price recovery. At the start of the 1950-51 season, most canners' stocks had been reduced below year-ago levels and the industry was generally optimistic.

The impact of the Korean war on the canning industry was as marked as on other segments of the economy. Increased demand at both consumer and distributor levels brought rapid movement of the new packs. With advancing prices for most items, distributors scrambled to fill their warehouses. As the 1950-51 season ended, many canners had sold-out lines. All inventories were sharply reduced and unsold stocks were negligible.

Growers, Distributors and Canners Had Good Season

All segments of the industry shared in the successful season. Growers generally received higher prices for their processing crops and many distributors accrued inventory profits. The early and rapid movement of the packs eased canners' financial burdens while an increased volume of sales and advancing prices improved profit margins. With considerable new equipment and remodelling to reduce operating costs, the canning industry faced 1951-52 in an excellent position.

United States canners produced a slightly smaller volume of canned fruits and vegetables in 1950 than they did in 1949. Packers' carryovers at the start of the canning season also were below those of the previous year. As a result, national canned fruit and vegetable supplies available for the 1950-51 marketing year were 3 per cent less than total supplies for the 1949-50 season. Both the carryover from the 1949-50 season and the 1950 pack of canned seasonal vegetables were smaller than in 1949. Total fruit supplies were larger, however, since the increase in the pack more than made up for the slight drop in carryover supplies.

The Western States picture, both as to pack and beginning stocks, was somewhat different than that for the nation as a whole. The total output of canned fruits and vegetables was slightly larger in 1950, with the increase in the vegetable pack larger than the decrease in the fruit pack. Smaller beginning carryovers of both fruits and vegetables, however, left canners with almost the same total supply available for distribution as they had the previous year.

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* The Twelfth District of the Federal Reserve Banking System comprises the Western States of Arizona, California, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Utah and Washington.

Fruit Packs Reduced

While California packers of canned fruit and berries were putting up the same total volume as they had turned out in 1949, canners in other Western States, where the fruit pack is much smaller, were forced to cut their total pack by 25 per cent. Most canning fruit and berry crops in the Pacific Northwest and Utah were severely damaged by low temperatures early in the 1950 growing season with consequent reduction in supplies available to processors. The Washington freestone peach crop was a near failure and the plum crop in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho was drastically cut. Cherry production in these three states plus Utah was less than half that of 1949. The apricot crops in Washington, Oregon, and Utah were so badly damaged that no commercial pack was reported.

With no apricots and few peaches available, and with both cherry and plum production reduced, Pacific Northwest canners made maximum use of their pear crop. Even though the over-all crop was reduced by the freeze, a greater percentage went into the canning outlet, raising the pack above the level of either of the two preceding years. Under the impetus of favourable market conditions and a larger crop, Northwest canned apple processors more than doubled their output over the previous year.

California canners also faced generally smaller crops during the 1950 canning season but for a different reason. Except for apricots, California canning fruits exhibited their normal pattern of smaller crops following large crops. In spite of generally smaller crops, packers turned out about the same total fruit pack as they had the previous year, though the individual packs were distributed differently. The larger apricot crop, in conjunction with a very small carryover from the 1949 pack and the failure of the Pacific Northwest crop, furnished both the raw material and the incentive for a 50 per cent increase in the outturn of California canned apricots over the small 1949 pack. Though both the apple and pear crops were smaller, canners took a greater percentage of the production, turning out substantially increased packs.

California's combination fruit packs were largely influenced by the market situation rather than by the size of the component crops. With smaller crops of peaches, pears, and cherries, and larger crops of grapes, apricots, and pineapples, available raw material supplies were only fairly adequate. The important fruit cocktail pack was increased 20 per cent primarily because canners' stocks at the beginning of the canning season were one-third less than a year earlier. The carryover of fruits for salad, on the other hand, more than doubled and the export outlook was unfavourable. As a result, the salad pack, usually put up for the export trade, was decreased more than one-third. California canners also turned out a smaller volume of canned mixed fruits because this item had not proved profitable the year before.

Cling Peach Pack Cut

Late spring estimates of the 1950 cling peach crop, produced almost entirely in California, indicated that regulating the size of the cling peach pack would again be a major problem in the industry. Indications are that the crop might turn out as large as the record 1949 crop. Canners' stocks on January 1, 1950, were over 10 million cases, sold and unsold, compared with 8 million a year earlier and 4·6 million two years before. Intense selling efforts and some price cutting resulted in a reduction in stocks by June 1 to 2 million cases. While this figure was one-third less than a year earlier, it was the second largest carryover since 1941 and half the stocks were still unsold.

Vegetable Packs Larger

For the second year, District output of canned vegetables increased over the previous year. Pack totals were up in all areas. From the small turnout of 1949, the Pacific Northwest pea pack jumped back to the 1941-46 level. The corn pack, increasingly important in the Northwest, almost equalled the previous year's pack in spite of depressed prices the previous season. The string bean pack, produced largely in Oregon, went on to another record high in the Pacific Northwest.

California's total vegetable pack exceeded that of any year since 1947, owing largely to bigger packs of tomato catsup and tomato sauces. The supply situation in the important tomato processing industry was much improved over recent years. Carryover stocks at the beginning of the 1950 canning season were substantially reduced from the preceding year. Even though the outturn of all tomato items was larger than in 1949, supplies moved exceptionally well and prices tended to advance. California's increased spinach pack, the largest since 1946, moved into distribution channels readily with prices advancing during the marketing season. The slightly smaller asparagus pack found an active market. Canners' prices opened slightly higher but remained stable during the selling season. Growers' returns, however, were substantially higher than in 1949.

Shipments and Prices Increased

Even though most pack prices opened higher and advanced during the selling season, the extremely active demand for canned goods at all levels of distribution resulted in an exceptionally favourable selling year, particularly in California. California canners increased their total shipments of canned fruits and vegetables in the 1950-51 marketing season by 7 per cent, which is more significant in the light of the fact that aggregate supplies available for distribution were 6 per cent lower. The fact that 70 per cent of all canned fruit sales were made before January 1 compared with 56 per cent the year before, demonstrates the rapid rate of movement. At the end of the 1950-51 marketing year, June 1, 1951, only 4 per cent of the total supplies were left unshipped—a reduction of 75 per cent in year-end stocks. Carryovers of every major canned fruit except pears were much lower than in 1950. The ratio of unsold stocks was also sharply reduced.

Outlook for the 1951-52 Season Varied

Raw material prospects for the 1951-52 canning season in the West are varied. Canners in the Pacific Northwest again will have small supplies of fruits available because of severe frosts during the latter part of April. The sweet cherry and apple crops in Oregon and Washington suffered heavy damage and will be considerably less than the 1950 crops. Though most of the other fruit crops in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho will be above the relatively small production of last year, harvests will generally be below average. As a result, most Pacific Northwest fruit packs will again be light.

Fruit prospects in California vary from fair to good with some detrimental effects due to the shorter than usual dormant periods through the winter. Apple, plum, and peach production will be above 1950 levels, but smaller supplies of apricots and cherries are certain. Canned packs of these items will probably turn out correspondingly. Since the market outlook in the spring of 1951 was much better than it was a year earlier, the canning clingstone peach industry limited its marketing order to regulation of quality. Only peaches of No. 1 grade will be eligible for processing.

Supply of Major Processing Vegetables Somewhat Larger

Based on planted acreages, the West's supply of major processing vegetables will be somewhat larger than last year's. Canning corn output in the Northwest will be up sharply and moderate increases are expected for peas and green beans. The asparagus pack in California was the same as last year's despite the lateness and coolness of the growing season. California's processing tomato crop, on the other hand, will be substantially larger than the 1950 crop. Growers planted almost twice the acreage they did the year before and production will probably reach a new high. Canners are expected to turn out bigger packs of each of the tomato items with the largest increases coming in tomatoes, juice, puree, and catsup.

Canners will be faced with some cost, price, and labour problems, which may put a squeeze on profitable operations. The four major cost items of the canner—raw materials, cases, cans and labour—will each be up at least 10 per cent this year. Growers are asking, and, in most cases, getting, considerably higher prices for this year's processing crops. Canners may reflect in their ceiling prices raw material increases up to the parity price of the crop, but some raw material costs on 1951 packs have already been higher than parity. The high cost of the short California cherry crop caused some canners to curtail operations, and asparagus prices to California growers were bid up so high that many canners may suffer a loss.

Agricultural Specialists Arrive from Ceylon and India

Three agricultural specialists from Ceylon and one from India have arrived here under the fellowship scheme of the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan, and are expected to remain in Canada for two years. A dietitian and a mining engineer have also arrived to study Canadian methods that may be applied in India, on their return to that country.

The agricultural specialists from Ceylon are: John Stanley Leonard White, an instructor in agriculture, Department of Agriculture; Ramaswamy Sathasivampillai, a farm manager in the Department of Agriculture; and Leslie Edgar Arnold Fonseka, a farm manager in the Department of Agriculture.

The specialists from India are: Chandrasekhar Seshadri Iyer, a tractor engineer at Nagpur, State of Madhya Pradesh; Miss Thankamma Kuttenpillai Subhadramma, a dietitian in the Public Health Department of the State of Travancore-Cochin; and B. D. Prusti, a mining engineer interested in geophysical prospecting.

Foreign Trade Service Directories

The list of Canadian Government Trade Commissioners, formerly reproduced in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be published henceforth once a month, appearing in the last issue of every month.

The Head Office Directory and the list of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, which formerly appeared once a month, will be published henceforth once a quarter, in the last issues of September, December, March and June.

Italian Industrial Production Was Generally Satisfactory This Year

Industrial production index maintained without variation—Raw materials supply problem not as acute—Domestic market unfavourable to sellers—Output of electrical energy still increasing.

By A. A. Caron, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(Editor's Note.—One metric ton equals 2204 pounds.)

ROME.—Italian industrial output, as a whole, is at present about 20 per cent higher than in 1938. The general index figure of production for the first five months of the current year stood at an average level of 136 compared with 1938, and was 18·3 per cent higher than in the same period of 1950. The index figure of 141 for May, 1951, was the highest since the war. It is difficult, however, to give an adequate picture of the present situation of Italian industry. There are some positive indications. The industrial production index has been maintained without variation, and the problem of the supply of raw materials is not as acute as during the first months of the year.

On the other hand, there are some trends which give rise to apprehension, particularly those inherent in the international situation. The domestic market, in view of the stockpiling which took place in recent months, is unfavourable to sellers who, in addition, have some difficulties in financing because of diminishing credit facilities. There is a more precarious situation in the mechanical industry caused by the fact that the rearmament program is not yet clarified.

When the individual industries are considered, there is no real basis for apprehension. For example, the output of electrical energy is still increasing, and during the first five months of this year it was 22 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1950.

In the food section, output is at present 32 per cent higher than in 1938. Special mention should be made of preserved foodstuffs and sugar, which amounted to 208,000 and 556,000 tons respectively in 1950.

The situation in the silk industry is normal, but the rayon and staple fibre industry is developing under favourable conditions due to the steadily increasing demand.

During the first four months of this year the Italian mining industry made considerable progress in many of its sectors of production. Ranking first is the production of natural hydrocarbon gases which, with an output of 297 million cubic metres exceeded by 123 per cent the level reached in the same period of 1950. The increase between the first four months of 1949 and the same period in 1950 was 135 per cent.

In the metallic mineral sector, only the ferrous branch showed a drop in production, 24 per cent for ferro-manganese minerals, 14·6 per cent for pyrites and 12·9 per cent for iron minerals.

With regard to non-metallic minerals, the increases in the production of barytes (+77·2 per cent) fluorite (+87·5 per cent) feldspar (+43·9 per cent) and amianthus (+15·8 per cent) seem to offset some drops which occurred in the important sulphur group. Sulphur mineral, in fact, fell from 538,231 tons in the first four months of 1950 to 462,693 tons in the same period of 1951, a drop of 14 per cent. Ground sulphur fell from 66,824 to 58,045 tons, a drop of 13 per cent. It should be remarked, however, that the lower production of sulphur is closely connected with the strikes or work stoppages during the last few months. It is hoped that the present world demand will result in a strengthening of the mines and increasing efficiency. The Italian Sulphur Organization is doing everything in its power to increase the production of the mines by the use of new floating and processing methods.

After the exceptional boom on the rubber market during the second half of last year (which continued until March of this year owing to the pressing demand of all consumer countries), an opposite tendency has come into being. Some encouraging factors may be considered responsible for this new trend—the increase in the output of synthetic rubber, news concerning the completion of American stockpiling and, last but not least, the suspension of supplies of natural rubber to China as a result of the economic sanctions.

According to the most recent figures published by the Italian Institute of Statistics, the index number for the manufacture of rubber objects and articles, basis 1938 equals 100, is 164 for the first four months of 1951, showing an increase of 22·3 per cent over the same period in 1950 (134).

Inner tubes for cars and bicycles show the highest increase, 37·3 per cent, followed by the manufacture of technical and sanitary articles, 32 per cent, and the manufacture of tires for cars and bicycles, 23·3 per cent. There is a slight drop, 12 per cent, in the manufacture of rubber shoes, soles, heels and sheet rubber.

During the first quarter of 1951 the trend of Italy's output of pulp for paper was normal, supplies of local poplar wood and electricity being regular. As far as mechanical pulp is concerned, no difficulties were encountered during the first months of this year, but the output for the whole of 1951 is expected to suffer from a shortage of raw materials. In fact, difficulties were encountered in the first six months of the year in importing wood, particularly from Yugoslavia and Finland. As compared with 1950, there will probably be a drop of about 15 to 20 per cent in imports. The supply shortage is felt particularly for white sulphite and sulphate wood pulp.

Canadian Pack of Canned Strawberries Higher

The commercial pack of canned strawberries this year rose slightly to 295,561 dozen containers from 292,404 in 1950, and the net weight of contents to 3,544,743 pounds from 3,500,150. Domestically-grown raw strawberries acquired during the year amounted to 13,438,566 pounds compared with 13,699,754. The amount quick-frozen aggregated 6,360,575 pounds against 7,778,483, and the total processed in SO_2 was 1,655,358 reclaimable pounds compared with 1,156,308.

One Month Required to Obtain Entry Permits to Japan

Canadian businessmen who wish to visit Japan should apply for entry permits at least one month in advance of their departure date. Application forms, which can be obtained from the Area Trade Officer (Asia), Department of Trade and Commerce, should be submitted to this officer together with details of valid passport, etc. The Area Trade Officer will then submit these to SCAP through the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo. Recent advices from Japan indicate that immediate approval cannot be obtained and that all applications can only be processed in order of receipt.

Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union Limits Dollar Imports

Application of temporary six-point plan will undoubtedly result in some scaling down of Canadian exports to this market—Measures taken to restore equilibrium to balance of payments position within the European Payments Union.

By V. L. Chapin, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

BRUSSELS.—The application of the temporary six-point plan, announced by the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union to restore equilibrium to its balance of payments position within the European Payments Union (EPU), will undoubtedly result in some scaling down of Canadian exports to this market.

As a result of the new plan, which is basically one of rectifying Belgium's excessive EPU creditor position by buying more from EPU countries and less from the dollar zone, all goods from non-EPU sources are to be classified for import purposes as free, forbidden, or subject to authorization. This is in contrast to the present procedure under which import permits are freely granted for practically all goods originating in the dollar area. The extent to which this will affect Canadian imports will not be known until after publication of the classification lists.* All that can be said for the moment is that the principal Canadian exports of grain and base metals are not likely to be affected.

In addition to the dollar import restrictions, the other points of the plan are designed, with one exception, either to place Belgian francs at the disposal of EPU countries or to facilitate this placement. The exception has to do with the determination to increase exports to the dollar area.

The measures of the plan, as officially announced by the Belgian and Luxembourg Governments, are as follows:

Six Measures Adopted

1. The Foreign Exchange Institute has removed all restrictions on the export of Belgian and Luxembourg capital for investment purposes in EPU countries (Switzerland excepted).

2. Certain restrictions on the importation of goods from the dollar area will be immediately enforced.

3. Exporters of goods and services from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU) to EPU countries must carry a part of the cost of financing.

4. Special financial measures will be taken to facilitate the purchase of certain types of "equipment" from EPU countries.

5. Negotiations are to commence immediately under the OEEC with the principal debtors of the BLEU in order to facilitate a greater flow of exports from these countries to Belgium and Luxembourg.

6. Propaganda and expansion efforts in foreign markets will be concentrated mainly on the dollar area.

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* A list indicating those commodities for which no licence is required when imports are made from the dollar area is now available at the International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Other items for which importation from the dollar area is requested, will be carefully scrutinized by the Belgian authorities to see whether these commodities can be obtained from O.E.E.C. countries.

From the point of view of Canadian trade, it is encouraging to confirm that this action on the part of the BLEU is a temporary solution in lieu of a more permanent remedy to the balance of payments problem. Unlike most other restrictive measures against dollar imports, these have not resulted from any sudden depletion of gold and dollar holdings. They can be traced directly to a lack of Belgian francs on the part of other EPU countries, and the consequent need to shift the pattern of imports away from the dollar zone and towards these countries. It is not a question of reducing the volume of imports, but simply one of buying more from debtor countries.

Whether the present restrictions on dollar trade will be of long or short duration will depend on negotiations which are to commence immediately with a view to finding a long-term solution to the problem.

The problem itself is briefly that as a member of the EPU, the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union's credit quota to other EPU countries, which was set at $360 million and originally scheduled to last until July, 1952, is now exhausted. Under the terms of the EPU agreement, purchases made in excess of the credit quota must be paid for entirely in gold or dollars. It is understandable that the debtors of the BLEU are neither willing nor in a position to hold their present level of imports on the basis of payment in gold or dollars. As a result, only three solutions are possible: either a drastic reduction of exports, or a substantial increase in imports, or an augmented BLEU quota of credit to the EPU countries. As a temporary measure the decision has been taken to increase imports. Unfortunately, this can only be accomplished at the expense of certain dollar and other non-EPU exports to this market.

Malayan Pineapple Industry Under Government Control

Singapore, August 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Hitherto, government control of the Malayan pineapple industry has been confined to the enforcement of elementary hygienic conditions in canneries. A new act has been passed to strengthen the industry by enforcing minimum standards of cannery equipment and operation, by regulating cultivation and marketing of the fruit, and by establishing quality standards for the pack comparable with those of competing industries in other countries. The industry will be obliged to contribute towards the cost of the new scheme by means of a cess levied on production and exports. Prewar Malayan pineapple found a sizeable market in Canada, but since 1946 shipments have been limited due to devastation of the canneries and fields and high prices obtainable in other markets.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problems are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Output of Most Non-Ferrous Metals in Australia Increased in the Past Year

Substantial production increases recorded in all non-ferrous metals with the exception of tin.

By F. W. Fraser, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

MELBOURNE.—The output of non-ferrous metals in Australia in 1950, with the exception of tin, showed a substantial increase over 1949, according to figures recently released by the Australian Mines and Metals Association.

Refined lead production reached 170,207 long tons as compared with 157,614 in 1949. Lead sold to Australian consumers increased from 40,908 long tons in 1949 to 43,661 in 1950, and quantities sold for export jumped from 108,071 long tons to 122,426, while stocks on hand at the end of the year dropped to 4,120 long tons from 8,635 at the close of 1949. The lead content of ores and concentrates produced in 1950 totalled 219,176 long tons, of which 162,499 long tons were held or allocated for treatment in Australia, the balance being held or allocated for export.

The official price of refined lead on June 4, 1951, to Australian consumers was £A65 per ton as compared with £A200 in the United Kingdom.

Zinc contents of ores and concentrates produced, totalled 202,384 long tons, an increase of 20,386 long tons over 1949. Of this amount, 95,360 long tons were held or allocated for treatment in Australia and 107,024 long tons held or allocated for export. Refined zinc production totalled 83,652 long tons as compared with 80,956 in 1949. Of this total 45,141 long tons were sold to Australian consumers and 38,558 sold for export. Stocks on hand at the end of the year remained practically unchanged at 4,534 long tons.

As in the case of lead, the controlled price of refined zinc in Australia remained at £A65 per ton as compared with the United Kingdom price of £A200.

Silver Production Increased

The silver content of ores and concentrates produced reached 10,677,456 fine ounces in 1950, as compared with 9,849,213 fine ounces in 1949. Of this quantity 6,660,279 fine ounces were held for treatment in Australia and the balance reserved for export. Refined silver production rose from 5,573,305 fine ounces in 1949 to 6,652,637 in 1950. Of this total 1,094,734 fine ounces were sold to Australian consumers, and 5,744,511 sold for export. Stocks on hand dropped from 633,128 fine ounces in 1949 to 446,520 in 1950.

The copper content of ores and concentrates produced in 1950 totalled 14,905 long tons, a slight increase over 1949, but a big drop from 1945 when 24,520 long tons were produced. Production of refined copper rose from 9,858 long tons in 1949 to 13,509 long tons in 1950. Of this amount 11,910 long tons were sold to Australian consumers. Stocks on hand at the end of the year rose from 361 long tons in 1949 to 1,960 long tons in 1950. There were no exports.

The official selling price of copper in Australia on June 4, 1951, was £A230 per ton as compared with £A292–10–0 in the United Kingdom.

The production of refined tin increased slightly from 1,955 long tons in 1949 to 2,014 long tons in 1950. Early in 1951, a tin fund was set up with money accruing from the difference between the price paid to producers (£A840 per ton) and the selling price (£A1,450 per ton). The money thus obtained is used for buying tin from overseas, and any excess is paid to the producers in the form of a bonus. This bonus was £A50 per ton in January, £A75 in February and £A160 in March.

Increased Polystyrene Output in Britain To Affect Future Canadian Shipments

Plants in Newport, Wales, and Manchester now producing for domestic market—Imports from Canada and the United States have declined from 30,982 cwt., valued at £335,021 in the first six months of 1950 to 12,258 cwt., valued at £155,146 in same period this year.

By K. D. Paquin, Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

LONDON.—The production of polystyrene, for injection moulding, from a plant in Newport, Wales, and in the form of rod, sheet and moulding powder from a Manchester plant, is likely to affect future Canadian shipments of polystyrene to the United Kingdom. The output from Manchester is already estimated at between 5,000 and 6,000 tons per annum. These developments are another phase in British industrial expansion with a view to cutting down on dollar expenditure for raw materials. It also represents progress in the United Kingdom's desire to become self-sufficient in materials of economic and strategic importance. It is expected that initial production will be based on imported styrene. Future requirements, however, will likely be filled by local manufacturers.

Hitherto, Canada and the United States have supplied the bulk of the United Kingdom industry's requirements of polystyrene. Imports in the first six months of 1951, however, only amounted to 12,258 cwt. valued at £155,146, compared with 30,982 cwt. valued at £335,021 in the same period of 1950.

When he opened the British Plastics Exhibition this year, the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Hartley Shawcross, declared "Plastics are going to be set a pretty stiff future export target". Direct exports, including materials used by moulders and fabricators, have increased eightfold since 1945 and are currently running at over £1,000,000 per month. One refrigerator manufacturer made extensive tests to determine whether alternative materials could be used in the manufacture of its products. As a result, a moulded laminated phenolic plastic inner door pan has replaced the original steel pan. The evaporator door, made of enamelling iron with a porcelain finish, will soon be replaced by one of polystyrene.

These are only two examples of the increasing call on plastics in alleviating the raw materials shortage facing United Kingdom industry.

Construction Declines in the Philippines

Manila, September 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Since the liberation, an enormous quantity of rebuilding has been carried out in the Philippines and construction, at times, has assumed boom proportions. An evident decline has now set in, attributed principally to the termination of rehabilitation payments of the United States Treasury, the end of the policy of the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation of the Philippines of lending funds on real estate, and the end of artificial real estate booms.

B. C. Butler Appointed Canadian Consul And Trade Commissioner at Detroit

Director of Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, since September, 1945, already familiar with merchandising methods in New York, Western and Southern United States—Previous foreign posts also included Batavia and Singapore.

B. C. Butler

Bertram Charles Butler, Director of the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, since September, 1945, has been appointed Canadian Consul and Trade Commissioner at Detroit, where he will assume his new duties towards the end of November. In a joint announcement by the Departments of External Affairs and Trade and Commerce, it was pointed out that Mr. Butler would succeed J. J. Hurley, who has been Canadian Consul there since the office was opened in 1948, and who is returning to Ottawa for duties with the Department of External Affairs. The appointment of a senior official of the Department of Trade and Commerce to Detroit is an indication of the growing importance of the trade promotional activities of that office.

Mr. Butler was born in Hamilton, Ont., in 1905, being educated there and at Queen's University, Kingston, from which he obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1927 and a Bachelor of Commerce degree in 1928. After serving for several years with the commercial department of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Mr. Butler joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in 1929, being posted to Batavia, Java, in December of that year as Assistant Trade Commissioner. Four years later, he opened an office in Singapore, and retained supervision of that in Batavia.

In October, 1939, Mr. Butler was transferred to Los Angeles, where he opened an office from which to promote Canadian trade in the western section of the United States. He was recalled to Ottawa in February, 1942, for war duties, and became Director of the Export Section, Shipping Priorities Committee. Mr. Butler returned to the foreign field in September, 1944, on being appointed Canadian Consul and Trade Commissioner in New York City, remaining there until September the following year, when brought back to Ottawa to take over the post of Director of the Information Division in the new Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

In this capacity, Mr. Butler has been actively concerned with the promotional activities of the whole department, including the organization and operation of the Canadian International Trade Fair. From his previous experience in Los Angeles and New York, Mr. Butler gained familiarity with merchandising methods in the United States, which was supplemented by a survey of trade possibilities in the southern section of the United States, undertaken last June.

Argentina Restricts Installation of Petrol Pumps

Buenos Aires, September 18, 1951.—(FTS)—By a government decree, no more petrol pumps will be installed for the use of private consumers, except for state and other official dependencies, and also industrial or commercial firms provided their monthly consumption is at least 10,000 litres and they possess or rent garages for their own exclusive use.

H. Leslie Brown Appointed Director of Information in Trade Department

Former Canadian Trade Commissioner in Mexico City, London, Cape Town, Johannesburg and Buenos Aires promoted to new post from position of Assistant Director of Canadian Trade Commissioner Service.

H. L. Brown

H. Leslie Brown, Assistant Director of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service since November, 1950, has been appointed Director of the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce. He succeeds B. C. Butler, whose appointment as Canadian Consul and Trade Commissioner at Detroit has just been announced.

Mr. Brown, a native of Vancouver, was born in October, 1903, and received his early education in Alberta and British Columbia. He graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1928, receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree, specializing in history and economics. Mr. Brown joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in July, 1930, and was posted to Mexico City in May, 1931, as an Assistant Trade Commissioner. He was transferred to London, England, in July, 1935, and to Cape Town in November, 1940, the following year being moved to Johannesburg, where he was promoted to the rank of Trade Commissioner. Mr. Brown was posted to Buenos Aires in March, 1947, remaining there for three years before his return to Canada and appointment as Assistant Director of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service. Before joining the departmenit, he gained much business and industrial experience, and was for a number of years engaged in educational work in British Columbia as a high school teacher. Since his return to Canada, he has been associated with a number of trade promotional activities, including the Canadian International Trade Fair.

Mr. Brown was attached to the South African Engineering Mission to Canada in 1945, the South African Paper Mission to Canada the same year and to the South African Railways and Harbours Mission, which visited this country in 1946. In September, 1950, he headed the Canadian trade delegation which arranged modi vivendi with certain South and Central republics.

Building Requirements Not Being Met in Central Africa

Leopoldville, September 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Leopoldville, the capital of the Belgian Congo, and Brazzaville, the neighbouring capital of French Equatorial Africa, are finding it impossible to keep up with construction requirements. In both cities, the white and black populations are increasing at a tremendous rate. In Leopoldville no less than one African worker out of seven is engaged in the building industry, but new arrivals from Europe, and the migration of blacks from the country into the cities, keep far ahead of the construction industry's ability to provide lodgings, administration buildings, etc.

Canadian Exports by Areas

Country	August			January—August		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	26·9	43·2	66·4	216·7	316·2	395·1
America	1·9	2·2	3·4	14·0	20·6	26·9
Africa	1·6	1·8	4·8	13·1	31·1	39·2
Asia	0·7	3·8	4·4	5·7	39·7	44·6
Oceania	4·0	2·4	7·1	33·8	27·9	39·7
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	35·0	53·3	86·1	283·4	435·5	545·5
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	25·5	168·6	193·6	165·5	1,250·9	1,515·2
Latin America	1·3	13·8	17·7	11·5	85·3	113·8
Europe	6·1	16·4	41·9	42·8	112·4	197·9
Other Foreign Countries	1·2	4·9	10·4	19·1	57·4	92·0
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	34·1	203·7	263·7	238·9	1,505·9	1,918·9
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	69·1	257·1	349·8	522·3	1,941·4	2,464·5

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	August			January—August		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	26,734	42,544	66,397	213,458	313,629	393,855
Gibraltar	3	1	34	6	98	390
Malta	22	613	8	251	2,498	880
TOTAL EUROPE[1]	26,914	43,158	66,439	216,739	316,225	395,125
America:						
Newfoundland[2]	805	....	....	4,908	....	....
Bermuda	119	178	231	901	1,878	2,365
Barbados	76	228	509	667	2,129	3,166
Jamaica	327	604	855	2,895	4,973	6,714
Trinidad and Tobago	271	427	722	2,310	5,178	6,596
Bahamas	133	113	181	1,233	1,282	1,455
Leeward and Windward Islands		217	342		2,061	2,786
British Guiana	102	360	456	917	2,779	3,442
British Honduras	30	49	70	195	296	372
Falkland Islands	....	....	....	....	1	1
TOTAL AMERICA	1,863	2,176	3,366	14,026	20,577	26,897
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	1,483	2	33	11,357	189	143
Union of South Africa		1,633	4,105		28,619	35,447
Other British South Africa		1	....		3	24
Southern Rhodesia	48	28	527	766	847	1,569
Gambia	1	1	....	15	11	15
Gold Coast	21	32	30	101	356	610
Nigeria	1	14	18	53	139	339
Sierra Leone	11	21	15	138	180	145
Other British West Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	8	....	1	203	58	28
British East Africa	24	31	117	462	659	915
TOTAL AFRICA	1,597	1,763	4,846	13,095	31,061	39,235

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

(1) Includes Ireland in 1938, see page 537.

(2) The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian statistics, as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—*Continued*

Country	August 1938	August 1950	August 1951	January—August 1938	January—August 1950	January—August 1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.						
Asia:						
India	239	2,774	1,502	1,846	20,218	25,705
Pakistan		194	30		7,485	3,179
Ceylon	13	71	461	148	4,056	2,376
Aden	10	1	1	69	10	19
Federation of Malaya	182	294	1,250	1,798	3,126	6,598
Other British East Indies	....	....	....	5	24	....
Hong Kong	185	476	1,149	1,647	4,768	6,710
TOTAL ASIA	652	3,810	4,393	5,700	39,687	44,587
Oceania:						
Australia	2,581	1,713	4,740	22,765	21,146	29,580
New Zealand	1,373	708	2,201	10,766	6,617	9,682
Fiji	11	6	113	260	165	351
Other British Oceania	....	10	3	42	15	80
TOTAL OCEANIA	3,965	2,437	7,057	33,833	27,943	39,693
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES[1]	34,991	53,343	86,102	283,393	435,492	545,538
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	25,261	167,148	192,838	164,223	1,240,292	1,504,611
Alaska	10	93	194	69	636	860
American Virgin Islands	3	10	16	21	97	125
Hawaii	229	859	277	1,006	4,434	4,469
Puerto Rico	15	437	279	198	5,260	5,000
United States Oceania	....	16	25	3	141	154
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	25,518	168,563	193,629	165,520	1,250,860	1,515,21
Latin America:						
Argentina	396	203	970	3,073	9,283	4,380
Bolivia	5	26	91	78	1,175	1,968
Brazil	266	2,466	4,265	2,417	8,649	21,008
Chile	53	362	706	400	1,456	4,582
Colombia	137	1,032	908	733	8,844	8,461
Costa Rica	6	153	252	65	1,473	1,503
Cuba	64	1,946	2,150	650	11,255	13,532
Dominican Republic	9	301	332	251	1,900	2,670
Ecuador	....	138	188	22	704	1,712
El Salvador	2	86	137	29	808	1,226
Guatemala	7	135	168	71	1,462	1,559
Haiti	7	200	218	91	1,586	1,643
Honduras	12	65	177	114	334	3,380
Mexico	159	1,529	2,891	1,679	10,056	16,830
Nicaragua	5	60	57	61	522	680
Panama	19	2,466	272	215	6,593	4,473
Paraguay	....	3	1	9	66	66
Peru	51	526	288	601	2,255	3,079
Uruguay	7	223	1,017	142	979	4,007
Venezuela	106	1,921	2,603	841	15,875	17,030
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,311	13,841	17,691	11,542	85,275	113,789
Europe:						
Albania	....	....	....	6	....	1
Austria	....	12	212	8	1,565	1,404
Belgium and Luxembourg	536	6,533	8,272	4,797	30,925	50,863
Bulgaria	....	68	....	7	214	8
Czechoslovakia	426	264	2	2,859	1,525	325
Denmark	102	35	64	819	569	1,948
Estonia	....	....	....	1	....	....
Finland	24	7	264	261	399	907
France	520	1,521	6,529	5,852	13,100	25,665

(2) Includes Ireland, Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 537.

(1) Includes Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 537.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—*Concluded*

Country	August			January—August		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Conc.						
Germany	1,862	601	4,266	8,858	4,418	15,913
Greece	161	73	107	1,564	1,097	2,140
Hungary	....	....	2	1	62	28
Iceland	2	30	17	12	466	343
Ireland*	155	865	2,007	3,024	8,769	11,347
Italy	317	641	10,974	1,183	6,056	35,854
Latvia	36	....	....	193	....	....
Lithuania	239	....	....	477	1	....
Netherlands	525	395	3,588	6,252	5,894	11,761
Norway	440	773	3,410	4,518	11,328	19,278
Poland	64	52	1	570	1,273	86
Portugal	13	171	159	103	3,672	3,059
Azores and Madeira	....	1	3	2	113	132
Roumania	3	....	....	30	87	4
Spain	....	5	27	19	3,757	572
Sweden	594	344	958	3,200	2,310	3,321
Switzerland	86	3,995	1,016	484	14,009	12,108
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	142	....	....	746	120	7
Yugoslavia	....	41	48	7	656	873
TOTAL EUROPE	6,092	16,427	41,926	42,829	112,385	197,947
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	....	3	56	....	52	72
Arabia	....	33	50	....	547	985
Belgian Congo	7	201	357	58	1,156	2,484
Burma*	10	4	8	102	11	46
China	64	81	....	1,709	1,716	143
Greenland	....	4	14	....	32	116
Egypt	30	44	151	229	3,044	1,098
Ethiopia	....	7	20	....	41	109
French Africa	9	120	227	411	1,409	1,730
French East Indies	1	12	3	15	56	163
French Guiana	....	....	....	4	4	2
French Oceania	8	46	31	63	575	397
French West Indies	8	1	2	114	9	21
Madagascar	1	10	14	6	88	40
St. Pierre and Miquelon	22	73	90	162	668	773
Iran	....	80	139	38	693	833
Iraq	3	....	9	33	53	353
Israel*	13	962	1,407	85	8,498	7,740
Jordan	....	....	....	....	44	75
Tripoli	....	....	1	....	374	1,213
Other Italian Africa	....	....	....	....	184	....
Japan	739	419	5,822	11,439	14,426	47,799
Korea	....	....	32	....	1,137	158
Liberia	1	9	12	16	71	1,275
Morocco	20	120	364	81	1,141	1,278
Indonesia	113	110	245	536	2,205	3,192
Surinam	1	39	38	22	603	687
Netherlands Antilles	15	178	117	144	3,741	1,280
Philippines	72	1,287	670	920	8,186	10,012
Portuguese Africa	79	150	190	1,094	1,468	2,093
Portuguese Asia	....	....	10	1	97	52
Siam (Thailand)	2	97	164	14	949	1,253
Canary Islands	....	75	....	2	177	9
Spanish Africa	....	3	1	....	58	68
Syria	3	118	152	39	678	2,541
Turkey	1	618	18	1,904	3,205	1,892
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	1,199	4,904	10,414	19,054	57,396	91,982
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	34,120	203,737	263,659	238,948	1,505,917	1,918,938
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	69,111	257,080	349,761	522,342	1,941,409	2,464,476

* Included in the totals for "Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here to facilitate comparison with other years.

Trade Notes

AUSTRALIA

Gold Output Rises in Australia

Sydney, September 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Australian gold mining industry produced 871,518 fine ounces of gold, valued at £13,501,296, during 1950-51. In the previous year, totals were 865,426 ounces, valued at £13,406,921. In 1938-39, production, at 1,609,922 ounces, then worth £14,584,589, was nearly twice as large.

Production in Western Australia in 1950-51 rose from 617,284 to 632,364 ounces. Queensland, with 75,212 ounces, made the next largest contribution.

Australian Loan Undersubscribed

Sydney, September 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Australian Thirteenth Security Loan, which opened on August 22 offering an interest rate of 3¾ per cent on long-term securities, closed on September 12. Although the interest rate was an increase from 3⅛ per cent offered on previous loans, the issue was undersubscribed by £7,700,000. The object of the loan was to obtain at least £40 million for urgent public works.

BRAZIL

Elevator Factory Established in Brazil

São Paulo, August 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The new Otis elevator factory at Santo Andre, São Paulo, was inaugurated recently. The plant will have an initial monthly output of 30 elevators, including those operating on both alternating and direct currents (the latter to be manufactured for the first time in Brazil) and will also produce motors, dynamos and cogwheel equipment which used to be imported.

Brazil Undertaking Cultivation of Olives

São Paulo, August 26, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported from Santos that for some time now regular consignments of olive plants have been arriving at that port which, after six months in quarantine, are sent to various points throughout the country where the climate is suitable for their cultivation. The average temperature required is said to be between 15° and 22° centigrade, and this is found in the uplands of Minas, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul. The ultimate aim is, of course, to economize foreign exchange by reducing imports of olives and olive oil of which Brazil is a large consumer (1950 imports were: olives, Cr$62,252,000, olive oil, Cr$188,503,000).

HONG KONG

Hong Kong-U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate Rose Sharply

Hong Kong, September 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The rate of exchange between Hong Kong dollars and United States dollars in Hong Kong's open money market is of great significance to trade between this colony and North America. The money market is virtually the only source of hard currency for local merchants in this sterling area colony, and the ruling rate of exchange is a basic guide to the competitive position of goods of North American origin as against those from the sterling area.

For the past six months the rate has remained fairly steady, hovering around HK$6.30 to US$1.00, thus representing a premium of about eight per cent over the official rate of exchange, (5.79 to 1.00)—not an unworkable relation. During August, however, the rate skyrocketed. On August 14, it suddenly surged upward to 6.49 to 1.00. By August 27 it had touched its high point of 6.73, then receded somewhat to 6.61 at the end of the month, where it presently remains. There now obtains a premium of almost fourteen per cent over the official rate—very nearly prohibitive for further purchases of dollar goods.

Explanations for the sudden development make reference to the actions of speculators subsequent to the suggestion from London financial circles that sterling may be appreciated; the effect on flight capital of rumours that the peace talks at Kaesong in Korea might break down; the increased optimism of local business following reports from Washington that United States authorities were adopting a more liberal attitude toward shipments to Hong Kong; and the dollar-buying activities of the Chinese Communists who are said to be repatriating HK$1 million daily to the colony this month. All of these explanations point up greater demand for United States dollars.

Canada Becoming Major Softwood Supplier to Hong Kong

Hong Kong, September 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Supplies of softwood lumber are becoming comparatively scarce in the Hong Kong market, and as a result, increased interest is being shown in Canadian offers. Generally speaking the proportionate consumption of lumber within the colony is 60 per cent hardwood and 40 per cent softwood, by volume. The hardwoods consist mostly of woods of South-East Asia origin, of which teakwood is of chief importance; the softwoods have been traditionally Douglas Fir and/or Western Hemlock from North America, and China Fir or China Pine from South China, these two general sources supplying approximately equal amounts. Currently the authorities in China are restricting the flow of China Fir or Pine to Hong Kong and the United States is not issuing export licences for lumber for shipment to the colony. Canada is accordingly becoming the major source of supply.

Hong Kong to Have New Waterworks Project

Hong Kong, September 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of Hong Kong has just announced details of a vast new water works project calculated to end once and for all the existing shortage of facilities which has plagued the colony since World War II. To cost HK$40 million, the scheme will be constructed at Tai Lam Chung valley in the New Territories, 14 miles inland. It is to be built entirely by local firms. The project contemplates an initial reservoir of 1,150 million gallons, but is capable of enlargement to 4,000 million if necessary.

Since the postwar population of Hong Kong is more than double that of prewar days, existing water supply installations have been severely overtaxed ever since 1946, particularly the filtering capacity. And because it is dependent upon rainfall for primary supply, the colony has had to restrict hours of service to consumers. The new project will permit uninterrupted 24-hour daily service all year round.

Hong Kong Sending Trade Delegation to South Asian Markets

Hong Kong, September 10, 1951.—(FTS)—In pursuit of increased markets, new trade opportunities, and first hand information about business conditions, the Hong Kong Chinese Manufacturers' Union is sponsoring a trade delegation of its members to South Asian regions, to take place in October. The group will visit Singapore, the Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, Borneo and the Philippines to promote sales of Hong Kong products. To date, over 60 members have applied for inclusion in the party.

Hong Kong Products to be Exhibited at Singapore

Hong Kong, September 10, 1951.—(FTS)—To foster the sale of locally-made articles, to prepare for the return of Japanese competition, and to open up new markets, the Hong Kong Chinese Manufacturers' Union is organizing an exhibition of Hong Kong products in Singapore, to be staged during the forthcoming ECAFE Regional Conference on Trade Promotion to be held in that city October 12-21. To date, some 80 Hong Kong factories have expressed their interest in participating. The overall costs of the exhibition are to be borne by the firms displaying their wares.

JAMAICA

British Granting Aid for Hurricane Rehabilitation in Jamaica

Kingston, September 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Subject to Parliamentary approval, the British Government has decided to make a grant of £3,100,000 to Jamaica towards a hurricane rehabilitation program, and will also provide an interest-free loan of £1,500,000 for the same purpose

Of the total amount, £1,500,000 will be devoted to restoration of agricultural production, £2,600,000 for rehousing, £420,000 for repairs to roads and government buildings, and £80,000 will be used to repair the University College of the West Indies which also suffered considerable damage in the August hurricane.

Bauxite Mining to be Expanded in Jamaica

Kingston, September 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The sum of $7,500,000 is being spent in Jamaica on bauxite mining and processing by the Kaiser Bauxite Company, a recently-formed subsidiary of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation. The company's schedule calls for full production by mid-1952, with an annual output of 675,000 tons of bauxite.

NETHERLANDS

New Netherlands Cement Plant Increasing Output

The Hague, September 14, 1951.—(FTS)—E.N.C.I. (First Netherlands Cement Industry) has made a new addition to its cement plant, which will raise Holland's cement output from 600,000 to 850,000 tons annually. The cost of the new investment is approximately 15 million guilders. The bulk of the new machinery was purchased in the United States and financed by ECA dollars. Holland, whose production will now be sufficient to cover the bulk of her cement requirements, will save 32 million guilders worth of foreign exchange annually as a result of the new E.N.C.I. plant. The E.N.C.I., which has plants near Maastricht and Ymuiden, is financed by Belgian, Swiss and Netherlands capital.

Stable Prices for Netherlands Textiles Expected

Amsterdam, September 18, 1951.—(FTS)—At the annual meeting of one of the leading Netherlands textile firms experts stated that they expected no further price increases for Dutch textile products this winter. Most Netherlands textile concerns had accumulated stocks of raw materials prior to the rapid price rises in the latter half of 1950. Hence, the Dutch textile industry has purchased no raw materials at peak prices.

According to experts, the textile trade position may be defined at present as being rather stable. No important decreases or increases in prices are expected. The major problem facing Netherlands textile firms was stated to be that of financing current requirements. Prospects for this year are considered less favourable than in 1950, owing to the public's diminishing purchasing power and the generally unfavourable financial outlook.

Netherlands Coal Production Higher

The Hague, September 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The total production of the Netherlands coal mines during the first half of 1951 amounted to 6,254,276 tons, against 6,100,437 tons during the same period of 1950. The average daily production was 41,266 tons in 1951 and 40,190 tons in 1950. More than 600,000 tons of coke were exported during the first half of the current year, while 10,000 tons were imported.

PAKISTAN

Pakistan Buys First Survey Launch

Karachi, August 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Pakistan has purchased her first survey launch from Messrs. J. M. MacDonald and Company at a cost of Rs.140,000 ($44,444). The launch which is 60 feet long, driven by two diesel engines, and christened "Noor-Al-Bahr" ("Light of Spring"), will be used for hydrological surveys of the treacherous water courses in East Bengal.

Plans Under Way to Improve Pakistani Tea

Karachi, August 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Pakistan Tea Board, under the chairmanship of Mr. S. A. Salim, Minister for the Department of Commerce, Labour and Industries, East Bengal, has selected a site near Srimangal, suitably situated in the main tea growing gardens, to establish the first Tea Research Station. Plans have also been formed by this body to build suitable storage facilities at Chittagong and in general to improve and popularize Pakistani tea.

Pakistan Had Favourable Balance of Trade in May

Karachi, August 24, 1951.—(FTS)—For the first five months of 1951 Pakistan maintained a favourable balance of trade on its foreign sea-borne trade private account. May figures, which are the latest available, stood at imports Rs.116,000 ($36,825,395) and exports Rs.168,600,000 ($53,-523,809), giving a credit balance of Rs.52,600,000 ($17,841,269), which is an improvement of approximately 17 per cent over May, 1950. Major increases were in the shipment of raw cotton and raw jute.

Good Wheat Crop Forecast in Pakistan

Karachi, August 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The fourth forecast for the 1950-51 wheat crop is 3,928,000 tons, as against 3,920,000 tons last year, a small increase of 2 per cent. Acreage under cultivation in the Punjab, Bahawalpur, and the North West Frontier Province has increased from 10,591,000 in 1949-50 to 10,826,000 in 1950-51, or 2 per cent, due primarily to favourable weather conditions and a good supply of water. Some loss in yield is anticipated in the Punjab and Sind Provinces due to locusts.

PERU

Peruvian Sugar Exports to the United States Boosted

Lima, September 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Under the terms of the new law revising the 1948 Sugar Act, the door to the United States sugar market will be opened wider to Peruvian growers whose quota will be boosted from 13,000 tons for 1951, to an estimated 70,000 tons for 1953. This measure, which will govern sugar import quotas for four years, goes into effect January, 1953, upon expiration of the 1948 act. Peru, one of South America's largest producers and exporters of sugar, will have an estimated production for 1952 of 455,000 metric tons.

New Steel Plant to be Erected in Peru

Lima, September 10, 1951.—(FTS)—A special representative of the Bank of Paris, Mr. R. S. Richards, represented French financial and steel manufacturing interests at the signing of a contract with the Peruvian Santa Corporation for the erection of an iron and steel plant at the port of Chimbote. It is estimated that the output of the plant will reach 60,000 tons of steel per annum.

PHILIPPINES

Bonds Offered by Philippine Telephone Company

(One peso equals $0·50 Canadian.)

Manila, September 10, 1951.—(FTS)—To accelerate a program of extensions and improvements in its services, the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company has offered for sale in the Philippines, a bond issue of $750,000. The bonds are 15-year sinking fund bonds (refunding mortgage and collateral trust bonds), due January 1, 1966, and carry an interest rate of 6 per cent.

The telephone plant of Manila was 90 per cent destroyed during the liberation, and restoration of telephone services has been seriously delayed through circumstances beyond the control of the operating company. Full control of the facilities was not obtained from the United States Army until August, 1947. In the four years expiring June 30, 1951, the company, which is American-owned, has invested $3,414,000 in plant and equipment and has spent $284,000 reconditioning damaged equipment. By June 30, 1951, the number of telephones in service had reached 72 per cent of the number in operation in 1941, but the number of orders on hand, which is steadily rising, had reached 10,175 on June 30, 1951.

Philippines Company Will Manufacture Sulphuric Acid

Manila, September 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Earnshaw Dock and Iron Works of Manila are installing equipment for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. Production is scheduled to commence in November and the plant is designed to produce 10 tons of sulphuric acid a day. The manufacture of nitric acid is contemplated, and production is scheduled to commence January, 1952.

Tires to be Manufactured in the Philippines

Manila, September 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jacinto Rubber and Plastics Company of Manila has announced that they recently purchased $250,000 worth of machinery for making rubber tires, and textile weaving machinery to the value of $100,000. The textile machines will be used to weave canvas for the manufacture of rubber shoes and it is hoped that the new fabric, ramie, can be utilized instead of imported cotton. With the equipment on order, the company proposes to manufacture 50 truck tires and 50 automobile tires a day.

Philippine Air Lines Shows Large Profit

Manila, September 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Philippine Air Lines have announced that their profit for the first six months of 1951, from internal and international operations, showed an operating profit of over $6,630,000. During the corresponding period of 1950, the air lines showed a net profit of under $20,000. For the first six months of this year, passengers carried totalled 155,562 compared with 127,010 in 1950, an increase of 28,552 persons. Freight handled totalled 5,335,519 lbs., compared with 4,353,299 lbs. in 1950, or an increase of 977,020 lbs.

SOUTH AFRICA

Drop in Value of South African Wool Clip Expected

Johannesburg, September 14, 1951.—(FTS)—At the initial sales of the new wool season there was an appreciable drop in prices, and the Union's clip is expected to yield about £48 million, compared with nearly £91 million last season. Competition at the sales was fairly general, coming mainly from France. Prices are estimated to be at least 45 per cent lower than in May, and about 60-70 per cent lower than the peak period in March when the basis was roughly £1 for one pound of wool. Sheep farmers are estimated to have brought about $50 million (about £17 million) into the country direct from America during the past year, the United States having bought one-fifth of the past year's wool clip. During the first seven months of 1951, wool replaced gold as the Union's most valuable export.

South Africa Will Fortify Grain Starch with Fish Protein

Cape Town, August 31, 1951.—(FTS)—A neutral fish flour, with a protein content of better than eighty-nine per cent, has been developed for use in fortifying cereal starch foods, notably wheat and mealie flours. The fish meal is tasteless, odourless, does not prejudice the colour of the product and has an effective life of ninety days. With the basic food of the native peoples corn flour, the new fish protein meal promises to aid the dietary of the country, assist the fish industry and, with South Africa dependent on imported wheat for domestic milling, reduce the need for foreign exchange to purchase wheat. The net consequence to South Africa's position as a wheat importer is not determined but it is reported that admixtures of up to twenty per cent neutral fish flour are practicable.

South African Population Census Shows Increase

Johannesburg, September 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The total population of the Union of South Africa on May 8, 1951, was 12,437,227, according to preliminary figures for the census just released by the Bureau of Census and Statistics. This is an increase of 1,018,878 over the population at the previous census in 1946, or 8·9 per cent.

The strength of the population groups, with the respective percentage increases since the 1946 census, given in brackets, are as follows: Europeans, 2,588,933 (9·1); natives, 8,410,935 (7·4); coloured, 1,016,019; Cape Malays, 62,602 (coloured and Cape Malays together increased by 16·7 per cent); Asiatics, 358,738 (25·8).

Asiatics now form the largest population group in Durban, 157,951 compared with 148,980 Europeans, 143,863 natives, 15,024 coloured, and 798 Cape Malays. Durban has the third largest population, following Johannesburg and Cape Town.

South Africa Imports and Exports Rise

Johannesburg, September 14, 1951.—(FTS)—South Africa's imports during July rose by nearly £10,000,000 and exports by more than £3,000,000, as compared with the figures for the previous July, according to a preliminary statement issued by the Department of Customs and Excise. The total value of merchandise imported during the month was £37,741,613, and exports were to the value of £24,411,215.

This increased rate of importation from overseas prompts a comparison of exchange and gold reserves as at September 7 last with those in July, 1948, when the situation gave cause for concern. The gold and exchange reserves in the first week of September totalled £138 million, which is £8 million less than in July, 1948.

According to a recent statement by the Minister of Economic Affairs, the fall in the Union's sterling balance is due to the high prices that have existed overseas during the past year, and to the relaxation of import control made necessary by the rapid expansion of South African industry, and by the need for a certain amount of stockpiling against the possibility of war. "The recent fall in the price of wool will make it more difficult for South Africa to increase its sterling balance, but against that must be set the effect of the fall in the price of raw materials overseas in recent weeks".

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade
Brampton—Chamber of Commerce
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Chamber of Commerce
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce with the Canadian Liaison to Japan since January, 1949, has arrived home on leave and commenced a tour of Canada in Toronto on October 1.

London—October 13
Windsor-Walkerville—October 15
Montreal—October 17-27
Quebec City—October 29

Northern Ireland Increasing Electricity Output

Belfast, September 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Northern Ireland has three main electricity generating stations—the Belfast Corporation Harbour Power Station, the Londonderry Corporation Station, and the Electricity Board's station at Ballylumford Co., Antrim. A new generating set, which develops 31,500 kilowatts, or approximately 45,000 horsepower, has just been put into operation at the latter station. It brings the total output at Ballylumford, which now has four generating sets, to 124,500 kilowatts, compared with 144,750 kilowatts at Belfast Harbour Power Station, and 10,450 kilowatts at the Londonderry Station.

Another new generating set is nearing completion at the Belfast Harbour Power Station, and the capacity of the Londonderry Station is shortly to be increased by 6,000 kilowatts. Sites outside Belfast are also being considered by the Northern Ireland Electricity Board for future additional plant, including possible hydro-electric schemes on the Rivers Bann and Mourne. Investigations in the latter connection have received careful study and are now well advanced.

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodities	July 1938	July 1950	July 1951	January–July 1938	January–July 1950	January–July 1951
MAIN GROUPS	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	10·3	41·1	45·3	73·2	252·7	334·3
Animals and Animal Products	1·9	4·7	10·2	15·2	43·1	78·9
Fibres, Textiles and Products	6·7	26·9	44·7	51·6	194·2	330·7
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2·5	7·8	11·7	18·3	55·1	81·1
Iron and Products	12·3	84·2	121·1	99·6	563·6	808·1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3·4	15·4	24·1	23·2	112·9	172·4
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	12·3	53·3	69·4	66·3	312·1	383·2
Chemicals and Allied Products	2·7	12·6	16·9	18·5	88·8	118·6
Miscellaneous Commodities	3·8	13·5	27·2	26·7	90·0	165·9
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	55·8	259·5	370·6	392·5	1,712·5	2,473·0
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits	2,457	9,912	10,336	12,145	49,845	54,551
Nuts	224	1,384	1,338	1,718	14,330	14,947
Vegetables	259	2,207	2,017	4,925	19,894	22,286
Grains and products	1,366	3,074	2,307	11,313	15,866	24,286
Sugar and products	2,190	7,557	8,430	10,665	38,618	42,774
Cocoa and chocolate	200	1,271	2,536	1,109	8,574	8,849
Coffee and chicory	274	3,462	3,872	2,483	21,667	29,479
Tea	600	2,366	1,478	5,610	17,999	13,694
Beverages, alcoholic	458	1,133	1,248	3,078	8,164	9,344
Gums and resins	125	340	488	769	2,994	4,389
Oilcake and oilcake meal	28	83	206	412	1,026	1,594
Oils, vegetable	665	4,185	2,671	7,509	19,317	32,012
Rubber and products	982	2,841	6,596	6,228	20,884	60,649
Seeds	13	179	530	1,119	3,998	5,166
Tobacco	202	346	311	1,239	2,273	2,229
Vegetable products, other	278	802	962	2,908	7,291	8,019
TOTAL	10,321	41,142	45,325	73,230	252,740	334,266
Animals and Animal Products:						
Animals, living	136	171	251	660	1,425	2,030
Fish and fishery products	293	373	392	1,305	2,255	2,933
Furs and products	235	1,005	1,378	4,055	12,110	16,953
Hides and skins, raw	144	546	1,197	1,313	6,533	11,002
Leather, unmanufactured	233	526	851	1,441	4,430	6,701
Leather, manufactured	133	345	558	1,326	3,502	4,671
Meats	203	608	2,211	814	3,139	11,794
Milk and products	27	252	410	1,621	1,242	4,959
Animal oils, fats, greases, wax	100	137	379	505	2,601	8,182
Animal products, other	349	730	2,602	2,152	5,874	9,625
TOTAL	1,852	4,691	10,229	15,192	43,109	78,850
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton, raw and linters	783	5,365	3,234	7,196	41,426	64,533
Cotton products	1,253	5,048	6,586	9,609	38,866	60,899
Flax, hemp, jute and products	649	2,607	4,856	4,779	15,487	20,306
Silk and products	580	580	615	3,817	3,989	5,228
Wool, raw and unmanufactured	700	4,918	14,803	6,043	27,970	70,158
Wool products	1,307	4,005	6,561	9,592	30,156	45,515
Synthetic fibre and products	216	1,422	3,142	1,954	11,451	24,461
Textile products, other	1,191	2,982	4,868	8,573	24,839	39,564
TOTAL	6,680	26,927	44,666	51,562	194,183	330,663
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Wood, unmanufactured	421	1,491	2,828	3,224	9,946	18,587
Wood, manufactured	328	1,337	2,102	2,475	8,959	14,234
Paper	597	1,840	2,707	4,322	12,813	19,756
Books and printed matter	1,193	3,159	4,073	8,309	23,396	28,478
TOTAL	2,538	7,826	11,710	18,330	55,114	81,055
Iron and Its Products:						
Iron ore	493	2,455	3,701	1,064	5,292	8,617
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	10	407	602	321	756	5,192
Ferro-alloys	33	38	222	205	523	1,944
Scrap iron	28	962	333	423	2,252	2,034

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Continued

Commodities	July			January–July		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
Iron and Its Products—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Castings and forgings	284	726	1,448	1,578	4,776	7,017
Rolling mill products	2,085	7,802	16,330	14,015	47,505	94,360
Pipes, tubes and fittings	134	3,121	4,022	1,305	20,394	24,885
Wire and chain	150	661	1,426	1,329	5,811	9,302
Engines and boilers	531	6,250	6,935	5,410	33,240	48,476
Farm implements and machinery	2,027	12,993	18,764	13,691	111,450	121,582
Hardware and cutlery	188	815	1,369	1,260	6,437	10,682
Household machinery	212	1,091	791	1,552	7,745	9,136
Mining, metallurgical machinery	474	2,337	4,843	3,186	14,710	28,834
Business, printing machinery	324	2,342	3,620	3,674	15,873	23,191
Other non-farm machinery	1,975	12,509	21,732	15,049	90,462	133,308
Stamped and coated products	120	718	853	894	4,344	6,765
Tools	182	1,111	1,626	1,393	7,147	11,549
Autos, freight and passenger	702	7,447	5,563	8,853	48,964	60,313
Automobile parts	1,025	14,188	17,144	14,265	89,919	128,615
Other vehicles, chiefly iron	122	974	1,294	1,060	10,693	11,184
Cooking and heating apparatus	137	1,250	1,335	769	6,875	12,051
Iron products, other	1,035	3,960	7,147	8,275	28,431	49,087
TOTAL	12,270	84,158	121,101	99,571	563,599	808,125
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminium and products	493	1,695	2,611	2,743	7,978	15,098
Brass, and copper, and products	196	1,286	1,917	2,001	8,896	13,506
Lead and products	8	52	82	77	439	554
Nickel and products	91	516	472	854	4,149	3,804
Precious metals (except gold)	196	1,813	2,746	1,719	15,866	20,319
Tin and products	193	510	1,690	1,290	4,176	11,358
Zinc and products	51	265	418	435	1,884	2,740
Clocks and watches	167	829	965	1,169	7,017	6,020
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,154	5,739	9,900	7,761	46,155	70,271
Non-ferrous products, other	817	2,678	3,277	5,127	16,297	28,735
TOTAL	3,367	15,384	24,079	23,175	112,856	172,406
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Asbestos annd products	62	185	342	526	1,362	1,998
Clay and products	677	2,732	4,163	4,764	18,367	25,998
Coal	3,054	14,836	14,850	19,196	90,921	89,462
Coal products	252	1,219	2,154	1,866	7,382	12,495
Glass and glassware	426	2,224	2,898	3,598	15,715	19,946
Petroleum, crude	5,052	18,308	24,386	21,272	108,180	133,240
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	1,843	8,830	14,223	8,624	45,753	66,062
Stone and products	549	2,899	3,736	3,949	12,782	18,385
Non-metallic products, other	366	2,080	2,661	2,466	11,650	15,586
TOTAL	12,281	53,313	69,411	66,261	312,113	383,172
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids	116	475	621	872	3,082	4,750
Cellulose products	106	399	596	998	3,524	4,476
Drugs and Medicines	277	1,512	1,717	2,178	11,766	14,810
Dyeing and tanning materials	306	858	1,311	2,018	6,790	9,942
Fertilizers	103	597	999	1,245	4,611	5,504
Paints and varnishes	266	1,394	1,683	1,970	9,669	13,137
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	851	2,035	2,589	4,156	12,598	15,790
Synthetic resins and products	72	1,619	2,130	479	11,834	18,526
Chemical products, other	619	3,664	5,248	4,550	24,964	31,677
TOTAL	2,716	12,554	16,893	18,465	88,838	118,612
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Films	87	325	410	831	2,511	3,362
Toys and sporting goods	204	531	1,066	1,229	3,522	6,700
Refrigerators and parts	70	1,503	2,599	951	7,636	25,161
Musical instruments	85	365	271	691	2,125	3,031
Scientific equipment	431	1,742	2,210	2,476	13,299	15,669
Aircraft and parts	248	582	2,731	1,773	6,127	17,220
Works of art	47	205	323	748	1,536	1,847
Canadian tourists' purchases	702	2,761	4,175	3,977	13,587	20,351
Parcels of small value	335	1,064	2,256	2,605	5,090	13,821
Wax, mineral and vegetable	25	155	221	228	1,388	1,816
Miscellaneous consumer goods	365	1,009	1,334	2,840	6,777	10,172
Miscellaneous, other	722	1,652	5,997	5,116	13,993	27,972
Canadian goods returned	144	336	838	1,203	3,890	5,158
Non-commercial articles	334	1,255	2,798	2,062	8,499	13,600
TOTAL	3,798	13,486	27,228	26,729	89,980	165,880

Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

Commodities	July 1938	July 1950	July 1951	January—July 1938	January—July 1950	January—July 1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
ALL COUNTRIES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	10,321	41,142	45,325	73,230	252,740	334,266
Animals and Animal Products	1,852	4,691	10,229	15,192	43,109	78,850
Fibres, Textiles and Products	6,680	26,927	44,666	51,562	194,183	330,663
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,538	7,826	11,710	18,330	55,114	81,055
Iron and Products	12,270	84,158	121,101	99,571	563,599	808,125
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3,367	15,384	24,079	23,175	112,856	172,406
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	12,281	53,313	69,411	66,261	312,113	383,172
Chemicals and Allied Products	2,716	12,554	16,893	18,465	88,838	118,612
Miscellaneous Commodities	3,798	13,486	27,228	26,729	89,980	165,880
TOTAL	55,823	259,481	370,642	392,515	1,712,532	2,473,029
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	1,059	2,537	1,218	8,983	15,198	10,446
Animals and Animal Products	357	593	1,054	2,721	4,952	8,467
Fibres, Textiles and Products	3,264	8,927	15,358	24,186	62,184	96,968
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	321	273	419	1,841	1,965	2,390
Iron and Products	1,876	12,907	12,766	14,234	84,242	83,223
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	460	2,326	4,856	3,382	18,590	24,844
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	1,325	3,047	3,659	6,705	16,315	18,985
Chemicals and Allied Products	509	856	1,634	3,425	7,039	9,206
Miscellaneous Commodities	575	1,252	2,333	3,782	9,409	13,376
TOTAL	9,747	32,717	43,299	69,257	219,894	267,905
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	3,692	14,848	14,619	30,519	99,464	126,635
Animals and Animal Products	819	2,635	5,332	6,461	29,478	51,728
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,946	10,130	11,414	17,085	80,362	151,038
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,060	7,168	10,364	15,307	50,966	74,294
Iron and Products	9,815	68,809	101,192	81,653	470,889	696,131
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	1,972	9,461	15,586	14,963	76,065	120,613
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	9,085	35,757	40,656	50,863	219,436	245,514
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,906	10,930	13,811	12,712	76,904	102,476
Miscellaneous Commodities	2,758	10,911	21,767	19,873	71,631	137,330
TOTAL	34,051	170,648	234,741	249,434	1,175,194	1,705,759
OTHER COUNTRIES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	5,571	23,758	29,487	33,729	138,078	197,185
Animals and Animal Products	676	1,463	3,842	6,010	8,679	18,655
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,470	7,871	17,893	10,292	51,637	82,657
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	157	386	926	1,182	2,183	4,371
Iron and Products	579	2,442	7,142	3,685	8,468	28,771
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	935	3,597	3,636	4,830	18,201	26,949
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	1,871	14,509	25,097	8,693	76,362	118,673
Chemicals and Allied Products	302	768	1,449	2,328	4,896	6,931
Miscellaneous Commodities	465	1,324	3,128	3,075	8,941	15,174
TOTAL	12,024	56,117	92,602	73,824	317,444	499,365

Control of Gold Operations Considered by Chile

Santiago, September 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council has under consideration measures for control of gold transactions on the stock exchange, which are reported to be of a highly speculative character. It is stated that prices have fluctuated between Ch.$150 and Ch.$160, per gramme of gold, whereas the official price established in accordance with the law by the Mining Credit Bank is Ch.$135.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Increased Australian Duties on Iron and Steel Hoop Deferred

Sydney, September 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Deferred duties under Item 136 (F)(3) of the Australian Customs Tariff, covering "iron and steel hoop, not elsewhere included in the tariff, except 12 gauge (Birmingham Sheet Gauge) and thicker, including galvanized; and cold rolled, from 0·375 inch to 6 inches in width both sizes inclusive, and from 0·0148 inch to 0·08 inch in thickness both sizes inclusive," that were to have gone into effect on October 1, 1951, have been further postponed until July 1, 1952. At present this commodity is free of duty under the British preferential tariff and dutiable at 12·5 per cent ad valorem under the most-favoured-nation tariff. Deferred rates are 10 per cent ad valorem under the Birtish preferential tariff and 10 per cent plus 70 shillings per ton (2.240 pounds) under the most-favoured-nation tariff. The British preferential tariff applies to imports from Canada and the most-favoured-nation tariff applies to most non-British countries, including the United States.

Bermuda Permits Importation of Christmas Trees

Hamilton, October 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bermuda Supplies Commission, in a notice of September 22, advised importers that consideration will be given to the importation of Christmas trees from Canada and the United States up to a maximum C.I.F. value of $200 for each importer.

The Commission will not consider any permit which is not for direct importation and ultimate sale by the importer concerned.

Peruvian Concessions Under General Agreement in Effect

Lima, September 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Peru signed the Torquay Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on September 7, 1951. Under the provisions of the protocol, Peru becomes a contracting party to the agreement and brings into force the tariff concessions negotiated at Torquay thirty days after signing the protocol, that is on October 7.

As a result of Peru's accession to the General Agreement, Canada and Peru exchange most-favoured-nation treatment for the first time, thus removing a handicap to which Canadian products have been subject in that market. This development, together with the removal by Peru last January of all restrictions on imports, opens up new possibilities for the sale of Canadian goods in that country.

Among the products on which duties have been reduced or are bound against increase at the current low rate of duty are:

Concessions and Bindings by Peru to Canada

(Sol equals 7·13 Canadian cents at the current rate of exchange)

	Rate of Duty	
	Former	New
	Soles per kilogram	
Smoked herring	1·00	0·50
Fish, dried and salted (klipp fish)	0·50	0·50
Whole powdered milk for bulk industrial use	0·10	0·10
Whole powdered milk	0·01	free
Skim milk powder	0·02	free
Rolled oats in bulk	0·04	0·04
Packaged rolled oats	0·06	0·04
Fresh apples	0·02	free

TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—*Continued*

	Rate of Duty	
	Former	New
	Soles per kilogram	
Certified seed potatoes	free	free
Canned apricots, peaches and pears	0·70	0·15
Beans	0·02	0·02
Canned tomatoes	0·40	0·40
Canned asparagus	1·00	0·50
Soup powders	1·50	0·80
Vegetable soups	0·80	0·40
Gin and whisky in bottles	20·00 (per litre)	20·00 (per litre)
Cod liver oil	free	free
Sodium cyanide	0·12	0·12
Calcium carbide	0·06	0·06
Artificial plastics in powder	0·50 to 0·80	0·50 to 0·80
Artificial plastic in sheets or ribbons	16·00	12·00
Metallic paints	5·00	4·00
Railway ties	0·20 (each)	0·20 (each)
Chemical wood pulp:		
Bleached	0·04	0·04
Unbleached and bleached with perforations	0·03	0·03
Mechanical wood pulp	0·02	0·02
Squared and sawn timbers:		
White, yellow, red and pitch pine	0·22 (per sq. metre)	0·22 (per sq. metre)
Douglas fir, spruce, beech and poplar	0·17 (per sq. metre)	0·17 (per sq. metre)
Newsprint	free	free
Wood clothespins	0·50	0·50
Calfskins	20·00	20·00
Table oilcloth	2·00	2·00
Refractory bricks	0·04	0·02
Asbestos sheets	0·15	0·15
Grinding wheels	0·20	0·20
Ferro-alloys	0·06	0·06
Steel bars, including drill steel	0·05	0·05
Iron or steel wire screening	0·05	0·05
Copper wire screening	0·10	0·10
Aluminum sheets or plates	0·60	0·60
Aluminum bars, rods and wire	0·90	0·80
Aluminum powder	1·50	1·50
Aluminum kitchen utensils	5·00	5·00
Copper wire more than 0·5 mm. in diameter	0·60	0·30
Cables and cordage of copper wire	0·40	0·40
Lamps, non-electric	1·20	1·20
Agricultural implements and machinery	0·02	0·02
Animal-drawn plows	free	free
Mining machinery	0·02	0·02
Typewriters	3·00	3·00
Electric motors	0·04 to 0·60	0·40 to 0·60
Electric refrigerators	0·80	0·80
Storage batteries and parts, weighing:		
Up to 30 kgs.	0·80	0·80
Over 30 kgs.	0·20	0·20
Telephone apparatus	6·00	6·00
Radio receivers	5·00	4·00
Electric meters	1·50	1·50
Electric insulators	0·30	0·20

The Peruvian customs tariff provides for a surtax on all items. On most items this surtax is 12½ per cent ad valorem levied on the c.i.f. value. This surtax is now bound against increase for all items included in the above list.

Canadian exports to Peru totalled $7 million in 1949, but fell off to $3¾ million in 1950. In the first six months of 1951, exports to Peru stood at $2·4 million. Peruvian sales to Canada were $2½ million in 1949, $4 million in 1950 and during the first six months of 1951 have reached $3·6 million.

United States tariff concessions negotiated with Peru at Torquay which will come into effect on October 7 include reductions in duty on bismuth from 3¾ cents to 1⅞ cents per pound, and on unenumerated manufactured articles from 20 per cent to 10 per cent ad valorem.

Permits Required for Imports of Paper Into Mexico

Mexico City, September 25, 1951.—(FTS)—By a decree effective September 24, importation of most kinds of paper into Mexico including newsprint, book printing paper, straw paper, and all paper not otherwise specified, requires a permit for which application must be made by the importer to the Secretariat of National Economy. Previously, the only type of paper requiring a permit was "kraft" paper.

Powers Given to Speed Up Grain Crop

The Board of Grain Commissioners have been granted powers intended to speed up the movement of Canada's record grain crop. Under a new Order-in-Council, P.C. 5122, issued under authority of the Emergency Powers Act, the Board now has authority to defer the weigh-over at terminal elevators when this is considered necessary to avoid delay in unloading of cars and to facilitate the use of transportation facilities. A weigh-over of the grain in a terminal elevator, which is required by the Canada Grain Act, involves interruption of several days in the operation of the elevator and can only be done if there are empty bins. With the new authority, the Board of Grain Commissioners will be able to carry out its terminal weigh-over when there will be least interruption to the movement of grain.

The Board will also have authority to permit the use of supplementary "off-track" or special annex storage space for the warehousing of grain, thus affording substantial additions to available storage space and assuring that as much as possible of the large crop will be suitably stored. Licences will be issued by the Board to permit the use of only those buildings that comply with certain structural specifications, and provision is made for the inspection and approval by Board officials of all such "off-track" premises.

"The present tight storage position and transportation difficulties demand that nothing should be permitted to stand in the way of the freest possible movement of our grain," said Mr. Howe in his announcement. "In the face of the prevailing heavy export demand it is vital to the interests of all Canada that the present large stocks of Canadian grain, particularly millable grades of wheat, be put into export position without undue delay. Similar emergency steps were taken during the war, and it is hoped that those provided under the new Order-in-Council will assist materially in meeting the present situation."

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Oct. 1	Nominal Quotations Oct. 5
Argentina	Peso	Basic	·2977	·2109	·2109
		Free	·2085	·0739	·0738
Austria	Schilling	Export	....	·0493	·0493
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·3615	2·3615
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0210	·0210
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0176	·0176
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6152	·6152
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0570	·0570
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	....	....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2215	·2215
Chile	Peso	....	·0233	·0135	·0135
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·4245	·4245
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1883	·1883
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0547	1·0547
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0211	·0211
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1527	·1527
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0547	1·0547
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0640	·0640
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·0286	3·0286
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4219	·4219
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·6605	2·6605
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0046	·0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0060	·0060
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0166	·0166
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2511	·2511
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0547	1·0547
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2109	·2109
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5273	·5273
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1846	·1846
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0647	·0647
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2215	·2215
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	....	....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·9518	2·9518
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9518	2·9518
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·9518	2·9518
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9518	2·9518
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	....	....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	....	....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1219	·1219
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2775	·2775
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5593	·5593
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·9518	2·9518
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2109	·2109
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1477	·1477
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3188	·3188
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0547	1·0547
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	....	....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0712	·0712
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5273	·5273
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0365	·0365
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3445	·3445
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0968	·0968
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2039	·2039
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2422	·2422
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	....	....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3767	·3767
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4,0300	2·9518	2·9518
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9518	2·9518
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0547	1·0547
Uruguay	Peso	....	·6583	·6943	·6943
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3148	·3148
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	....	....

* September 17, 1949.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, primarily pertaining to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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FOREIGN TRADE

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COVER SUBJECT—Side view of Canada's display at the London Dairy Show last year. A somewhat similar exhibit has been designed for the London Dairy Show this year, being held from October 23 to 26, and again featuring the slogan: "Serving the British Housewife". The display includes: 12 sides of bacon, one dozen hams, 40 rounds of cheese, 50 flats of apples, three dozen one-pound jars of honey, one box of young hen turkeys, one box of Grade "A" cut-up chicken, one box of medium weight eviscerated chicken, one box of heavy weight eviscerated chicken, three cases of Grade "A" large eggs (90 dozen), and nine sheaves of grain, comprising three of Thatcher wheat, three of Coronation wheat and three of oats. This is the first time that grain has been exhibited by Canada at the London Dairy Show.

Photo by Maillard.

Price 10 cents

Ottawa—Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.

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Egyptian Foreign Trade Highest On Record During Past Year

Unusually small trade deficit for first seven months of 1951 result of high prices received for cotton exports—Canadian exports to Egypt fell—Egypt had favourable trade balance with United States in 1950 for first time in history.

By J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(One pound Egyptian equals 3·0322 dollars Canadian.)

CAIRO.—Egypt's foreign trade in 1950 was the greatest the country has known, amounting to a total of £E388 million (1949 £E316 million). Of this figure, £E175 million represents exports, (1949 £E138 million) and £E212 million represents imports (1949 £E178 million). Thus there is a deficit in the visible balance of trade of £E37 million (1949 £E40 million).

The activity in Egypt's foreign trade which characterized 1950, carried on through the first part of the current year. Imports for the first seven months of 1951 amounted to £E136·7 million, while exports reached the figure of nearly £E134 million. This resulted in an unusually small deficit of approximately £E2·8 million in the visible balance of trade. The figure for the corresponding period of 1950 was a deficit of over £E20 million. This favourable result is obviously due to exports of cotton at high prices during the first three months of the year, since for that period there was a favourable balance of visible trade of nearly £E28 million.

Country Overstocked with Imported Goods

Although these official statistics indicate a continuance of the high activity of 1950, there have been signs for the past several months that foreign trade has reached the height of its activity for the time being. There is a general impression that the country is overstocked with imported goods, and importers in many lines have ceased placing orders until the market can absorb present stocks.

According to Egyptian customs statistics, the principal suppliers in 1950, with approximate percentages of total imports, were: United Kingdom, 19 per cent; France, 10 per cent; Italy, 7 per cent; Australia, 6 per cent; United States, 6 per cent; Holland, 4 per cent; South Africa, 3 per cent; Chile, 3 per cent; Western Germany, 3 per cent; Russia, 3 per cent.

It is interesting to note some of the marked changes that have occurred in the source of supply of Egyptian imports, e.g., France in 1950 sold goods to Egypt to the value of nearly £E21 million, just double the 1949 figure; sales from Western Germany were £E6 million, ten times that of her export trade to Egypt in the previous year. Holland, Switzerland and Sweden each increased their sales to Egypt by approximately £E1 million, and Czechoslovakia by £E900,000. Russia also has had a large increase of business, being credited with Egyptian imports valued at £E5·9 million in 1950, compared with £E665,000 in 1949.

Countries which have lost business are the United States, whose exports to Egypt are down by more than £E2 million; Japan, which has lost more than a million; and Belgium which has lost about £E800,000. This is due largely, no doubt, to the fact that Egyptian importers are free of all import and exchange restrictions when buying from soft currency countries. Canada's export trade to Egypt suffered similarly. According to Egyptian statistics, Canadian exports to Egypt fell from £E5·9 million in 1949 to £E1·8 million in 1950. Egyptian statistics for years have credited Canada with more business than she has actually done, and Canadian statistics for the period under review show a less drastic falling off, i.e., from $4·7 million in 1949 to $3·7 million in 1950.

The chief articles imported into Egypt in 1950 were wheat and flour, £E17 million; fertilizer, £E12·4 million; petrol products, £E8·2 million; timber, £E7·8 million; iron and steel manufactures, £E7·1 million; tea, £E6·8 million; sugar, £E6·7 million; woollen yarns and textiles, £E5·9 million; cotton yarns and textiles, £E5·7 million; tobacco, £E5·6 million; cars, trucks and buses, £E5·1 million.

The main article of export was cotton which in 1950 represented 85 per cent of the total value of Egyptian exports. Of this important commodity, 486,458 tons were exported at a value of £E150 million. Second in importance was rice to the value of £E7·8 million and third was onions, with a value of about £E2 million. The United Kingdom was again the most important buyer of Egyptian products, having purchased 21·6 per cent of Egypt's total exports. India took second place with 12·5 per cent, and other important buying countries were United States, Italy, France, Russia, Switzerland, Holland, Western Germany and Spain.

Balance of Trade with United States Favourable Last Year

In 1950, for probably the first time in history, Egypt had a favourable balance of trade with the United States, having exported to that country products (mostly raw cotton) to the value of £E15·4 million, as compared with imports of £E12·6 million.

Egypt's balance of international payments has in recent years been more favourable than the visible balance of trade would indicate. For example, in 1949 the balance of international payments was in Egypt's favour by about £E5 million, in spite of a visible trade balance of £E43 million against her. A study of the balance of payments for the first half of 1950 made by the National Bank of Egypt, while indicating a deficit of nearly £E25 million for the first half of the year, predicts that owing to the higher level of cotton prices in the second half of the year, the total deficit for the year will be much less than the trade figures showed.

Higher Cotton Prices Major Factor in Improved Foreign Trade

The basic reason for Egypt's buoyant foreign trade in 1950 was, of course, the state of the cotton market and the high prices prevailing for this commodity, particularly in the latter part of the year. At the same time it would seem that government policy relative to import and exchange control has been an important factor in swelling the import and export figures. The principal manifestations of this policy are: (1) import permits not required except for imports from "hard currency" countries; (2) bilateral trade and payments agreements actively sought and now in force with Western Germany, Saudi Arabia, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Poland, Switzerland and Yugoslavia; (3) government action to promote large scale barter transactions; (4) initiation in May, 1950, of Egyptian "Export Account".

Thus it will be evident that the Egyptian importer enjoys the utmost freedom in his dealings with many of the world's great exporting countries. This freedom is somewhat restricted in the case of Western Germany and Switzerland where import licences are required. However, because of existing trade and payments agreements, licences are freely issued for a considerable range of listed commodities and the appropriate foreign exchange is made available at official rates. As to imports from Belgium, these have been free of licence since April 10, 1951, when Egypt declared the Belgian franc a "soft currency" for purposes of Egyptian exchange control. Japanese imports are subject to licence, which are granted if payment is effected in sterling.

The countries that feel the greatest measure of restriction in selling to Egypt are those of North and South America (except Chile and various colonial territories). Import licences are required and will be granted with exchange at official rates only in special circumstances such, for example, as the import of crude asbestos from Canada. Here again, however, the Egyptian importer has a certain degree of freedom of choice in that he may obtain a licence with exchange provided from "Export Account". This is a device by which United States dollar exchange may be acquired at free market rates for the import of a great variety of essential and semi-essential goods. It has been used as freely as competitive conditions permitted, and has been a most important factor in preventing Canadian and United States exports to Egypt from falling off even more than they have done. Obviously the product must be highly desirable (American cars, for example), or the price very low to enter into Egyptian trade under these conditions.

Canadian Refrigeration Engineer Goes to Ceylon

Ceylon has sought and found in Canada a refrigeration engineer who is prepared to assist that country in the installation and maintenance of equipment that will improve its food preservation and marketing facilities. George M. Nixon, P. Eng., of Montreal, left Ottawa on October 4 by air for Colombo, under provisions of the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan, and will likely spend the next three years in Ceylon. His services were secured by the International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, through which provision will be made for the payment of his salary and transportation expenses. The Government of Ceylon will be responsible for payment of a subsistence allowance during the period of his stay in that country.

Mr. Nixon was born in Montreal in 1918, and graduated from the University of Toronto in 1943 with a B.A. Sc. degree. After a two-year test course with the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited, he returned to the University of Toronto in 1945 as an instructor in mathematics. Two years later he joined the Carrier Engineering Limited, specialists in air conditioning and refrigeration equipment, in Toronto, being transferred to the Montreal office in 1948.

One year was spent in Peru, as chief engineer of the International Division of the Carrier Corporation, erecting cold storage plants and selling, installing and maintaining refrigeration equipment. Mr. Nixon returned to Canada in 1950 to accept a fellowship in engineering for graduate studies, and also maintained a consulting practice in air conditioning and refrigeration.

As Refrigeration and Transport Engineer in the Ministry of Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries, he will study the fishing industry from "catch to market," and make recommendations for the preservation of this valuable food product. He will also be responsible for training personnel in maintaining refrigeration equipment.

Mr. Nixon will be accompanied by his wife and two children. He will co-operate with Donald M. Haywood, a Canadian fisheries expert who left recently for Ceylon, and the first specialist to be appointed by Canada under provisions of the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan.

Malaya Trade Declining After Hitting New Peaks This Year

Boom appears to have petered out after twelve months of unprecedented commercial activity—Total trade, which reached its peak in April, declined in July—Abnormal stocks held of many imported goods—Tin and rubber prices fluctuate as a result of changes in United States purchasing policy.

By D. S. Armstrong, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(One Malayan dollar equals approximately 35 cents Canadian.)

SINGAPORE.—After twelve months of unprecedented commercial activity, Singapore's boom appears to have petered out. Total trade reached its peak of M$1,110 million in April after a steady rise from M$357 million 12 months previous, and has fallen to M$800 million in July. The favourable balance of trade, which averaged M$166 million in the July, 1950-June, 1951 period, fell to a mere M$15 million in July this year.

Heavy imports in virtually all fields have brought trading to a near standstill and many traders are endeavouring to cut their losses by selling below landed cost. While exports of tin and rubber have dropped slightly, the prices for these two strategic raw materials have fallen between 35 and 40 per cent from the peak quotations in February. For the first time in 15 months, the official European and Asian cost of living indices showed signs of levelling off at 230 and 333 respectively (1939=100) and currency in circulation also dropped by a small fraction.

Heavy Stocks of Imported Goods Held

During the boom which started in June, 1950, the high earnings from exports were used to finance imports in increasing quantities and, in many cases, at prices higher than current values. While the monthly value figure for exports started to drop in May, imports for July were M$23 million higher than in June, owing to the time lag between the declaration of values for exports and imports. In addition to the drop in export trade and the arrival of large quantities of goods, the present slackening in business activity results from the freeing from import control of several commodities, notably flour and canned fish, and also more extensive application of export control to bring down the cost of living and to stop entrepôt trade between Singapore, Hong Kong and the China mainland. As a result of over-importing and changes in import and export control, abnormal stocks are reported in textiles, certain building materials, flour, canned fish and even such specialized items as sewing machines.

Unless there is another wave of hectic buying of tin and rubber, which appears unlikely, the trade of Singapore and Malaya will undoubtedly continue to decline for the rest of this year and until a more natural level of business activity is found.

Official statistics show that the cumulative value of external trade for Singapore and Malaya at the end of July almost equalled the figure for the whole of 1950, which in itself was almost double the value of total trade in 1949. Imports during January-July, 1951, totalled M$2,884 million compared with M$2,891 million for all of 1950. Exports in the same period were valued at M$3,802 million and last year the total was M$3,957 million.

Malaya's contribution to the sterling area's dollar reserves has also increased this year. Exports, mainly tin and rubber, to the United States and Canada during the first seven months totalled M$915·7 million and were only 20 per cent below the total for 1950. Imports from hard-currency countries have also risen. Thus, the net excess of exports over imports with dollar countries was M$767·3 million for the seven months ended July compared with M$1,041 million during 1950.

While there has been some easing of import control to ensure supplies of essential goods and to combat rising living costs, only a few of the items allowed for direct import are of interest to Canadian exporters. Alternatively, many of the commodities placed on the free list are in short supply in Canada. Indirect imports, for which dollars are purchased in the Hong Kong free exchange market, are allowed, but advantage of this procedure is taken only when supplies are scarce or prices high in soft-currency sources. At the present time the free exchange value of the U.S. dollar is appreciably higher than the official rate.

Imports Into Malaya, by Principal Commodities

	1949	1950 ('000)	Jan.-June 1951
Grain and flour	M$281,075	M$266,365	M$154,566
Oils, fats and resins	220,403	280,807	191,404
Cotton yarn and manufactures	165,114	274,415	234,362
Rubber	125,939	618,052	765,064
Drink and tobacco	79,054	97,000	65,734
Oil seeds, etc.	74,092	92,592	49,698
Vehicles	66,109	77,448	72,196
Iron and steel and manufactures	56,396	68,842	70,499
Miscellaneous textiles	52,891	89,882	91,324
Machinery	49,265	68,582	42,502
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.	43,663	60,855	44,949
Electrical equipment	34,610	42,282	24,767
Non-ferrous ores	31,315	62,492	42,200
Earthenware, glass, etc.	26,533	43,537	32,605
Cutlery, hardware, implements	25,637	48,390	74,078

Indonesia headed the list of countries of origin for Malayan imports during the January to June period, with imports valued at M$815 million compared with M$771 million for all of 1950. Indonesian products are nearly all re-exported from Singapore, some, for example rubber, being further processed. As a source of imports the United Kingdom fell to second place ahead of Thailand, India and Japan.

Exports from Malaya, by Principal Commodities

	1949	1950 ('000)	Jan.-June 1951
Rubber	M$731,385	M$2,454,356	M$2,376,707
Non-ferrous metals (mainly tin)	277,929	479,385	331,407
Oil seeds and nuts	150,300	190,448	1,137,991
Oils, fats and resins	136,232	181,924	104,235
Miscellaneous food and drink	106,194	174,834	140,686
Cotton yarn and manufactures	67,982	160,843	131,619
Grain and flour	27,977	27,476	32,546
Drink and tobacco	19,856	26,667	19,400
Vehicles	16,937	24,652	21,725
Miscellaneous textiles	15,912	39,565	31,863
Iron and steel and manufactures	10,512	13,113	14,700

The United States maintained its lead as Malaya's principal customer. The United Kingdom increased its purchases of Malayan goods to M$574·5 million compared with M$546·9 million for the whole of last year. Other countries of destination in order of importance were Indonesia, France, Australia, Hong Kong and Italy.

Singapore—Air view of this great entrepôt, with New Bridge Road in foreground.

Courtesy Whites Aviation Limited.

Keen criticism has been voiced by local business circles of recent changes in United States purchasing policy as it is applied to Malaya's two principal exports. The United States Government's decision to abandon free market buying of tin and make the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the sole purchaser, and the subsequent action of the RFC in refusing to place orders, had a drastic effect on Singapore tin prices.

Malayan Tin Prices, Production, Imports and Exports

	Price (average) Malayan dollars per picul (133⅓ lbs.)	Production Long tons	Imports Long tons	Exports including re-exports Long tons
1946	$181·88	8,432	490	7,598
1947	202·48	27,026	3,326	32,072
1948	261·56	44,815	3,517	47,214
1949	275·98	54,910	6,560	54,783
1950	365·42	57,537	9,912	81,801
January	287·57	5,180	767	6,368
February	287·97	4,361	503	4,419
March	292·00	4,729	719	6,702
April	292·72	4,760	888	8,052
May	298·39	5,176	821	5,137
June	301·05	4,739	971	7,644
July	339·56	5,071	1,000	8,398
August	391·67	4,752	966	7,500
September	392·47	4,595	751	8,597
October	439·10	4,779	822	5,979
November	530·37	4,696	924	7,543
December	541·68	4,699	780	5,507
1951				
January	644·91	4,975	925	4,514
February	733·18	4,004	760	5,412
March	606·83	4,816	712	5,988
April	593·16	4,728	582	5,329
May	569·23	4,836	549	4,970
June	489·40	4,656	571	5,771

Similarly, in February the United States restricted the use of natural rubber, and made the General Services Administration (now the Defence Materials Procurement Administration) the sole buyer and curtailed stockpile purchases. In April, the Singapore Government instituted destinational control on rubber shipments other than to the Commonwealth and the United States. Exports to China and Hong Kong rose from 5,705 tons in January-June, 1950, to 77,227 tons in July-December, 1950. In the first half of this year, 55,665 tons were sent to these destinations. These moves had a similar effect on the rubber market, forcing the price down from its peak in February of M$2·30 per lb. to approximately M$1·50 per lb., where it appears to have stabilized.

Malayan Rubber Prices, Production, Imports and Exports

	Price (average) Malayan cents per lb.	Production Long tons	Imports Long tons	Exports including re-exports Long tons
1946	57·35	403,719	191,090	558,001
1947	43·43	646,362	313,549	953,588
1948	45·15	698,189	300,091	979,107
1949	41·71	671,503	220,141	899,212
1950	108·68	695,178	448,656	1,106,499
January	50·01	61,677	17,258	75,350
February	52·89	49,942	18,833	70,774
March	53·83	49,477	27,203	89,429
April	66·20	49,076	31,111	68,059
May	80·21	56,768	32,339	78,427
June	82·71	54,365	44,567	76,598
July	96·76	65,494	41,019	103,154
August	135·05	60,420	49,302	110,627
September	145·85	56,966	44,470	100,148
October	171·63	62,670	48,285	119,162
November	196·02	58,614	53,723	103,697
December	172·31	69,709	40,546	111,074
1951				
January	204·58	56,070	61,944	104,174
February	225·05	48,987	50,462	108,763
March	217·10	58,591	53,707	97,988
April	198·08	49,001	62,191	107,610
May	158·74	46,664	38,377	103,629
June	147·50	47,800	40,007	99,521

Those who take a long-range view of the welfare of Singapore and Malaya feel that present price levels for rubber and tin are more realistic and healthier for all concerned. However, they deprecate the political moves which influence prices and particularly the accusations and counter-accusations between buyer and seller, which breed ill-will between friends.

There has been a steady increase in the production of pineapple—one of the industries which suffered most during the war. Output in 1949 was 321,185 cases and this was equalled in the first six months of 1950. In the first half of 1951, 380,608 cases were packed. New legislation has been introduced by the Government of Singapore and Malaya designed to improve quality and packing methods and to control small producers and canners. It is hoped that this will improve the standard of Malayan canned pineapple so that it will compete successfully with the products of other countries.

Production in most other agricultural and mineral products during January-June, 1951, showed no marked changes in comparison with the same period in 1950. Palm oil (22,686 tons), palm kernel (6,653 tons), copra (69,667 tons), coconut oil (35,926 tons) and copra cake (22,414 tons) varied no more than 5 per cent from output during the corresponding period the previous year. Production of iron ore jumped from 400,000 tons in 1950 to 408,946 tons in the first half of 1951, almost all of which was exported to Japan, a traditional customer for Malayan ore.

Swedish Mining Production at About Same Level Last Year But Value Up

Production of ferro-alloys, ingots and steel castings, metals, shale oil and lime work products showed slight increase—Pig iron, iron sponge and black coal showed decrease—Exports of iron ore and pig iron increased.

By B. J. Bachand, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

STOCKHOLM.—Production in Swedish mining industries during 1950 remained at about the same level as during 1949. This was particularly the case in the mining of iron ore and other ores, and in the production of forged, hot-rolled and hot-drawn products of blooms and welding metal. The production of ferro-alloys, ingots and steel castings, metals and shale oil and lime work products, however, showed a slight increase. The principal items, for which there was a decrease in production included pig iron, iron sponge and black coal. One point of interest was the large increase in the production value during 1950. Despite the fact that production quantities in a number of cases were about the same as during 1949, the sales values were all higher in 1950 than during the previous year.

The very slight increase and, in certain cases, decreases in production during 1950 were, to a certain extent, the result of the diminishing number of workers and working hours. For iron ore and other ore mines, iron foundries, metal works, lime works, coal mines and shale oil works the total number of workers amounted to 54,600 and the number of working hours 118·0 million during 1950, as compared with 54,900 and 118·8 respectively, during 1949.

Improved Foundries Helped Maintain Production Level

The iron works, in particular, were affected by the labour shortage. The fact that production levels, despite this, could be maintained and in some cases extended beyond 1949 levels, is mainly dependent upon the rationalization and modernization in iron foundries during recent years.

In certain instances, however, investment work is still in progress and results are not expected before 1951 or 1952. A large blast furnace, purchased from Austria by Domarvet Iron Foundry, is now almost completed and a considerable extension of the steel furnaces is planned to be completed during 1951. A billet mill is expected to be completed at the same time. Other rolling mills will not be ready for use until 1952. According to plan, by 1953 Norrbotten Iron Foundry will be able to produce 300,000 tons of rolled iron, which will mean a considerable increase in Swedish iron production.

The following table sets out the production quantities and sales values of the most important mining products in 1950 and 1949:

Production and Value of Swedish Mining Industries

	1949		1950	
	Tons	1,000 kr.	Tons	1,000 kr.
Iron and other ore mines, concentration, briquette and sintering works.				
Iron ore	13,728,883	272,854	13,611,029	316,943
Sinter of iron ore	1,237,156	44,232	1,234,743	48,682
Apatite concentrate	1,604	58	2,044	96
Purple-ore	60,986	1,827	59,033	1,912
Briquettes of purple-ore	81,408	2,615	80,617	3,010
Sinter of purple-ore	19,373	586	22,267	735

Production and Value of Swedish Mining Industries (Cont'd.)

	1949		1950	
	Tons	1,000 kr.	Tons	1,000 kr.
Andalusite: concentrate	....	....	681	133
Graphite ore: concentrate	170	74	....	....
Gold ore	71,642	2,265	72,300	3,088
Copper ore: concentrate	61,354	21,985	61,264	32,365
Manganese ore	16,110	625	11,847	406
Molybdenum ore: concentrate	12	39	24	102
Silver and lead ore: concentrate	30,654	24,865	29,973	25,288
Iron sulphide	424,007	13,252	406,809	15,140
Tungsten ore: concentrate	689	2,637	536	2,933
Zinc ore: concentrate	59,993	10,857	62,094	24,610
Iron and steel works				
Pig iron	810,949	177,099	784,724	161,244
Iron sponge	30,166	5,494	28,890	....
Ferro-alloys	48,804	65,015	52,278	71,409
Wrought metal steel castings	1,370,378	475,461	1,440,453	518,257
Forged and hot rolled products of wrought metal	1,979	1,638	1,217	1,043
Forged products of ingots	77,688	97,938	69,250	94,528
Hot-rolled and hot-drawn products of ingots:				
Tubing—round: massive	41,920	16,649	44,458	17,819
hollow	39,200	21,046	34,043	19,336
Platinated products	180,051	66,602	174,530	72,330
Other slab blooms	743,551	294,329	758,221	315,673
Other products	878,484	583,274	877,195	590,529
Other Metal Works.				
Unwrought metals	36,903·5	68,873	48,589·4	94,421
Coal mines.				
Black coal	316,612	6,370	309,296	6,288
Fireproof clay	179,384	1,275	172,579	1,350
Hard burnt brick	52,303	260	44,101	192
Lime works.				
Lime	845,104	40,810	899,339	44,061
Shale Oil Works.				
Fuel oil and gas oil	40,381	5,177	52,855	7,623
Other shale products	12,393	2,036	14,860	2,812

As can be seen from the table the production of iron ore showed a decrease of somewhat more than 100,000 tons during 1950. The decrease was entirely in ore for direct use. The production of iron ore concentrate, on the other hand, showed an increase.

The production of sinter showed a decrease of approximately 2,500 tons during 1950. It is estimated that for this production 1,102,000 tons of slick, 109,000 tons of pounded ore, 15,000 tons of scales and 80,000 tons of slag, etc., were consumed.

Besides the above mentioned concentrate, during 1950 two copper mines produced purple-ore as a by-product which, on account of its iron content, is comparable with iron ore concentrate with 55-60 per cent iron. This production amounted to 59,000 tons in 1950, as compared with 61,000 tons during 1949.

Export of Iron Ore Showed Increase

Exports of iron ore together with briquettes and sinter (including those of purple-ore), have shown an increase from 12,783,000 tons in 1949 to 12,949,000 during 1950. As production showed a decrease, increased exports were only possible by a diminishing of stocks.

The production of pig iron showed a decrease of somewhat more than 25,000 tons during 1950. The decrease fell entirely on charcoal pig iron. On the other hand, more coke pig iron was produced in 1950 than in the previous year. The decrease in charcoal pig iron production is mainly dependent upon the considerably higher costs of charcoal, which in their turn were caused by the large demand by the pulp industry for the type of wood used in the production of charcoal.

Exports of pig iron showed an increase from 31,300 tons in 1949 to 68,900 tons in 1950. At the same time, however, imports increased from 95,100 tons in 1949 to 101,900 tons in 1950.

Whilst the production of iron sponge showed a decrease, the production of ferro alloys continued to expand and reached 52,300 tons during 1950, as compared with 48,800 tons in 1949. This increase mainly applied to chrome iron and silicon metal.

Despite the above mentioned decrease in the production of pig iron, the production of ingot metal and steel castings showed an increase of approximately 70,000 tons during 1950, mainly because of the increase in electro-castings. This increase was facilitated by the larger import of scrap, principally from Germany. Of the total quantity of ingots and steel castings, 40·8 per cent was comprised of electro-ingots and electro-castings, as compared with 38·2 in 1949. With regard to the proportion of quality ingot and ordinary ingot, 54,894 tons comprised rust, acid and heat resisting products, 308,825 other quality products and 1,076,734 ordinary ingots. The corresponding figures during 1949 were 51,349, 295,969 and 1,023,060 tons respectively.

Crude Rubber Was Principal Export From Indo-China During Last Year

Total of 52,876 metric tons, valued at 776·3 million piastres, shipped in 1950 and represented 50·9 per cent of total exports—France and the United States were principal markets—Civil war and general unrest affects production.

By T. R. G. Fletcher, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong.

(The Piastre is approximately equal to Can.$0·05. One hectare equals 2·471 acres.)

HONG KONG.—Shipments of crude rubber were the most valuable single element of Indo-China's export trade during 1950. Representing 50·9 per cent of the value of all exports, 52,876 metric tons were exported, principally to France and to the United States, earning 776·3 million piastres.

Due to the civil war and general unrest, the plantations are being worked under very great difficulties. Production since World War II remains far below that for 1938 when the total yield from 114,500 hectares was 72,000 metric tons. However, production has increased slowly, and the figures for 1950 are the best postwar results, 48,000 metric tons obtained from an exploited area of 50,500 hectares. The excess of last year's exports over the production for the year was made possible by accumulated stocks from previous annual yields.

Potential yearly production from the total planted area is claimed to be about 150,000 metric tons. At the present time, the lack of security in the plantation areas prevents full exploitation. Moreover, the current labour force is said to be only one-third of what is required.

The main growing areas are in South Vietnam and Cambodgia. The former contributes over half of the total production, (all Vietnam about 60 per cent), and the latter about 30 per cent.

Generally speaking, the plantations are of more recent origin than those of other Far Eastern countries, and the yield per hectare is claimed to be higher because of the comparative youth of the trees. Nevertheless, postwar costs of production up to 1950 were certainly higher than in other producing areas. As a result, the Indo-China industry might not have been able to market all its annual yield, without preferential bulk buying from France. There were, in fact, some 12,000 tons in stock carried over from previous years at the beginning of 1950.

This basic disadvantage began to disappear in late 1949 and finally vanished in 1950, as overseas countries began to stockpile rubber. The world market price increased sharply in consequence. By 1950, Indo-China's costs of production were definitely competitive in terms of the world price for rubber. The United States bought nearly half the crop for the first time. Total exports in 1950 were 52,876 metric tons, of which France purchased 24,825 tons, the United States 23,907 tons.

Gain of Thirty Per Cent Recorded in Greek Exports in Past Fiscal Year

Shipments amounted to $95·1 million in 1950-51, as compared with $72·9 million in previous year—Decrease noted in barter transactions—Dollar receipts increased by 38 per cent.

By T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

ATHENS.—Exports of Greek products during the fiscal year 1950-51 (July 1-June 30) amounted to $95·1 million as compared with $72·9 million during the previous fiscal year, a gain of $22·2 million or 30 per cent.

An analysis of these exports by destination is as folows:

	1950-51	1949-50
Dollar area	$17,665,076	$12,795,738
EPU countries	63,610,615	45,490,695
Other exports in sterling	5,840,032	1,246,216
Non-participating EPU countries	5,853,613	3,804,318
Barter	2,198,915	9,584,163

The above table shows that all areas have had an increase over the fiscal year 1949-50, with the exception of that for barter transactions, which dropped from $9·6 million to $2·2 million.

Dollar receipts through exports of Greek products rose to $17·7 million during the 1950-51 fiscal year, a gain of 38 per cent over the previous fiscal year total of $12·8 million. Of this amount, $16·6 million, or the major part, represent exports to the United States. These dollar earnings comprise about 18·5 per cent of the total value of Greek exports, the rest representing sterling and other currencies, barter, or clearing arrangements.

Greek Exports to Dollar Area

	1950-51	1949-50
Tobacco	$9,420,106	$8,926,197
Currants and sultanas	236,504	43,209
Figs	1,130,515	344,350
Wine and must	263,558	274,632
Alcoholic beverages	173,453	36,214
Rosin	75,878	92
Olive oil	292,901	302,562
Olives	1,109,491	920,092
Table grapes	15,340	10,528
Citrus fruit	....	183
Mastic gum	44,613	18,161
Carobs and carob seed	273,238	8,378
Sponges	1,433,180	789,278
Hides and skins	404,524	184,502
Metals and ores	507,101	188,498
Cotton goods	409,862	13,304
Other industrial products	157,500	9,776
Other products	1,717,312	725,782
	$17,665,076	$12,795,738

Prosperous Conditions Continued In Cuba In First Half of Year

Prospects excellent for remaining six months—Third largest sugar crop marketed at high average price—Several warning signals appear in form of inflation, excessive inventories and high level of bank loans.

By A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(One quintal equals 101·4 pounds.)

HAVANA.—Prosperous conditions in Cuba apparently continued unabated through the first half of 1951. Prospects for the remainder of the year were excellent. The third largest sugar crop ever produced, which reached a total of almost 5,600,000 long tons, was being marketed at an average price higher than any received since the period just after the First World War. As an example of the times, imports of new automobiles were running at an average rate of more than 10,000 per annum, compared to well under 2,000 in prewar years. Government revenues were booming, being some 31 per cent higher for the first five months of this year as compared to the similar period in 1950.

Against this background of apparent prosperity were several warning signals. The steadily rising cost of living resulted in a demand by labour for higher wages, which, being granted, were adding further fuel to the fires of inflation as productive efficiency tended to remain static. Increased imports accompanied by an unseasonable fall in demand had caused excessive inventories for which post-Korean panic-buying was blamed. Bank loans financing these large inventories were at a very high level, and in the case of at least one bank reached a record figure.

Exports and Imports Increased

Cuban exports amounted to $163 million for the first quarter of the year, or 31 per cent over last year, while imports of $105 million showed an increase of 33 per cent in the first two months of the year. The year-end total should be well ahead of last year. On the other hand, heavy stocks of many goods have caused an almost complete cessation in purchases, with the result that import figures should show a substantial decrease later in the year.

The new flour mill presently under construction is expected to be in operation at the beginning of 1952. The Department of Commerce has set up a system of imports of wheat flour under the International Wheat Agreement in order to ensure that the mill will receive its share of the cheaper wheat thus made available. The new Industrial and Agricultural Development Bank is exploring the possibility of establishing new industries, and is making a number of useful studies. However, while the present labour situation continues, there is little prospect of obtaining capital investment of this type.

The mining industry continued to flourish under the insatiable demands of war and rearmament, and increased production was evident in all lines. The Nicaro Nickel Mines, which were in operation during the last war, are again being brought into production, and should add substantially to Cuba's income from its mineral resources.

Public revenues reached record levels, and general budget revenues of $125 million for the first five months of 1951 compared most favourably with the amount of $95 million for the same period in 1950. Expenditures, however, seemed to be keeping pace with income. The large program of public works commenced in 1950 was being carried on with increasing vigour in 1951. Contracts to the value of approximately $40 million have now been let. A number of new roads and other projects have already been completed. Accomplishment of this program should help to strengthen the country's basic economy as a number of new areas are opened up for development.

Private construction continued at a high level. Building permits issued in Havana Province for the first five months of the year amounted to $24 million as against $17 million for the same period in 1950, an increase of 40 per cent. Practically all this figure would be accounted for by houses, apartment and office buildings.

From July 1, 1951, for the first time the United States dollar ceased to be legal tender in Cuba. As the Cuban peso and the dollar, however, are at par a considerable amount of American money will continue to be in circulation in the Republic. The reserves of gold and U.S. dollars backing the peso at the present time are considered more than adequate. Bank clearings continued to rise during the year, being 45 per cent over 1950 for the first five months of this year, while money in circulation was 14 per cent greater. While bank loans had reached record figures by the end of the first half of 1951, these may be expected to decline with the cessation of large-scale buying and the gradual reduction of stocks.

Lack of Industrial Development Weak Spot in Economy

While the present year will be one of Cuba's most prosperous periods, it is increasingly evident that, with the meagre amount of industrial development taking place, conditions in the country will depend on the price for sugar. This lack of expansion, to which government and labour policies make the major contribution, leaves the economy basically weak. Any serious decline in the price received for sugar would tend to have drastic and far reaching results.

Higher prices for sugar and a larger crop were responsible for a rise in the value of exports from Cuba for the first quarter of 1951. They rose from $124 million to $163 million, a gain of some 31 per cent.

Principal exports continued to be sugar and by-products, tobacco, and other agricultural products. A comparative newcomer to the list, rayon staples and rayon tire cord, was becoming of increasing importance.

Imports for the first two months of the year were substantially above last year, being $105 million compared with $79 million, a gain of 33 per cent. Drastically curtailed buying caused by excessive stocks will show a decrease later in the period when figures become available. With the comparatively small amount of industrialization in Cuba, imports covered a wide range of products.

Canada's exports to Cuba again rose substantially to set a new record, according to figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Canadian exports to Cuba for seven months, ending July, 1951, were valued at $11·4 million, compared with $9·3 million in the same period last year. Canadian imports from Cuba in the same period of 1951 were valued at $3·1 million, compared with $2·1 million in the first seven months of 1950.

Chiefly responsible were larger purchases of rayon tire cord and rayon staples. With the conclusion of the agreement at Torquay by Canada to buy sugar, the value of imports from this country will show a substantial increase.

Weather conditions to date, generally speaking, have been favourable. Total agricultural production this year will be approximately the same as 1950.

All-time Record Sugar Crop Possible

In spite of serious labour troubles at the commencement of the crop, which were solved by Presidential Decree, a total of nearly 5,600,000 long tons of sugar was produced, 300,000 tons more than last year. The molasses yield was around 300 million gallons as against 261 million in 1950. The high prices ruling have encouraged heavy plantings, and if normal weather conditions prevail, an all-time record crop of 6 million long tons is a possibility. The agreement concluded at Torquay by which Canada undertakes to buy 75,000 short tons of sugar annually for three years aroused a great deal of favourable comment in Cuban circles. While at present there is no marketing problem, it is felt that this foothold in the Canadian market will bring long-term benefits.

Continued strong export demand and a higher level of domestic consumption have reduced stocks of 1950 and previous crop tobacco to the vanishing point. With the decreased yield expected this year, prices are increasing, and no difficulties may be expected in marketing this year's harvest. Exports of tobacco to the end of April, 1951, totalled $13 million as compared with $8 million for the same period of 1950.

A prolonged dry season resulting in poor pasturage conditions resulted in insufficient supplies of cattle to meet demand. The situation was alleviated temporarily by duty free importations of fatted cattle and fresh beef from Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Honduras. Conditions are now rapidly approaching normal.

The dairy industry is in full production, but suffering from labour troubles at the present time. The shortage of tin plate presents a real threat to the condensed milk industry, and duty-free imports may again become a necessity.

Although final totals have not yet been confirmed, the 1951 coffee crop is said to total only 700,000 quintals as against last year's figure of 860,000 quintals. The short crop, combined with a small carry-over, forced the raising of the ceiling price from $36.80 to $51.90 per quintal. At the same time, the ban on the import of coffee was raised, and an import quota of up to 250,000 quintals allowed. In view of prevailing world prices, it is unlikely this quantity will be imported.

The crop of "Valencia" type oranges has been good, and prices softened. Supplies of plantains, potatoes and corn are satisfactory with prices holding firm. Stocks of black beans have been short with prices increasing, while other types of beans are in relatively easy supply. The area under cultivation for rice has again been increased, and with favourable weather a further increase in production may be expected.

Work On Flour Mill Progressing

Work on the new flour mill is progressing favourably, and it should be ready to commence operation around the end of the year. A large part of the flour Cuba now imports will thus be locally manufactured. Financial arrangements have been completed for the expansion of the rayon plant at Matanzas so that capacity will be considerably increased. The cotton textile industry was conceded a large margin of tariff protection at Torquay, but this has had little effect to date due to heavy stocking of imported goods prior to the coming into force of the new rates.

Production of copper concentrates continued at a high rate, while manganese production was estimated to exceed 10,000 tons per month. The government has announced that the National Development Corporation will purchase a rig and drilling equipment capable of reaching a depth of 10,000 feet. The equipment will be rented to firms desiring to prospect for oil with insufficient capital to provide their own equipment.

A high level of economic activity had swollen government revenues to record levels, and it appeared that income would be substantially greater than the $300 million of expenditures proposed in the new budget. This can be compared with last year's budget of $243 million with income for ten months of the fiscal year at $272 million. Provision was made in May for the redemption of $2,635,000 in government bonds.

In spite of the strong financial position, a new tax law was passed by Congress in May levying some new taxes and increasing the rates of some old ones. Included in its provisions was a tax increase of 5 per cent on the price of all tickets for foreign travel, a dividend tax on the profits of foreign companies remitted abroad, an increase in the annual tax on capital and a levy on corporate surpluses for this year only. A five-year statute of limitations on tax matters was established, while an opportunity was given to those who owe overdue taxes to settle within four months without penalties or surcharges. As originally drafted this law aroused considerable controversy, and quite a number of modifications were made before it was passed.

The United States dollar ceased to be legal tender in Cuba on June 30, but will continue to be freely interchangeable with the Cuban peso as no exchange control is at present contemplated. Gold and U.S. dollars backing the Cuban currency are well over the minimum required by law.

Work on the new network of roads and bridges, aqueducts and other projects of the National Development Commission are in full swing. The major part of the $40 million in contracts to date is for road building or repairs.

Private construction, limited almost entirely to homes, apartment houses and office buildings, continued at a high level. Building materials were reported in adequate supply with the exception of cement. Prices were high, however, and increasing buyer resistance was evident in the fact that the May value of building permits was only 11 per cent greater than in May last year, while the total to that date was 40 per cent greater than the corresponding period of 1950. A continuance of this trend would leave many merchants with excessive stocks.

Bank loans, desposits and clearings all continued to increase, but bank loans tended to decrease at the end of June. Bank clearings were 45 per cent higher for the five months ending in May, $1,633 million compared with $1,127 million last year. Money in circulation during the first quarter was $709 million compared with $622 million. A small part of the increase could be accounted for by the inclusion of all banks in these figures, which was not the case last year.

The government announced a policy of expropriating the British-owned United Railways of Havana in which they had intervened some time ago. At the present time, a commission has just been appointed to work out the details for the compensation of the owners, but it will probably be some time before an agreement is reached.

The new nationalized bus service in Havana is continuing the purchase of buses from Great Britain, and the street cars are gradually being replaced with buses.

More television stations have opened in Havana, and sales of television sets are proceeding satisfactorily. New stations are now planned for other cities in Cuba as soon as materials become available.

Future prospects for the Cuban economy are as bright as the price of sugar is high. World production of sugar continues its rapid increase, but there are no marketing problems this year, and it is believed none will appear as long as the present world rearmament program continues. Businessmen and government officials are pressing for the establishment of conditions to permit industrial expansion, but up to the present time no such policy is in sight.

Inflation in Mexico Presents Grave Danger to Economy

Efforts of government to control inflation not effective so far—Plight of ordinary worker is desperate—Adverse trade balance large this year—Imports from Canada were higher during first five months of 1951.

By M. T. Stewart, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

MEXICO CITY.—Economic activity in Mexico continued at a high level throughout the first half of 1951, stimulated by inflationary forces brought on by the Korean war, and practically all indices of activity reached new highs. The inroads of inflation in the Mexican economy are the grave danger, and present a terrific problem which the government is attempting to control. The poor classes of Mexico, which comprise the greater portion of the entire population, have been hit hard by the greatly increased prices for their basic necessities, and although the government has endeavoured to institute and enforce controls, these controls have not been effective. The plight of the ordinary worker is desperate today, although many social reforms have been instituted and the going rate of wages is substantially upward.

The government has made great efforts to develop the natural resources of Mexico and their efforts are meeting with success. However, industrial expansion implies large purchases of capital equipment at inflated prices, and Mexico has accumulated an adverse balance in foreign trade of more than 900 million pesos in the first half of this year.

Adverse Trade Balance Large

According to the Division of Statistics of the Department of National Economy, Mexican exports during the January-June period of this year amounted to only 2,459 million pesos. On the other hand, imports aggregated 3,377 million pesos, resulting in an adverse balance of 918·7 million pesos. The first adverse balance showed up in March when the full effect of the lifting of import embargoes by the Mexican Government began to take hold. In this month, Mexico imported 504·7 million pesos, against exports amounting to only 393·5 million pesos for an adverse balance of 111·1 million pesos.

The unfavourable balance jumped in April as Mexico imported 631 million pesos, against only 312·6 million pesos worth of exports giving a deficit of 318·4 million pesos. May imports rose to 644·1 million pesos, while exports made only a slight gain to 336·8 million pesos, leaving an adverse total of 307·3 million pesos. Another bad month was registered in June, when import totals continued to increase showing a total of 673·6 million pesos worth of imports, against 371·2 million pesos worth of exports, or an unfavourable balance of 302·4 million pesos.

On the other hand, Mexican exports always drop during the Spring and early Summer when agricultural sales abroad are at a practical standstill. With cotton, tomato and other vegetable, as well as other agricultural exports beginning again this month, Mexico is expected to write off some of the unfavourable balance before the end of the year. One trade source has said, however, that the unfavourable trade balance does not mean that Mexico has an adverse payments balance, inasmuch as tourist expenditures have maintained a good level and constitute an important source of "invisible" exports.

Imports from Canada Higher

Exports from Canada to Mexico for the first five months of 1951 have exceeded the export figures in each month of 1950. Imports from Mexico into Canada, on the other hand, have fallen off in some months. Raw cotton has been a predominant export item to Canada, largely accounting for the adverse trade balance that Canada has with Mexico. However, during the period under review practically no exports of this commodity were recorded. The 1951 crop of cotton will be substantially less than the 1950 crop, and, hence, it is anticipated that much smaller quantities of raw cotton will be available for shipment to Canada this year.

Mexican Imports from Canada

	1951 (pesos)	1950
January	2,743,223	667,928
February	1,358,833	732,360
March	1,435,203	1,005,816
April	2,155,500	1,159,399
May	2,222,002	1,243,809

Mexican Exports to Canada

	1951 (pesos)	1950
January	2,270,942	1,710,692
February	1,390,267	1,956,234
March	2,365,166	2,976,855
April	2,208,149	3,539,425

The extensive defence program under way in Canada has cut into her potential export trade to Mexico very deeply and most enquiries for equipment in the engineering field, which would otherwise be of interest to Canadian concerns, have to be passed over. Trade with Western Europe, on the other hand, has experienced a strong revival and Mexico is turning, to an increasing extent, to engineering concerns in Italy, Western Germany, Belgium and France for the equipment needed for her industrial expansion.

Inflation is Severe Problem

The impact of the Korean war and the rearmament program in the United States has had a much greater inflationary effect on the Mexican economy than did the first years of World War II, and all banking indices have risen sharply in the past twelve months. The banking authorities claim that the inflationary pressure of foreign funds has complicated their situation, and bank deposits are now sterilized or frozen. On January 12 of this year, the Secretary of the Treasury announced that the monetary reserves had reached $388 million, the highest ever recorded in the country's history. However, due to an excess of imports and some outward capital movements, the balances are now below $300 million.

The payments agreement signed between the Bank of Mexico, S.A., and the Instituto Español de Moneda on March 31 provides for large shipments of chickpeas to Spain—35,000 metric tons this year valued at about $5·7 million, and thereafter 20,000 metric tons annually. In exchange, Spain will ship to Mexico up to 40 per cent of the dollar value in wines and liquors. Mexico will also ship 1,000 metric tons of raw cotton, and henequen fibre to a value of $750,000, and copper, one million dollars. Spain will export in exchange, cork, small arms, sewing machines and textile machinery.

At the beginning of this year, the Mexican Government assumed wide power over production, prices and distribution, and simultaneously relaxed the import controls which had been in effect for a period of three and a half years.

The economic developments in Mexico in recent years, in particular the growth of national industry, has complicated the supply of raw materials, tools and machinery for heavy industry and manufactured goods of almost every kind. The pressure of inflation following the fighting in Korea made it even more difficult to maintain domestic prices, and it was for these reasons that in January the government announced that it would control ceiling, wholesale and retail prices "on the basis of reasonable profits"; establish rationing wherever necessary; enforce the sale of goods at official prices; establish systems of priorities, particularly for industrial materials; and enforce also the equitable distribution of imported or locally manufactured articles. The authorities also announced that "unnecessary intermediaries" would be eliminated from the general economic picture, and that it reserved the right to order changes in factory production to correct short supplies of essential goods.

Import Duties Raised

While import controls were relaxed early this year by the abolition of prohibitions, import duties were revised sharply upwards and many commodities, particularly so-called luxury items, were placed under import and export control requiring licences. Three major lists of goods whose importation had been prohibited were published between 1947 and 1949; the first on July 11, 1947, when an effort was made to stop the outflow of gold and reserves that were accumulated during the war; the second in December of the same year; and a third on June 21, 1949, when the peso had already lost much of its dollar purchasing power, having depreciated from 4.85 to 8.65 pesos per dollar.

The international situation has not greatly improved since the beginning of 1951, and it cannot be said that this legislation has been successful in halting the rise in prices. Indeed, wholesale and retail prices reached record levels in May and June and the control of inflation is the leading problem today.

Mexican Sulphur Production to be Increased

Mexico City, September 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Mexican production of sulphur may amount to one million tons in 1952, as five United States concerns are reported to have obtained credits for mining in several parts of the country. Gulf Sulphur, a subsidiary of Pan-American Sulphur Company, is working in association with Renwar Petroleum Company of Texas, on domes on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Woodle Petroleum Company has sunk fifty wells and expects to take about half a million tons from the Jaltipan and Coatzacoalcos areas, also on the Gulf coast. Mexican Gulf Sulphur is understood to have started production at San Cristóbal Capoapán. In addition, Texas Gulf Sulphur, by September 15, had sunk twelve wells on concessions in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and Gulf Sulphur Company, of Delaware, had started drilling near Sayula, in the state of Veracruz.

Meanwhile, the National Oil Administration, Petroleos Mexicanos, announced that it expected to produce 60,000 tons next year from its gas washing plant at the Poza Rica oil field, and were understood to be contemplating the construction of other similar plants at Ciudad Madero, Tamaulipas, and at Atzcapotzalco, in the Federal District. If Petroleos Mexicanos builds these two additional plants, their annual production could increase up to 200,000 metric tons.

Trade Notes

CHILE

Chile Increases Copper Exports

Santiago, September 26, 1951.—(FTS)—According to customs statistics, Chile shipped, during the month of August, 28,673 metric tons of copper, which is an increase of 9,310 metric tons over the previous month.

Chile Imports Rails from Germany

Santiago, September 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Four thousand tons of rails purchased in Germany for the State Railways, for the renewal of material on the lines in the south of Chile, have commenced to arrive, and the completion of the total shipment is expected during the month of October.

BRAZIL

Port Congestion in Rio de Janeiro Causes Concern

Rio de Janeiro, September 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Eleven ships were waiting for docking space at Rio de Janeiro on September 19. One of these ships had arrived on September 15 and two on September 16. On the previous day the ships waiting in line still included one from September 11 and one from September 13. Business circles expressed some concern about this new deterioration in the Rio port situation following a temporary improvement.

Brazilian Exports Higher in Volume and Value

Rio de Janeiro, September 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's exports during the first six months of 1951 increased 57 per cent in volume and 68 per cent in value, compared with the same period last year. The average price per ton of exported goods rose by 7 per cent compared with 1950. Coffee continued to lead with 59 per cent of the total value of exports, followed by cotton, cocoa, hides, furs and pinewood. Of the ten principal exports, carnauba wax is the only one showing a decrease both in volume and in value. Cocoa exports declined in volume but increased in value.

Brazilian Polyvinyl Resins Production Will Meet Local Needs

Rio de Janeiro, September 26, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that the firm of Monsanto S. A., Produtos Quimicos e Plasticos, will have an initial output of 5,000 tons of polyvinyl resins and compounds, which is slightly more than enough to meet all local demands. For the production of resins, 100 per cent Brazilian raw materials will be used and only a small percentage of imported raw materials will be employed for the manufacture of compounds.

Brazilian Paper Production Higher Last Year

Rio de Janeiro, September 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's paper production for 1950 has been estimated at about 250,000 tons, coming from approximately 60 mills employing about 21,508 workers. In 1949 total production was 216,544 tons of paper of all types, of which 79,441 tons were newsprint. As a producer, the State of São Paulo ranked first, followed by Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais and the Federal District.

CUBA

Cuban Financial Position Never Better

Havana, October 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Cuban Government revenues continue to be extremely buoyant, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, reached an all-time peak of $362 million, breaking the record set in 1947 of $349 million. Cuba's financial position has never been better, and real effort is being made to eliminate the country's floating debt, which reliable estimates place in the neighbourhood of $70 million.

Cuba Has Large Public Works Program

Havana, October 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The new program of public works in Cuba which, is being carried out by a separate entity to the Cuban Public Works Department, continues at an accelerated rate. Many new roads, bridges, aqueducts, cold storage plants, waterworks, etc., have already been completed and numerous others are under construction. More would be undertaken but for the fact that practically all the large contractors in the island are fully engaged on projects presently under construction. Recently announced was a contract awarded to a United States company for the construction of a tunnel under the Almendares River which will serve to greatly improve connections between the city of Havana and the highly populated and expanding suburb of Marianao.

Cuban Wheat Imports Are Large

Havana, October 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Imported wheat flour represents 15 per cent, by value, of Cuba's total foodstuffs imports or an annual average value of $9,688,000, and a volume of 121,000 metric tons over the period 1934-50. In 1934, 84,047 metric tons, valued at $4,188,198 (average value $49·83 a ton), at country of origin, were imported, as against 143,039 metric tons, valued at $14,272,377 (average value $99·78 a ton), at country of origin in 1950.

MEXICO

Important Irrigation Projects Under Way in Northern Mexico

Mexico City, September 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Important developments are taking place in the northern part of Mexico, and when various irrigation projects are completed a great wealth will be developed from areas formerly almost worthless, due primarily to the relative absence of rainfall. The cattle industry in the north has suffered greatly because of the long drought and the survivors are in poor condition. The meat-producing plants are running short of cattle and there is a serious shortage of fresh meat in Mexico City. The cotton crop in Chihuahua suffered heavy damage in April and about half of the acreage had to be replanted, but a fair crop is expected. Cotton is an important export commodity and the high cotton price has made it a very attractive crop. The 1951 crop will be slightly less than a million bales.

Widespread drought in the early months of the year did a great deal of harm to agricultural production generally, and resulted in high prices for meats, grains and vegetables. Mexico, even under the most favourable conditions, is not nearly sufficient in food production. It is, however, primarily an agricultural country and production must be increased. The hope for the future is in the northwest, where irrigation projects can bring large areas of fertile but arid land under cultivation.

Mexican Petroleum Industry Hampered by Lack of New Fields

Mexico City, September 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The petroleum industry in Mexico, a government monopoly, is popularly considered to be one of the most flourishing basic industries and, although a good deal of progress has been made in the past ten years and the monopoly is well administered, the industry is being greatly hampered by a relative lack of the discovery of important new fields. In point of fact, the petroleum industry does not lend itself to monopoly operations and the industry misses the stimulus of heavy outlay of private-risk capital and the competition from the large companies which is leading to such marked results in the Alberta development.

Pemex speaks well of a new field being opened up in the State of Tabasco, at Macuspana, and plans are being advanced to drill more than 200 wells in that area. The discovery well is stated to be producing 1,500 barrels a day. Transportation will be a problem, but if a big field is proved this will be solved. The pipeline across the isthmus of Tehuantepec has been completed and a storage and wharf installation is being completed at Salina Cruz on the west coast.

Pemex has awarded the contract to a U.S. firm for a lubricating oil plant at Salamanca to cost $15,000,000. The plant, when completed, will go a long way towards making Mexico self-sufficient in refined petroleum products, lubricants, etc. Pemex is currently producing about 6,300,000 barrels of crude petroleum monthly.

Mexican Mining Production on Increase

Mexico City, September 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The mining industry continues at a high rate of activity and every effort has been made to increase the production of base metals in Mexico, with very encouraging results. Copper, lead and zinc are being sold at high prices on the world markets and a great deal of foreign capital is being invested in the mining industry.

The average production figures of metals for the first five months of 1951 were as follows:

	Gold Troy Oz.	Silver Mill Troy	Copper Metric Tons	Lead Metric Tons	Zinc Metric Tons
January	28,960	3·65	2,999	24,328	12,602
February	32,151	5·25	4,411	24,503	17,677
March	26,492	1·61	9,660	13,156	12,043
April	21,124	3·57	6,736	20,830	18,204
May	27,521	2·10	4,239	16,554	13,941

With the critical world shortage of sulphur, Mexico has come to the fore as an important potential producer. Various deposits are being explored and several of the more promising ones are actively under development. Loans have been made available from the Export-Import

Bank at Washington for the purchase of mining equipment. The production of sulphur up to the beginning of this year was limited to a few thousand tons from a mine worked by primitive methods in San Luis Potosi, but Pemex (the government petroleum monopoly) has recently completed a gas-washing plant capable of producing about 125 hundred tons daily, and several mines that are being brought into production will add up to a substantial sulphur production by 1952.

SCOTLAND

New Alarm Clock Production Methods Introduced in Scotland

London, September 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Advanced manufacturing methods in the art of clock-making are being put into force by Smiths English Clocks, Ltd., at Gowkthrapple, Lanarkshire, Scotland, where a modern factory was opened today. The factory will produce alarm clocks only. Eventually, it is hoped, production will reach as many as 4,000,000 a year. The new factory contains unique assembly arrangements and conveyor systems, which enable production to flow with a minimum amount of handling. The firm hope that the output of this factory will help to overcome competition from reviving German and Japanese manufacturers.

New Electrical Instruments Factory Opened in Scotland

London, September 11, 1951.—(FTS)—Scottish Industrial Estates have rented a factory in Blantyre to Honeywell Brown Ltd., for the manufacture of electrical instruments. This firm is a branch of the American Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Company. Production at Blantyre is being marketed largely at refineries, chemical factories and metal process undertakings, but about 40 per cent is being exported.

Mechanical Engineering Research Undertaken in Scotland

London, September 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Rapid progress is being made with research at the new mechanical engineering research laboratory in East Kilbride, where the materials laboratory is to be used, in the early stages, as a general purposes building for experimental work on materials, mechanics of solids, fluid flow, heat transfer and mechanics of formation on a limited scale.

It is also planned to build a specialized laboratory at East Kilbride for the study of mechanisms, engineering metrology and noise control. What may be regarded as a new subject—dynamic metrology—is to be developed.

Electronics Industry Developing in Scotland

London, September 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Mullard Ltd., specialists in electronic equipment, are offering their education and research facilities to the electronics industry which is developing in Scotland. In a recent exhibition which this firm held in Glasgow, a series of photographs was exhibited which emphasized the basic place of electronic tubes in industry, dealing specially with glass, wire, magnetism, and research which occupy a basic place in production.

New Hydro-Electric Station Opened in Scotland

London, September 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The new Cowal hydro-electric station on Loch Striven was opened recently. It is expected to yield an average of 13,500,000 units of electricity a year, with a generating plant capable of 6,000 kilowatts. The power generated will serve the Cowal district of Argyll, Bute, Arran and Cumbrae. The scheme consists of a storage reservoir formed between two dams in Glen Tarsan from which water will be drawn, by a concrete lined rock tunnel through an intervening hillside and a high pressure steel pipeline, to the generating station at sea level beside Loch Striven.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Thailand's External Trade Increased

Singapore, August 31, 1951.—(FTS)—During the first six months of 1951 the value of Thailand's exports rose 15 per cent and imports 32 per cent over the corresponding figures for 1950. Rice accounts for two-thirds of the value of all exports, and from January to June this year shipments totalling Canadian $20 million were made. The largest proportionate increases in export values were made in wolfram ore from Can.$55,000 to Can.$500,000, and rubber from Can.$285,000 to Can.$1,350,000. With the fall in world market prices for raw materials during the second quarter of 1951, it is likely that Thailand's external trade will decline in the second half of this year. Efforts are being made by the government to ensure a healthy dollar reserve and agreements have been signed with the United States covering quantities of strategic raw materials which Thailand agrees to make available.

Indonesia Concludes Rubber Agreement with United States

Singapore, August 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Indonesian Government has signed an agreement with the Defence Materials Procurement Administration in Washington to supply 1,200 tons of raw rubber per month, it is reported. The rubber will be from government-owned plantations and the price will be the average of the previous four months price in Singapore. The agreement which becomes effective in September will run for 18 months. In the first six months of 1951 Malayan exports (which include some Indonesian produce) of rubber and latex to the United States averaged 30,000 tons per month.

Singapore Provides Loans to Fishermen

Singapore, August 31, 1951.—(FTS)—In an effort to increase fresh fish supplies, the Singapore Government has adopted a plan whereby loans are given to fishermen who want to go into the offshore fishing grounds but who lack equipment. According to official estimates, supplies of fresh fish reaching Singapore have, in relation to population gains, been reduced by half during the last 20 years and prices have gone up. Frozen fish from Canada can be purchased cheaper than many local varieties. Before the war, the Japanese specialized in offshore fishing, but today this branch of the industry is almost non-existent. It is hoped that financial assistance will encourage Malay and Chinese fishermen to exploit the rich resources in the South China Sea.

Thailand Rice Exports Set Record

Singapore, August 31, 1951.—(FTS)—During January-July, 1951, Thailand exported 910,000 tons of rice, a record exceeding the highest prewar and postwar figures for the corresponding period. Despite the all-time record attained, shipments to countries with which official contracts have been made, i.e. Japan, British territories in South East Asia, India and the Philippines, are behind schedule. Contracts made by the Thai Government total 1,200,000 tons.

Indonesia to Study Nutrition Needs

Singapore, August 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of Indonesia, which has in Java the most densely populated area in the world, is studying means of improving the nutrition of its people, with technical assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Principal foods in Indonesia are rice, maize and cassava. The consumption of foods containing proteins, fats and vitamins is low. Certain food habits, such as the high milling of rice and the absence of green vegetables from the diet, aggravate the situation.

Malaya Considering Purchase of Portable Rice Mills

Singapore, August 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Malayan Department of Agriculture is considering the purchase of two portable rice mills for use by paddy planters in Kelantan, northern Malaya, to mill their own rice and thus earn a larger profit. At present planters sell brown rice which is transported to coastal centres for milling. The small mills will be fitted to trailers and towed to different areas to serve villagers on the spot. Malaya produces less than half of its needs, which average one million tons per year. The largest source of supply is Thailand, with lesser quantities imported from Burma and Indonesia.

New Peaks Established By Canadian Automobile Manufacturing Industry

Gross factory selling value of products of Canada's motor vehicle manufacturing industry reached a new peak of $675,867,467 in 1950, up 39 per cent over the previous high of $485,756,877 in 1949, according to the annual industry report released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Last year's value was almost double that of $340,918,195 three years earlier, and three and a half times the figure of $193,439,688 in 1946.

The number of cars, trucks and buses made during the year was 390,102—a new high—exceeding the previous peak in 1949 of 292,584 by 33 per cent. Passenger car output rose in the year to 284,076 units from 193,556, trucks to 105,258 from 98,303, and buses to 768 from 725. Imports of motor vehicles during the year rose to 88,528 units from 38,697, while 34,416 were exported as against 29,656.

Number of motor vehicles withdrawn from use reached an estimated total of 137,393 units as against 74,876 in the preceding year. Passenger cars accounted for the higher total, the number rising to 106,566 units from 43,980. Commercial vehicles withdrawn were slightly lower at 30,827 as against 30,896.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade
Brampton—Chamber of Commerce
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce
Calgary—Chamber of Commecre.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Chamber of Commerce
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce with the Canadian Liaison to Japan since January, 1949, has arrived home on leave and commenced a tour of Canada in Toronto on October 1.

Montreal—October 17-27
Quebec City—October 29

Bahia Cocoa Exports Decline

Rio de Janeiro, September 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Bahia cocoa exports in the first seven months of the current year totalled 872,641 sacks of 60 kilos each, against 1,140,169 sacks for the same period in 1950. This is a decline of 23·5 per cent, due mainly to lower purchases by the United States and Britain. On the other hand, German and Dutch purchases have substantially increased.

Foreign Trade Service Directories

The list of Canadian Government Trade Commissioners, formerly reproduced in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be published henceforth once a month, appearing in the last issue of every month.

The Head Office Directory and the list of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, which formerly appeared once a month, will be published henceforth once a quarter, in the last issues of September, December, March and June.

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodities	August			January—August		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
MAIN GROUPS	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	12·2	45·5	78·3	101·3	394·4	529·3
Animals and Animal Products	9·7	31·5	26·1	73·7	230·4	231·0
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1·2	3·3	3·5	8·9	17·5	24·6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21·1	98·4	133·9	134·7	678·5	908·5
Iron and Products	4·4	17·2	27·6	44·2	165·3	198·5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	15·2	39·9	51·6	116·3	283·8	362·5
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	2·1	8·4	11·5	15·6	63·7	85·2
Chemicals and Allied Products	1·4	7·5	12·7	13·4	64·5	84·7
Miscellaneous Commodities	1·7	5·3	4·6	14·2	43·3	40·2
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	69·1	257·1	349·8	522·3	1,941·4	2,464·5
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits	339	858	1,785	4,216	8,220	7,476
Vegetables	223	477	457	2,185	5,633	7,107
Wheat	5,671	22,598	44,447	43,619	207,793	244,788
Grains, other	996	2,583	10,766	7,213	25,521	66,048
Flour of wheat	1,269	8,414	6,872	11,909	65,304	85,266
Farinaceous products, other	1,151	1,403	2,004	7,156	9,519	18,008
Sugar and products	250	573	343	1,438	3,885	3,141
Alcoholic beverages	519	4,050	4,689	6,387	25,137	33,509
Oil cake and oil cake meal	21	90	330	99	1,337	2,970
Vegetable fats and oils	16	321	859	89	2,580	2,278
Rubber and products	1,557	858	2,575	9,376	7,293	17,680
Seeds	9	1,460	1,073	1,128	14,674	16,904
Tobacco	13	1,053	1,073	4,867	8,580	13,499
Hay	56	60	46	322	2,235	1,370
Fodders, other	62	309	514	512	3,072	4,163
Vegetable products, other	93	386	442	785	3,662	5,054
TOTAL	12,245	45,494	78,273	101,300	394,446	529,260
Animals and Animal Products:						
Cattle	696	5,942	4,445	5,737	48,563	44,825
Other animals, living	81	370	126	956	4,094	1,601
Fish and fishery products	2,060	9,651	9,063	15,761	67,476	72,269
Furs and products	1,288	1,577	1,143	10,552	16,534	22,455
Hides and skins, raw	231	1,357	806	1,451	10,163	9,568
Leather and products	503	624	639	3,340	4,500	6,727
Bacon and hams	2,312	904	125	21,761	21,653	2,830
Meats, other	312	5,451	5,950	3,011	28,802	49,145
Cheese	1,542	3,453	1,519	5,153	10,233	3,579
Milk products, other	394	1,079	1,420	2,589	7,267	6,667
Animal oils, fats, greases, wax	175	192	332	1,836	2,046	3,320
Eggs, shell and processed	7	318	68	146	4,605	2,167
Animal products, other	143	591	472	1,431	4,472	5,897
Total	9,743	31,510	26,107	73,723	230,362	231,049
Fibres, Textiles and Products						
Cotton products	205	531	1,131	1,753	4,077	7,056
Flax, hemp, jute and products	8	222	59	73	1,219	944
Wool and products	150	958	969	808	3,083	4,771
Synthetic fibre and products	298	817	489	1,630	3,138	2,714
Textile products, other	566	817	861	4,666	5,961	9,086
TOTAL	1,227	3,345	3,509	8,931	17,477	24,571
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards	3,347	30,319	28,899	22,759	169,189	208,215
Pulpwood	2,559	3,712	7,988	8,865	19,774	40,213
Unmanufactured wood, other	1,837	6,072	5,635	11,526	37,194	44,480
Wood pulp	2,833	17,324	35,741	18,095	124,048	233,387
Manufactured wood, other	212	543	680	2,026	3,122	4,979
Newsprint paper	9,622	38,909	51,470	65,369	313,564	351,316
Paper, other	606	1,403	3,158	5,441	10,129	23,913
Books and printed matter	86	139	336	606	1,464	1,999
TOTAL	21,102	98,421	133,906	134,687	678,484	908,501

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—*Concluded*

Commodities	August			January—August		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Products						
Iron ore	....	741	3,208	....	5,450	9,402
Ferro-alloys	60	2,002	3,528	695	10,063	20,008
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets	6	1,366	1,432	2,166	11,313	7,247
Rolling mill products	631	246	789	3,788	4,189	6,735
Engines and boilers	10	1,422	652	411	12,723	5,511
Farm machinery and implements	554	6,621	7,610	6,386	64,451	76,689
Hardware and cutlery	344	244	384	1,467	2,676	3,220
Machinery (except farm)	720	2,092	2,278	6,851	15,613	23,022
Automobiles, freight	538	523	1,517	5,407	6,219	6,084
Automobiles, passenger	899	1,242	3,232	11,289	11,420	17,896
Automobile parts	158	628	1,107	2,007	8,051	9,139
Railway cars and parts	....	2	7	12	2,878	59
Iron products, other	468	1,066	1,817	3,761	10,285	13,492
TOTAL	4,388	17,195	27,560	44,241	165,332	198,504
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products						
Aluminium and products	2,075	9,170	16,077	14,614	71,706	87,236
Brass and products	100	190	184	676	1,468	2,041
Copper and products	4,261	6,302	5,619	33,506	56,173	52,277
Lead and products	992	3,515	3,070	5,732	17,431	27,202
Nickel	3,968	7,832	13,253	33,967	68,090	85,359
Precious metals (except gold)	2,564	4,893	4,193	16,119	19,550	34,511
Zinc and products	580	6,053	6,833	6,829	34,747	50,656
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	347	846	865	2,876	6,396	10,652
Non-ferrous products, other	300	1,112	1,520	2,014	8,282	12,565
TOTAL	15,188	39,912	51,613	116,332	283,843	362,499
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products						
Asbestos and products	1,136	5,076	7,368	7,899	38,259	54,958
Clay and products	24	176	197	361	1,399	1,660
Coal and products	250	647	635	1,689	7,530	4,599
Glass and glassware	8	34	60	77	472	722
Petroleum and products	118	14	115	483	140	852
Abrasives, artificial, crude	241	1,371	1,832	2,800	9,075	13,895
Stone and products, other	249	762	700	1,215	3,776	4,678
Carbon and graphite electrodes	43	34	256	400	835	1,042
Non-metallic products, other	71	286	316	642	2,260	2,790
Total	2,141	8,400	11,479	15,567	63,747	85,198
Chemicals and Allied Products						
Acids	107	348	531	818	2,047	4,106
Drugs, medicines, pharmaceuticals	124	398	635	987	2,876	3,611
Fertilizers	356	2,350	2,981	5,487	26,477	24,348
Paints and varnishes	77	298	841	599	2,376	4,846
Calcium compounds	40	93	195	319	857	1,926
Soda and sodium compounds	340	442	818	2,673	3,266	6,465
Cobalt oxides and cobalt salts	37	47	95	302	403	788
Chemical products, other	312	3,482	6,587	2,208	26,160	38,579
TOTAL	1,394	7,458	12,684	13,393	64,461	84,668
Miscellaneous Commodities						
Toys and sporting goods	86	37	76	300	192	371
Films	215	121	284	2,758	1,499	3,679
Ships and vessels	....	2,200	223	188	18,088	7,079
Aircraft and parts	11	310	731	2,665	3,143	4,358
Electrical energy	359	512	766	2,777	4,255	5,327
Miscellaneous consumer goods	181	254	395	1,294	2,181	3,990
Miscellaneous, other	466	475	634	2,660	5,456	4,446
Donations and gifts	....	422	244	....	2,237	3,348
Non-commercial articles	266	1,013	1,279	1,526	6,207	7,627
TOTAL	1,684	5,345	4,631	14,167	43,257	40,225

Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Main Groups	August 1938	August 1950	August 1951	January—August 1938	January—August 1950	January—August 1951
All Countries	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products....	12,245	45,494	78,273	101,300	394,446	529,260
Animals and Animal Products.......	9,743	31,510	26,107	73,723	230,362	231,049
Fibres, Textiles and Products........	1,227	3,345	3,509	8,931	17,477	24,571
Wood, Wood Products and Paper....	21,102	98,421	133,906	134,687	678,484	908,501
Iron and Products..................	4,388	17,195	27,560	44,241	165,332	198,504
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products...	15,188	39,912	51,613	116,332	283,843	362,499
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	2,141	8,400	11,479	15,567	63,747	85,198
Chemicals and Allied Products......	1,394	7,458	12,684	13,393	64,461	84,668
Miscellaneous Commodities.........	1,684	5,345	4,631	14,167	43,257	40,225
Total....................	69,111	257,080	349,761	522,342	1,941,409	2,464,476
United Kingdom						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products....	7,341	16,179	23,152	59,847	162,191	152,042
Animals and Animal Products.......	6,348	4,535	2,945	46,562	37,093	14,121
Fibres, Textiles and Products........	243	127	254	2,437	680	953
Wood, Wood Products and Paper....	3,199	5,547	13,452	25,261	22,281	84,603
Iron and Products..................	923	770	2,896	10,035	6,651	10,711
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products...	7,725	13,836	21,472	61,146	72,013	116,166
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	277	870	1,308	1,944	6,609	7,663
Chemicals and Allied Products......	354	504	758	3,123	4,209	5,940
Miscellaneous Commodities.........	322	175	161	3,104	1,902	1,654
Total....................	26,734	42,544	66,397	213,458	313,629	393,855
United States						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products....	1,739	9,711	19,671	12,784	98,719	151,977
Animals and Animal Products.......	2,398	22,966	19,927	18,304	156,297	183,921
Fibres, Textiles and Products........	151	2,447	1,475	1,231	11,118	13,198
Wood, Wood Products and Paper....	14,991	88,718	103,127	87,335	625,208	739,226
Iron and Products..................	267	9,432	13,935	2,928	87,089	112,460
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products...	3,404	21,644	18,829	22,008	167,894	179,985
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	957	6,340	7,051	7,535	44,739	59,360
Chemicals and Allied Products......	405	4,197	5,854	5,894	36,781	45,349
Miscellaneous Commodities.........	950	1,694	2,968	6,203	12,448	19,135
Total....................	25,261	167,148	192,838	164,223	1,240,292	1,504,61
Other Countries						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products....	3,165	19,604	35,450	28,669	133,536	225,241
Animals and Animal Products.......	996	4,009	3,235	8,856	36,972	33,007
Fibres, Textiles and Products........	833	771	1,780	5,263	5,679	10,420
Wood, Wood Products and Paper....	2,912	4,156	17,327	22,091	30,996	84,672
Iron and Products..................	3,197	6,993	10,730	31,278	71,592	75,333
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products...	4,059	4,432	11,312	33,178	43,936	66,348
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	907	1,190	3,119	6,088	12,399	18,174
Chemicals and Allied Products......	637	2,757	6,072	4,376	23,470	33,379
Miscellaneous Commodities.........	412	3,476	1,501	4,861	28,907	19,437
Total....................	17,116	47,389	90,526	144,660	387,487	566,010

Canadian Revenue Freight Tonnage Increased Slightly

Revenue freight tonnage carried during the year by Canadian railways increased 1·1 per cent from 142,719,431 to 144,218,319 tons, but ton miles eased 1·4 per cent, with average length of haul declining from a revised 394·7 miles in 1949 to about 385·1 miles in 1950, or by 2·5 per cent. Passenger traffic continued the steady decline from the high wartime levels with 31,139,092 fares in 1950, off 10·7 per cent or 3,744,711 from the 1949 total.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Malaya Announces Import Control Policy

Singapore, September 27, 1951.—(FTS)—In a revised Malayan Import Guide issued September 25, the Controller of Imports and Exports announced the import control policy in both the Federation of Malaya and Colony of Singapore regarding imports from the hard-currency areas, other than Japan. The Guide contains two schedules of commodities: Appendix A lists commodities which may be freely imported from any source, and Appendix B tabulates the goods the import of which is restricted but which may be imported subject to certain conditions. As a general rule, any commodity not specifically mentioned in the Guide is prohibited import from hard-currency sources.

Appendix A includes the following goods:

Building materials: asphalt, bitumen, cement, hardboard, roofing felt, roofing tiles, window glass;

Chemicals: carbon black, caustic soda, dyes and dyestuffs, lithophone, methylated spirit (denatured alcohol), monosodium glutamate, potassium chlorate, rubber accelerators, rubber colours (dispersed), rubber stabilizers, sulphuric acid, superloid (ammonia alginate), zinc oxide;

Photographic supplies: hydroquinone, metol, sodium bisulphite, sodium carbonate, sodium sulphite, sodium thiosulphate, photographic roll films, film packs, film plates;

Foodstuffs: fresh apples and oranges; orange juice concentrates, other than for industrial purposes; canned fish—herrings, pilchards, salmon, sardines; canned milk—sweetened, condensed and powdered (other than milk-based infant foods); canned soups; wheat flour (not International Wheat Agreement flour);

Machinery: electric calculating machines, outboard motors, refrigerators, sewing machines, steam boilers and accessories;

Metal manufactures: brass sheets, copper rods and sheets, crown corks, hoop iron (steel strapping), shoe tacks, sewing machine needles, tinplate, yellow metal sheeting (muntz metal); zinc sheeting;

Wire products: barbed wire, brass gauze, copper wire, fencing wire, galvanized wire, steel wire (for bicycles), stitching wire, wire mosquito netting, wire nails, wire netting;

Oils etc.: brake fluid; fuel oil; lubricating grease;

Paper: packing and wrapping paper (other than over-issued newspaper and transparent cellulose wrapping paper); printing and writing paper (other than newsprint); strawboard and chipboard;

Miscellaneous: arms and ammunition; axe handles (hickory); hog casings; manila rope; motor tires and tubes (all sizes); natural sharpening hones (not carborundum); optical lenses (white) except bifocals; rubber samples.

The goods included in Appendix B, and the conditions on which they will be licensed for importation, are as follows:

Import licences are granted on the merits of the individual application as regards the following goods: acetic acid, borax, camphor crystals, freon gas, menthol crystals, sodium pentachlorphenate; potatoes; accounting and adding machines; air-conditioning equipment; non-electric calculating machines; internal combustion engines; generator sets; other types of machinery, weighing machines; electric motors; pumps; tractors and earth-moving equipment; constructional steel including galvanized sheets, steel pipes, etc.; engineers' tools; petrolatum; rosin; coloured lenses; wooden battery separators; wrought iron valves and valve fittings; asbestos fibres; calf leather; scientific instruments, tire cord.

The importation of motor cars and trucks is subject to limited quotas to recognized distributors only. In the case of spare parts for motor vehicles and other machinery and equipment of hard-currency origin, only essential genuine replacement parts will be licensed to or through the local agents of manufacturers of genuine spare parts only. Applicants must provide documentary proof that they are local agents of the manufacturer of a specific make of spare part.

The following "luxury" motor vehicle parts will not be licensed: cigarette lighters, clocks, fans, mascots, seat covers, radios, variety sets, ornaments, fancy (white rim) wheels, fender guides, etc.

Newsprint in sheets and rolls will be licensed to or on behalf of approved end users. Concerning newsprint in rolls, the importer must agree not to resell imports without the permission of the Import Licensing Authority.

Books, magazines, periodicals and other publications, of a technical, educational, scientific or religious nature will be freely licensed. For other periodicals, licences will be approved to recognized booksellers in respect of a specified list of periodicals (not indicated) or to any genuine private subscriber for any periodical except for comics and other "yellow" publications.

Regarding cinematograph films, films produced or exposed in or after 1936 for import or outright purchase and unexposed films will be licensed on the recommendation of the official film censor. Any local film producing industry may import 16mm and 35mm unexposed films only for their immediate needs.

Applications for the importation of certain dried fish and for pharmaceuticals must be approved by the Fisheries Officer and Deputy Director of Medical Services respectively.

Licences for lubricating oil will be granted to established importers only; those for sun glasses with plano lenses only must be recommended by the Government Ophthalmic Surgeon; while those for cotton duck will be granted to or on behalf of approved end users for their essential needs only.

Miranda Netto Returns to Rio de Janeiro

Tribute to the activities of Antonio Garcia de Miranda Netto, former Brazilian Trade Commissioner in Canada, is contained in a recent issue of the bulletin issued by the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, Montreal. Mr. Miranda Netto, who recently returned to Rio de Janeiro on completion of his term of office in Canada, has been appointed Director of the Import and Export Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, in Brazil.

"Mr. Miranda Netto, who was a professor of economics at the University of Brazil, is thoroughly familiar with conditions in Canada, having travelled through this country from sea to sea. During his stay in Canada, he gave a number of lectures, and was in close contact with business and government circles; his mission was crowned with success and his activities contributed greatly to the establishment of closer cultural and economic relations between the two countries."

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17	Nominal Quotations Oct. 5	Nominal Quotations Oct. 15
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2109	·2106
		Free	·2085	·0738	·0728
Austria	Schilling	Export	....	·0493	·0493
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·3615	2·3575
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0210	·0209
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0176	·0175
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6152	·6141
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0570	·0570
Burma	Rupee	..	·3022	....	....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2215	·2211
Chile	Peso	....	·0233	·0135	·0135
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·4245	·4238
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1883	·1879
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0547	1·0528
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	0·200	·0211	·0210
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1527	·1524
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·00000	1·0547	1·0528
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0640	·0638
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·0286	3·0232
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4219	·4211
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·6605	2·6557
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0046	·0045
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0060	·0060
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0166	·0166
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2511	·2507
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0547	1·0528
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2109	·2106
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5273	·5264
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1846	·1842
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0647	·0646
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2215	·2211
Iran	Rial	..	·0212	....	....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·9518	2·9468
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9518	2·9468
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·9518	2·9468
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9518	2·9468
Japan	Yen	...	·0028	....	....
Lebanon	Piastre		·4561	....	....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1219	·1217
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2775	·2771
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	...	·5308	·5593	·5583
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·9518	2·9468
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2109	·2106
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1477	·1474
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3188	·3182
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0547	1·0528
Paraguay	Guarani	..	·3200	....	....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0712	·0710
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5273	·5264
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0365	·0365
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3445	·3439
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0968	·0966
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2039	·2035
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2422	·2414
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	....	....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3767	·3760
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4,0300	2·9518	2·9468
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9518	2·9468
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0547	1·0528
Uruguay	Peso	....	·6583	·6943	·6930
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3148	·3143
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	....	....

* September 17, 1949.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, primarily pertaining to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canadian trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade:* Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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. X OTTAWA, OCTOBER 27, 1951 No. 252

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Wm. Frederick BULL
Deputy Minister

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COVER SUBJECT—Air view of Vancouver, which is presently experiencing a phenomenal movement of grain, with every ocean berth filled and ships at anchor waiting to load. Up to October 16, a total of 67,180,000 bushels were handled through the four elevators of the National Harbours Board and three of private interests, having a combined capacity of 18,716,000 bushels. The corresponding figure for last year was 43,260,000 bushels. The record movement for any year, established in 1932, amounted to 105,000,000 bushels, which may possibly be exceeded this year. This photograph shows the City of Vancouver, fronting on Burrard Inlet, Stanley Park, English Bay and, in the foreground, the University of British Columbia, on Point Grey.

Photo by Photographic Surveys (Western) Limited

Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.

Pace of Expansion in Chile May Outstrip Capacity of Country

Extended governmental intervention in effort to stabilize economy considered to have had little effect—Canadian exports to Chile in 1950 amounted to Can.$5,511,169—Chilean exports seriously affected by reduced agricultural crops.

By M. R. M. Dale, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(One Chilean peso equals $0·0135 Canadian.)

SANTIAGO.—Disequilibrium in a nation dependent on external influences characterizes the Chilean economy. The economy has responded to the stimulus of the improved position of copper, but has been unable to withstand the pressure from within consequential to an accelerated inflation. The trend has continued to be one of expansion—sales abroad, imports, internal construction and development—which is necessary, but it may be that the pace of expansion and increased economic endeavour has exceeded the capacity of the country. An extension of governmental intervention in all fields of economic and social activities has taken place in an endeavour to stabilize the economy, but this policy is considered by many as having little effect, except in so far as it is prejudicial to normal business activity.

Chile's external trade in 1950 totalled Ch.$2·6 billions as shown by the Customs statistics in terms of "gold pesos". Of this total, exports accounted for approximately 55 per cent and were estimated at Ch$1·4 billion, somewhat lower than the previous year and over Ch.$200 millions less than 1948. Imports during 1950 fell to Ch.$1·2 billion, representing a reduction over the 1949 total of almost Ch.$300 millions. In terms of volume, Chile's total trade amounted to 7,107,300 tons, of which exports accounted for 72 per cent. The volume of exports for 1950 amounted to 5,142,000 tons and exceeded the 1949 total by 31,900 tons. The volume of imports during 1950 was less than the 1949 level by 290,500 tons.

Canada's trade with Chile, as shown by Canadian statistics, increased during 1950 to Can.$6,864,094, with exports amounting to Can.$5,511,169. Wheat accounted for approximately Can.$4 millions of the total, but other important Canadian articles sold to Chile included newsprint, asbestos, farm machinery and electric meters. Chile's sales to Canada amounted to Can.$1,352,925 and were made up primarily of ores, sheepskins, onions and fruits.

Chilean External Trade in 1950

Country	Exports Ch.$	Imports Ch.$
CANADA	1,515	10,944
United States	742,718	574,276
Great Britain	71,187	138,623
Peru	7,954	87,051
Argentina	85,691	65,071
Brazil	62,772	54,597
Cuba	12,929	44,647
Spain	40,269	31,573
Germany	44,201	24,809
France	67,761	24,729
Sweden	11,276	22,731
Egypt	76,777	17,107
Italy	61,549	13,991

Note.—Differential due to Chilean statistical calculations.

The trend during the first months of 1951 is illustrated by the following table, compared with figures for the same period of 1949 and 1950:

	Exports		Imports		Balance in Favour
	Tons	Ch.$	Tons	Ch.$	Ch.$
January-April	thousands	millions	thousands	millions	millions
1951	1,724·1	511·0	610·2	464·1	46·9
1950	1,558·6	379·3	490·4	371·2	6·1
1949	1,696·0	507·5	798·4	449·8	57·7

The Chilean Government argues from the above figures that both the volume of imports and prices paid for the present year are considerably higher than 1950 and this indicates that the country is being normally supplied with raw materials, machinery, transport equipment and other products, and that the economic conditions are not only normal, but indicate appreciable progress.

The position of exports, although reflecting a favourable copper position, has been seriously affected by reduced agricultural crops, which, due to climatic conditions as well as to the influence of fixed prices, do not yield sufficient to leave a normal exportable margin.

Considerable discussion has taken place as to the relative value of Chilean exports and imports and comparative statistics have been prepared indicating that while per ton of imports has increased from an index figure of 100 in 1944 to 153·18 in 1950, the value of Chilean exports has decreased to 53·89 in 1949 (base 1944=100). From these calculations it is deduced that while the average value of imports increased over the period by 53 per cent, the value of exports in 1949 decreased to the point where only 53·89 pesos were obtained for every 100 pesos received in 1944. The increase in the price of copper in 1950 corrected the situation, but it is apparent that the trend has continued and that Chile is again approaching the position that, in spite of her nominally favourable balance in terms of trade, the returns from exports are insufficient to pay for her required imports.

Exchange Position Critical

As a result of the improved exchange position which inspired new economic legislation last year, it was possible for Chile to implement a modified system of exchange and import control. The multiple rate system still remains, but imports of a large number of commodities were authorized to be paid for with free exchange. Luxury imports under the Gold Law were reinstated and a substantial list of sumptuous articles could be paid for with wine dollars.

By the end of June, the position had changed from optimism to something near panic, the authorities realizing that sufficient exchange would not be available to cover actual and anticipated expenditures. The free rate had increased over the period from Ch.$65 per United States dollar to Ch.$90, in spite of various monetary measures intended to stabilize the external value of the peso.

Banking Activity Accelerated

Both central and commercial banking activity have been accelerated during the period, but the official policy of credit contraction has limited the increase in commercial advances and deposits. The volume of money in circulation has continued to increase, although latterly its velocity has been restricted. In March, the total circulating medium stood at Ch.$9 billions, being almost Ch.$2 billions greater than the previous year and exceeded the total in March, 1948, by Ch.$3·5 billions. The total facilities granted by the Central Bank as of March, were almost Ch.$7 billions, an increase of Ch.$5 billions over the previous year, primarily the result of government expenditure. Rediscounts and advances to the commercial banks were somewhat lower. The commercial banks were again allowed to participate in the sale of free exchange as a result of exchange legislation passed last year. This, together with the fact that maximum interest rates amount to 16·5 per cent, accounts for the present prosperous position of the commercial banks in spite of their experiencing spasmodic labour difficulties.

Chilean insurance companies were responsible for 82 per cent of the total value of policies issued during 1950, which amounted to over Ch.$126 billions. Of the coverage, 85 per cent was on account of fire risks with maritime insurance accounting for 9 per cent, and automobile risks for only somewhat over 1 per cent. New business written by Chilean life insurance companies amounted to Ch.$1·3 billions, or less than 1 per cent of the total insurance. Life policies in force at the end of 1950 were valued at Ch.$6·5 billions.

Insurance premiums in Chile for 1950 amounted to Ch.$905 millions, of which approximately 2 per cent was received by Chilean companies. The principal coverages were: Fire, Ch.$664 millions; maritime, Ch.$112 millions; and automobiles, Ch.$62 millions, with percentage losses under the three headings standing at 29 per cent, 26 per cent and 55 per cent respectively.

Insurance On Textile Factories Cancelled

The Chilean Insurance Association ordered companies to cancel all existing insurance on textile factories by May 15 this year, stating that heavy fire casualties had made it impossible to reinsure abroad.

Internal government bonds have been maintained by government support when necessary at around 84 per cent, giving a tax free income of just over 7 per cent. Two series of mortgage bonds have maintained their depreciated value of around 57 per cent but with a general weak tendency, returning over 10 per cent, tax free, to the investor. The general stock exchange movement has been characterized by the strength of nitrate and mining shares and to a lesser extent by the agricultural group. On the other hand, maritime, gas, and electricity have shown a heavy tendency, the latter due to delay in obtaining a permission to increase tariffs to meet higher expenses.

The index of share quotations for February, 1951, is listed below with comparisons with February, 1950, and the general average for 1946.

Index of Chilean Stock Exchange Quotations

(Base Year 1937=100)

	Agriculture	Banks	Coal	Gas and Elect.	Industrial	Maritime	Mining	Nitrate	Insurance	General Index
1946............	130·3	178·7	228·3	88·8	89·5	148·2	38·7	467·3	139·6	122·8
Feb. 1950......	168·7	203·2	203·1	57·0	75·6	148·0	43·4	1,165·8	123·3	141·5
Feb. 1951......	262·6	170·5	195·6	45·3	64·8	99·0	140·9	1,816·9	140·4	177·6

Stock exchange and transactions for 1950 amounted to Ch.$3,849,661,420, or Ch.$326,665,377 more than in 1949.

Budget In 1950 Showed Deficit

The fiscal balance sheet for 1950 showed a deficit of 1,750 million Chilean pesos, as a result of the failure to adequately finance loans, increasing salaries and public services. The deficit on account of salary items was Ch.$1,859 million. A law condoning penal interest until May 7, 1951, and at that date further extended on the part of the debtors overdue in tax payments, also signified an appreciable reduction in the income for 1950. Certain modifications in the presentation of the budget have been suggested. A species of double budget has been suggested, whereby administration expenses and government investments would be shown separately. Investments for public works and development plans would not continue to be adjusted to calendar years, as such outlays correspond to cycles. Economies suggested include the payment of officials and military missions abroad in funds of the country in which they reside, instead of on the present gold basis. The fusion of certain ministries is also suggested, for example, Lands and Colonization with Agriculture; Labour with Justice; and Finance with Economy. All departments dealing with commercial policy, development corporations and similar interests would be grouped together under an Economic Council in the protection of general interests.

The estimates for 1950 again approximately balanced revenue against expenditure in a total of Ch.$23,259 millions. This compares with expenditure at Ch.$20,637 millions in 1950, which carried a deficit of Ch.$1,750 millions covered by increased salaries paid to public servants. The Minister of Finance has instructed all ministries to limit their expenditure to the figures considered for 1951, and to impress on the heads of services the necessity of moderating expenditure and applying measures of strict economy.

It is significant to note that the material increase in taxation during the past five years has been almost five-fold, as shown in the following table:

Revenue from Taxation

Year	(Ch.$ million)
1947	4,458
1948	8,115
1949	11,755
1950	12,779
1951	20,088

As further evidence of the increased trend in taxation, the Municipality of Santiago has presented a note to the government, requesting permission to increase property taxes by one mill on a permanent basis. This, it is anticipated, will produce approximately Ch.$26 millions in 1951 to assist the municipality to reduce its budget deficit of over Ch.$35 millions.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problems are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

High Prices Halt Egyptian Cotton Exports After Record Sales Earlier in the Year

Government has now abolished minimum prices for most part, and Egyptian cotton free to find its level on world markets—Industry is expanding—Recession set in early in 1951, demand in all commodities is weak, and importers and merchants generally overstocked —Suez Canal Company had best year in history.

By J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(Editor's Note.—£E1 equals Can.$3·0282. One hundred piastres equal £E1. Ten piastres equal 1 tallaris (unit used in quoting cotton on Alexandria market and usually pronounced "dollar". (One cantar equals approximately 99 pounds.)

CAIRO.—Cotton affairs in Egypt have been characterized by intense interest, not to say excitement, throughout 1950 and up until the present time. Between the beginning and the end of the year, prices rose by as much as £E10 per cantar. After an initial rise of some 30 per cent from the middle of March to the end of April, prices dropped during the summer. In September, at the beginning of the 1950-51 cotton year, Karnak was quoted at 88 tallaris per cantar, which was considered a sound position relative to world prices and demand. From that time until March, 1951, Egyptian cotton prices rose rapidly, and on February 20 the May contract for Karnak exceeded for the first time in Egyptian history the 200 tallaris mark. This was brought about by various factors: a short American crop, United States restrictions on cotton exports, an Egyptian crop of only 8¼ million cantars which was considerably less than earlier estimates, heavy purchases of cotton for rearmament purposes in the United States and Europe and, as a final but not insignificant factor, the optimism with which most Egyptians regard their "white gold".

During this period of high prices, practically all of the cotton left the hands of the planters, and a great deal of it was exported, although the volume of exports was slightly less than in the preceding season. On March 7, 1951, exports for the season had amounted to 4,282,000 cantars, against 4,715,000 cantars at the same date in the previous year.

High Minimum Prices Halted Cotton Exports

In late March the Alexandria cotton market began to feel the effects of a let-up in foreign buying of Egyptian cotton, and prices fell drastically. This drop in prices was arrested by the official establishment on March 21 of minimum prices. These prices being above the level at which export business could be done, the Alexandria market was paralyzed for the time being. In order to ease this state of affairs, the Egyptian Government announced its intention of taking delivery at the fixed minimum price of any cotton tendered on the April contract and on which the buyer did not wish to exercise his option. This helped to restore confidence briefly, and out of the 46,750 cantars offered on April 5, only 8,250 cantars had to be taken up by the government. On April 10 the government announced its willingness to buy in a similar way any cotton tendered against May, June and July contracts. The minimum prices set up by the government still remained very much above what foreign buyers were willing to pay, and exports of cotton came almost to a standstill and have

Egypt—Farm worker's hut.

remained so until the present time. Similarly the Alexandria market remained stagnant with prices at the fixed minimum price until August when the government policy was modified.

In the meantime, the government had acquired a stock of 1,200,000 cantars at a cost of nearly £E40 million. With the new crop shortly due on the market and none of it as yet sold for future export, the government early in August, by a series of decrees, altered its policy so that the minimum prices for the most part are now abolished, and Egyptian cotton is free eventually to find its level on the world market. Inasmuch as government regulations permit daily price fluctuations of not more than 2 per cent above or below the closing price of the previous day, the Alexandria market quotations are dropping regularly by 2 per cent a day, and it is expected that sales abroad will soon be resumed. The latest estimate for the 1951 crop is 10½ million cantars, but there is some danger of damage from cotton leaf worm, and the expected quantity may not be realized.

Industry Is Expanding

Egyptian industry is expanding, though not to the degree aimed at by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry which is helping by way of research and planning. During 1950 the Ford automobile assembly plant started production in Alexandria with a daily output of 12-15 vehicles. The Egyptian Fertilizer & Chemical Industries Ltd. continued the construction of its new plant at Suez, and production actually started in April of this year at an annual rate of 250,000 tons of nitrogen fertilizer, which it is hoped will eventually be increased to over 400,000 tons annually. During 1950 also, the Westinghouse Electric Company secured a contract for a 450,000-kilowatt steam electric generator plant for the supply of power for the drainage and irrigation of the Delta region.

The Suez Canal Company had its best year in history in 1950, its volume of traffic having increased by some 19 per cent over the previous year. The revenue of the company reached the record figure of £E26·7 million, as compared with £E22·9 million in the previous year. The outstanding reason for this increase in traffic is a marked increase in the shipment of petroleum and its products from the Persian Gulf.

The 1951-52 budget estimates put expenditure at £E231 million, highest ever, and revenue at £E212·5 million. The estimates include provision of £E48½ million for national defence, £E48 million for salaries and other personal emoluments as well as credits for public security, free medical treatment and universal free education. Most of the revenue will be derived from customs duties and other indirect taxation, although there have been certain increases in direct taxation as well. Notable among these is the land tax which has been producing about £E7 million a year. For many years past this has been collected on the basis of only half the rental value of the land, but it has recently been decided that retroactive to 1949, this tax will be collected on the full rental value of the land. Thus there will be an additional £E7 million of revenue for 1951-52, and a windfall of £E14 million for the two past years.

Increases in taxation on commercial and industrial profits, on income tax, stamp duties, death duties and property transfers are expected to bring an increase to the revenue of £E5 million.

Important Tariff Changes Have Been Made

Important tariff changes have taken place during 1950 and the first part of 1951. First there was an increase in customs duties and excise tax on wines, spirits and tobacco. On April 23, 1951, in an effort to combat the increased cost of living, many foodstuffs were exempted from import duty, and the extra ad valorem duty was reduced to one per cent. On May 14, 1951, with a view to encouraging industrial development, almost all kinds of boilers, machinery, mechanical apparatus and spare parts were exempted from import duty, and the extra ad valorem duty was reduced to one per cent. The duty on motor cars was increased to 8 piastres per kilogram net from April 23.

General business activity was carried on at a high level during 1950, though a recession set in early in 1951. Demand in all commodities is weak, and generally the importers and merchants are overstocked. The cash position of traders is not good, and their credit facilities are being fully exercised. One important firm dealing in textiles suspended payment recently, eventually reaching agreement with their creditors on a 70 per cent basis. The number of bankruptcies and credit arrangements among smaller firms is increasing.

There has been little activity on the local stock exchange. One business activity that still continues apparently unabated is the building of apartment houses in Cairo and Alexandria. A recent report issued by a government department states that a total of 67 thousand apartments are still needed to meet the housing shortage in Cairo. Population has increased by 60 per cent during the last ten years, whereas there has been an increase of only 38 per cent in the construction of new accommodation. The building of apartment houses is an investment activity that appeals to the wealthy Egyptians and other people of the Middle East. It is reported that there is a considerable amount of Saudi Arabian capital coming into Egypt at the present time for this purpose.

Steel Railway Coaches Under Construction for Chilean Railways

Santiago, October 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The first steel passenger coach has been constructed by a Chilean Company for the State Railways. This is the first of five coaches under construction contract and will have a seating capacity for 123 third class passengers. The construction company can at present deliver one new coach monthly, and it is expected that arrangements will be made for the building of some 50 coaches.

British Exports of Iron and Steel To Canada Increased This Year

Shipments averaged 21,500 tons per month in first half of 1951, as compared with monthly rate of 20,200 tons in 1950—Appreciable increase in exports to the United States.

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

LONDON.—Exports of iron and steel products from the United Kingdom to Canada averaged 21,500 tons per month in the first half of 1951. This compares with a monthly rate of 20,200 tons for the whole of 1950. The only other instance where exports are appreciably larger in 1951 than in 1950 is in the case of shipments to the United States which rose from an average of 6,400 tons a month in 1950 to 17,000 tons a month for the first six months of 1951. Total United Kingdom exports of iron and steel products to all destinations in the first six months of 1951 amounted to 1,455,000 tons as compared with 1,502,400 tons in the same period the year before.

On August 13, new price schedules came into operation for British steel. The last preceding general advance of steel prices was on April 1, 1949, and the latest increase is, therefore, a reflection of rising raw material and production costs in the interval. Even at the new levels, the cost of British steel is competitive with that from the other principal world suppliers. The increases were tempered to a considerable extent by increased efficiency in the mills, so that they do not exactly reflect the larger wage bill and higher raw material costs. As an indication of the improved efficiency in the industry, it is now possible to produce a ton of finished steel in the United Kingdom with 34·2 cwts. of coal compared with 37·8 cwts. in 1948. Labour productivity in steel smelting and rolling mills, which was 100 in 1938 and 126·7 in 1948, rose to 139·3 in 1950 and to 148·8 in the first five months of this year. This is a reflection of plant modernization.

The main increases in costs in the past year have come from higher raw materials, partly due to the delayed effects of devaluation, but principally to the repercussions of the conflict in Korea. The course of iron ore prices has been typical. Even without reflecting the full increase in shipping costs the average c.i.f. price of imported ore rose by nearly 60 per cent, from 57/ to about 90/ a ton over the 12 months to June, 1951.

United Kingdom Basic Steel Prices Per Ton

	New Price			Increase		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Billets	21	16	6	4	7	6
Angles	23	15	6	3	14	0
Joists	24	2	0	3	10	6
Rails	24	10	6	4	13	0
Plates	25	6	6	4	3	6
Re-rolled bars	27	11	0	4	16	0
Strip	28	6	0	4	16	0
Sheet	35	15	6	6	2	6
Bright bars	37	6	9	5	12	6
Tinplate (a)	2	14	8½		6	11

(a) Per basic box.

On the basis of these prices, the new level represents an increase of 130 per cent over basic prices in 1938. This compares with an increase of 250 per cent in the other articles covered by the Board of Trade published indices.

Southern States Provide Market For Agricultural Commodities

Canadian exporters urged to take advantage of demand for many products, especially seed and table potatoes, apples, rutabagas, cheese, bacon and ham, beef and eggs—Population of thirteen southern states exceeds 41,000,000, who have wide variety of tastes—Industrialization is increasing rapidly.

By Dr. W. C. Hopper, Agricultural Counsellor for Canada.

WASHINGTON.—Canadian seed potatoes are highly regarded in the southern section of the United States, and often command a premium in price over seed from other sources. There also appears to be a good market in the southern states for Canadian table potatoes, apples, rutabagas, cheese, bacon and ham, beef and, possibly, for eggs of high quality. While cities in Texas, and probably Louisiana, obtain sufficient beef from within their own states to meet the needs of consumers, the production of beef is not sufficient to meet the demands of urban populations in most of the other southern states.

Statistical information concerning the volume of meat, dairy and poultry products received by the southern states from other regions is difficult to obtain. However, a survey of the trade that included conversations with chamber of commerce officials, agricultural college professors, United States Department of Agriculture officials and wholesale buyers indicates that a market of substantial proportions exists in the southern states for agricultural commodities of Canadian origin. This market comprises some 41,000,000 people, who have a wide variety of tastes. If additional export outlets for Canadian agricultural products are to be developed in the United States, it is necessary that Canadian exporters should devote more attention to the region, and embark on trade promotional activities.

It is estimated, from available statistics, that 6,922 car loads of apples and 25,589 car loads of potatoes were unloaded in 32 cities throughout the southern states in 1949. These figures comprise railway cars and boat loads reduced to carlot equivalents, but do not include receipts by motor trucks, LCL freight and LCL express. A total of 293 car loads of apples of Canadian origin were unloaded in 21 of these 32 cities, and 406 car loads of potatoes of Canadian origin were unloaded in 19 of the 32 cities in 1949. Purchases of apples from Canada represent only 4·2 per cent of the total obtained by the 32 cities, and purchases of potatoes only 1·6 per cent of the total.

Population of Southern States Over Forty-One Million

The population of the thirteen southern states, comprising Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virgina, Arkansas and Florida, was approximately 41,500,000 in 1950, and increased by around 12 per cent between 1940 and 1950.

While the farm population declined by ten per cent during this decade, the physical output per farm worker increased about 40 per cent. This advance has been made possible through improved feeding and breeding of farm animals, and higher yields of crops. Larger crop yields have resulted from more suitable varieties of seeds and plants, better cultural methods, more effective control of diseases and insects, greater use of fertilizers and a marked expansion in the use of machinery. Cotton has been largely replaced by forage crops, thereby providing more feed for livestock. Cash receipts from livestock increased from an estimated $711·8 million in 1935-39 to $2,599·8 million in 1945-49.

The farm population is approximately 14,500,000, all of whom consume much food that is not produced in the southern states, and a large market for agricultural products exists in the urban centres, whose population aggregates 27,000,000. The purchasing power of both the rural and urban people of the south has increased substantially in recent years. Cash receipts from the sale of farm products in these thirteen states were estimated at $2,396·5 million in 1940, whereas the figure in 1949 was approximately $7,676·3 million. This remarkable rise was not only a result of higher prices, but can be attributed to a greater production per farm worker.

Industrialization in South Expanding

Industrialization in the southern states is expanding rapidly. About 1·8 million workers produced $11 billion worth of industrial products in 1939. Nine years later, in 1948, industrial plants in the south employed 3·4 million workers, who produced goods valued at $42 billion. The average income per industrial worker increased about 2½ times in the same period. The per capita income for people in eleven of these southern states (the southeastern ones) rose from $322 in 1940 to $882 in 1949. For Oklahoma, the increase was from $357 to $1,068 and for Texas from $413 to $1,205.

The growth of industry in the south since the close of the Civil War, less than 100 years ago, but particularly in the past two decades, has been somewhat remarkable. Eighty per cent of the nation's textile mills, outside of woollen mills, and large aluminum production and fabricating industries, are found in the south. Birmingham, Alabama, is one of the world's largest pig iron and steel production areas. Nearly all the farm implement manufacturers of the United States have southern branches and are competing for the southern trade* The south makes a variety of steel products.

More than half of the land in the southern states is woodland. Furniture manufacturing is an important industry. The south has large and growing pulp, kraft paper and paperboard industries and is becoming important in newsprint. Three-quarters of the rayon and cellophane production of the United States is in the south, and masonite and plywood are also made.

The south provides turpentine, rosin and other naval stores, pine stumps and sawdust, which are raw materials in the chemical industry. About 99 per cent of the United States' supply of mined sulphur, as well as a large proportion of the salt, comes from the southern states. The south has 70 per cent of the United States' fertilizer industry. In the Gulf coastal area, besides other chemical plants, there are eighty giant petrochemical plants, producing 125 organic and 50 inorganic chemicals, aggregating 10 or 12 billion pounds a year. Industrial chemistry has created new values for the peanut, soybean, cottonseed and linters, and sorgo grain, which are grown in the south.

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* The production of rice, sugarcane, hay, small grains, sorghum grain, peanuts and soybeans is largely mechanized and advances have been made in the mechanization of corn, cotton and other crops grown in the south. Most southern farms are now supplied with electrical power, which is used to milk cows, grind feeds, shell corn, pump water, supply heat and for brooding chicks.

The south produces 4 million barrels of oil a day, which is two-thirds of the United States production. It supplies a still larger part of the natural gas carried across the country in all directions by a network of pipelines. Chemists have learned to modify the hydrocarbon molecules of nature and to rebuild them to improve on nature with better fuels and other products, and to produce many basic and intermediate industrial chemicals. Among the most important are the plastics, including synthetic rubber. There are also the synthetic fibres—nylon, orlon, fibre V, chemstrand, dynel and vicara. The raw materials are wood, linters, corn cobs and the like, coal, oil and most important, natural gas; all of which are produced in the south.

In 1949, there were generated in the south 65½ billion kilowatt-hours of electric energy. Power production increased 3·5 times in ten years in the south, compared with 2·4 times elsewhere.

All of the twenty-four largest cities in these thirteen states increased in population in the ten-year period 1940-50. Six cities had populations in 1950 which were 50 or more per cent greater than in 1940, populations increased in five other cities from 33 to 47 per cent, and in ten others the population increased by 15 to 32 per cent.

This trend towards greater industrial activity is resulting in higher per capita incomes, an expanding demand for animal products and a diet for southern consumers, which is improving in its nutritive value. In the past, the south has had to bring in from other areas the major part of its requirements for animal products and, in spite of the increasing production of foodstuffs of animal origin, production is probably not any more than keeping pace with the increasing demands resulting from higher purchasing power and increasing population. Therefore, the quantities of animal foods required by southern consumers from sources other than southern farms has continued to increase.

While the supply of fluid milk from local areas is sufficient to meet the demand of city populations, the production of other dairy products, such as cheese, concentrated milks and butter, is not sufficient to meet their needs, in spite of the significant increase in the dairy industry in these southern states in recent years. It was found that, in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, many more dairy cattle were needed to fill the present demands of dairymen in these states.

Ceylon to Call Tenders for Hydro-Electric Scheme

Washington, October 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of Ceylon shortly will call for tenders for the construction of Stage IIA of the hydro-electric scheme of Watawala, Ceylon. The work under this stage will be carried out in four sections—Section A—mass concrete dam; Section B—pipelines; Section C—electrical and mechanical plant; and Section D—transmission lines.

Separate tenders will be invited for each of the four sections. Details of the work involved will be issued to prospective tenderers on application to the Ceylon Embassy, 2148 Wyoming Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Firms which propose to tender for one or more sections of the work should apply to the Chief Engineer and Manager, Department of Government Electrical Undertakings, Ceylon, through the Ceylon Embassy in Washington on or before October 31, 1951, setting out their experience, resources, etc. The capability of those firms to undertake the work will be examined by a Board constituted for the purpose and such firms as are considered satisfactory will be requested to tender.

Points for Canadian Exporters To the Netherlands Market

By the Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

The area of the Netherlands, exclusive of all territorial waters, is 32,406 square kilometres or approximately 12,517 square miles.

On January 31, 1951, the population was 10,200,028. During 1950, the rate of births per 1,000 was 22·7, the rate of deaths 7·5 and that of marriages 8·2.

Language

The language is Dutch, although English, French and German are used extensively for commercial correspondence.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.
One kilogram equals 2·2 lbs.
One metric ton equals 2,205 lbs.
One metre equals 39·37 inches.
One litre equals 1·7598 imperial pints.

Railway and Communication Systems and Connections

The Netherlands has an excellent railway system, by far the greater part of which is electrified. There is only one railway company, the Netherlands Railways Limited, with head offices at Utrecht. The Netherlands Government holds the majority of the shares. The Netherlands Railways also operate extensive bus services. In addition, there are municipal and private bus services in all provinces, so that all towns and villages in the country are within fairly easy reach.

Currency and Banks

The guilder or florin of 100 cents equals approximately Can.$0·28 at the current rate of exchange. Prior to the devaluation of the guilder on September 19, 1949, the rate of exchange was Can.$0·38.

The larger banks maintain branch offices throughout the country. They also act as correspondents of foreign banks, including all the principal banks in Canada. There are no branches of foreign banks in the Netherlands.

Hotels

Hotels are good, although, particularly in the smaller towns, they do not offer the same comfort and facilities as the average Canadian hotels. During the war several hotels, especially in Rotterdam, were destroyed. At the present time accommodation is difficult to obtain unless reservation is made several weeks in advance.

Hints for Commercial Travellers

In all the larger towns there are Chambers of Commerce, which have at their disposal fairly detailed information regarding industries, importers and exporters located in their respective districts. In addition, the Netherlands Economic Information Service at The Hague and the Netherlands Office for the Promotion of Foreign Trade, a semi-official organization at The Hague, will always be able and willing to be of assistance. The Netherlands-Canada Chamber of Commerce at Rotterdam will also gladly place its services at the disposal of all Canadian businessmen visiting this country.

Unless special appointments have been made, local firms should not be visited on Saturdays. Official holidays are New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Whit Monday, the Queen's birthday on April 30, May 5 (National Holiday), Christmas Day and Boxing Day. In the southern and south-eastern provinces the principal Roman Catholic holidays are usually kept. Between December 24 and 31 a large number of offices are closed to the public in connection with stocktaking.

Registration

Foreign visitors need not register with the police authorities unless their stay is for longer than three months.

Duties on Samples

Samples of no commercial value are admitted into the Netherlands free of duty. Samples having commercial value are subject to the same customs regulations and duties as ordinary commercial shipments. If, however, such samples are imported by or on behalf of persons travelling on business and are destined for re-export, they are also admitted free of duty, provided that such articles are recognizable or have been made recognizable.

The same customs regulations apply to air shipments and imports by parcel post.

Exhibitions

The Royal Netherlands Industries Fair, which is a very large international exhibition, is held at Utrecht twice a year, viz. in the early part of April and September. In view of the considerable interest which is always being shown in this fair, applications for space should be sent in at least six months before the opening date.

From time to time other trade exhibitions are organized in various parts of the country, but these are more or less of a local character.

Representation

In view of the small area of the Netherlands it is not advisable to have more than one representative, unless it would be possible for the foreign manufacturer to supply a certain article under two different brands or names.

Credit Facilities

Since the end of the war, very rigid restrictions concerning the transfer of foreign exchange to and from the Netherlands have been in force. As far as imports into the Netherlands from hard-currency countries are concerned, these can be made only after the importer has obtained an import permit, which at the same time will serve as a payment licence. In view of this procedure credit facilities are not asked for by Netherlands purchasers.

As regards exports from this country, most shippers insist on the establishment of an irrevocable credit, but in an increasing number of cases transactions are also being effected on the basis of cash against documents.

Tourist Trade

The Netherlands is a very picturesque country with its many old towns, seaside resorts, polderlands and windmills, and a large number of tourists from different parts of the world visit the country, particularly during the flower season. Tourist information offices are located in all places of some importance and brochures in English and French may be obtained there free of charge. There are a number of efficient travel agencies, while well known firms, such as the American Express Company and Thos. Cook and Son, have their own branches in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague.

Competitive Situation

Generally speaking, it may be said that commodity prices in the Netherlands are on the average Western European level. Since the devaluation in September, 1949, the competitive position of the Netherlands exporters vis-à-vis those in Belgium, Switzerland and Germany has improved.

In view of the country's unfavourable dollar position and the present high rate of exchange of the dollar compared with the guilder, imports from Canada and the United States are limited to the most essential commodities, which cannot be secured from O.E.E.C. countries. Most purchases in the dollar area are made through the Marshall Plan. Netherlands firms which export goods to the dollar area are allowed to use ten per cent of their net dollar returns for the purchase of any articles they wish. Consequently there are occasional arrivals of commodities which it would not otherwise be possible to obtain, such as whisky, canned salmon, nylon stockings, etc.

Under normal circumstances the Netherlands presents a fairly good outlet for the following Canadian products: Wheat, maize, barley, cattle feeds, minerals, metals and metal products, lumber, plywood, pulpwood, wallboards, rubber footwear, clothing and articles, tires, valves, tools, agricultural implements, etc.

Canadian Farm Implement Sales Reached New High Last Year

Sales of farm implements and equipment, mainly at wholesale prices, rose to a new all-time peak value of $218,187,000 in 1950, slightly above the previous high figure of $217,090,000 in 1949, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales of tractors and engines declined slightly in value from $102,025,541 in 1949 to $98,000,680, but harvesting machinery showed a marked sales gain between the two years from $39,088,015 to $44,243,044.

Planting, seeding and fertilizing machinery sales rose in value from $8,137,527 to $8,805,616; tilling, cultivating and weeding machinery from $12,241,228 to $13,202,326; haying machinery from $10,569,126 to $10,610,317; machines for preparing crops for market or use from $7,822,176 to $8,486,629; spraying and dusting equipment from $1,332,584 to $1,416,507; dairy machinery and equipment from $4,004,640 to $4,033,896; and barn equipment from $2,166,836 to $2,266,024.

Gold and Dollar Reserves of Sterling Area Dropped in Third Quarter of This Year

Reversal in movement of the balance of payments partly due to temporary and seasonal factors—Decline amounted to $598 million, which brought down reserve to $3,269 million, compared with $3,867 million in June and $3,758 million in March.

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

LONDON.—The expected drop in the sterling area reserves of gold and dollars in the quarter ended September amounted to $598 million. This brought down the reserve to $3,269 million, compared with $3,867 million in June and $3,758 million in March.

In the three months June to September, the net gold and dollar deficit of the sterling area amounted to $638 million. This compared with a surplus of $54 million in the second quarter and of $360 million in the first quarter.

The reversal in the movement of the balance of payments is partly due to temporary and seasonal factors. Heavy purchases of cotton and tobacco in the United States, and low earnings from exports of wool and cocoa, at this time of the year, have an adverse effect. This has been aggravated by high seasonal expenditures in European countries, although this is not the major cause of large deficits with the European Payments Union.

There have been other unfavourable influences of a non-recurring kind, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Various settlements with other countries fell due during the third quarter, offsetting corresponding sums received earlier in the year. There have been some conversions of sterling held in London on United States and Canadian account which had previously been at an exceptionally high level. There have also been some abnormal expenditures of a continuous kind, and the dollar cost of replacing Persian oil plus stockpiling for rearmament and industrial purposes. Had it not been for those special factors, the deficit, which would then be due to underlying conditions only, would have been rather less than half the figure of $638 million.

A more permanent reason for the change in the direction of the balance of payments, according to the Treasury, is the great increase in the volume and cost of the imports of all sterling area countries. A second reason is that the sterling area's export income, both from United Kingdom exports of manufactured goods and from other sterling area countries' exports of primary products, has failed to increase to anything like the same extent.

To meet the altered situation, the government has already taken steps to tighten up control over dollar spending. Discussions with other Commonwealth Governments are projected.

Foreign Trade Service Directories

The list of Canadian Government Trade Commissioners, formerly reproduced in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be published henceforth once a month, appearing in the last issue of every month.

The Head Office Directory and the list of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, which formerly appeared once a month, will be published henceforth once a quarter, in the last issues of September, December, March and June.

Expansion of Industry in New Zealand Aided by Government Import Controls

Import controls have been relaxed to large extent, but are still employed to protect many industries—Greatest expansion by far has been in secondary industries—Serious labour problem has resulted from drift of workers to cities from farms—Industries using local raw materials unable to operate at capacity due to labour shortages.

By C. M. Forsyth-Smith, Assistant Commercial Secretary.

WELLINGTON.—There has been a considerable expansion in New Zealand manufacturing industries over the last decade, largely as a result of the war and postwar years when it was impossible to obtain supplies of many essentials abroad, and partly as a natural trend in the country's development. The trend to industrialization has been continued during the postwar years and has been assisted by the government's policy of protection by import control of economic industries considered beneficial to the country's economy. Import controls have been relaxed to a large extent over the past eighteen months, but are still employed as a protective device for many industries until such time as the tariff can be revised and suitable rates established to afford a desirable degree of protection to industries which were established during the past few years.

Between 1938-39 and 1949-50 there was an increase in the number of factories from 6,146* to 8,027, or roughly 25 per cent, while factory employment has increased from 102,535 to 144,309 or approximately 30 per cent. While steady expansion has taken place in industries involved in the processing of primary products, public utilities and the extractive industries, by far the greatest expansion has been in the secondary industries. Employment in these has increased from 72,884 in 1938 to 106,861 in 1950, while the value of production has increased from £48,530,000 to £170,439,000.

The great increase in secondary industries has served to diversify the economy of New Zealand, but it has also brought problems. The most serious of these is probably the drift of labour from the farms to the cities in search of higher wages and more congenial living conditions, which is hampering the country's efforts to increase production of primary produce for export. The overall picture is one of gross over-employment and the latest figures available indicate over 20,000 vacant jobs and only sixty unemployed. This situation has prevailed ever since the war years and has tended to channel workers into non-essential industries which are able to pay higher wages, while industries using local raw materials and which should be "naturals" are unable to operate at capacity due to labour shortages. A good example of this is the woollen textile industry which has plants that have not operated for years, while supplies have to be imported from overseas.

Chile Faced with Over-Production of Lemons

Santiago, October 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The attention of the Minister of Agriculture has been called to the present over-production of lemons. To deal with this situation, exports are being encouraged and restrictions placed in connection with new plantations.

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* These figures do not include one-man concerns, or small retail shops. Total factory registrations including these are 20,246, while total factory employees would be 170,577.

Trade Notes

BRAZIL

Brazil to Have New Plastic Material Plant

São Paulo, September 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has announced the satisfactory conclusion of negotiations with S. A. Indústrias Reunidas F. Matarazzo, São Paulo, for the erection of a plastic material plant in Brazil, which will be jointly owned. The factory will probably be ready by the end of 1952. Brazilian raw materials will be used and the staff will be composed of Brazilians with American technicians.

Oil Pipeline to be Inaugurated in Brazil

São Paulo, September 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The oil pipeline from Santos to São Paulo will be ready for tests this month and the inauguration is expected in October. Once oil is flowing, a decrease of 25 per cent in freight volume is expected on the Santos-Jundiaí Railroad.

Brazilian Imports of Newsprint Higher in 1950

Rio de Janeiro, October 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's importation of newsprint in 1950 totalled 60,634 tons, valued at Cr.$163,539,000, as compared with 46,701 tons, valued at Cr.$148,073,000 in 1949. The 1950 exporters to Brazil were Finland with 23,975; Sweden, 18,720 tons; Norway, 11,963 tons, and others, 5,976 tons. Cost prices were as follows: Finnish newsprint, Cr.$2·53 per kilo; Swedish, Cr.$2·86 per kilo; Norwegian, Cr.$2·52 per kilo, and others, Cr.$3·34 per kilo.

Sisal Fibre Is Sixth Most Important Brazilian Export

Rio de Janeiro, October 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The growing importance of sisal fibre among Brazil's export commodities is shown by the fact that annual shipments have increased from 3,000 tons in 1946 to 23,000 tons in 1949 and 47,000 tons in 1950. Main shipments in 1950 were 31,000 tons to the United States, followed by France, Germany, Argentina and the United Kingdom, the last of which took 1,741 tons. The upward tendency has been maintained during the current year and export figures for January to May, 1951, show sisal fibre as the sixth most important export, with 30,000 tons valued at Cr.$207 million. The bulk of the Brazilian output of sisal fibre is grown in the state of Paraíba, which contributed about 93 per cent of the 1950 exports.

Jute Production in Brazil Growing Steadily

Rio de Janeiro, October 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Jute production in Brazil is continuing to increase and in 1951 an estimated 17,000 to 25,000 metric tons will be produced. In 1952 the production may reach 32,000 tons. This record is particularly noteworthy inasmuch as no jute was grown in Brazil before 1930, and production in 1942 was only 3,200 metric tons. However, the requirements of the burlap industry in Brazil still exceed the production of jute and the difference is supplied by imports of fibre from Pakistan and India, which have averaged nearly 10,000 metric tons in the last few years. This deficit, however, is diminishing each year as the production of jute increases and in 1952 a surplus for export is probable.

CHILE

Chilean Fishing Industry Under Study

The potential of Chile's fishing industry is being carefully studied by the Development Corporation with a view of its eventual full exploitation. An agreement was signed between Chile and the United Nations Organization for the contracting of experts in fish biology to study the fisheries wealth of the country. New fishing vessels have been purchased, and processing and refrigeration plants are being constructed.

Chile Grants Credits for Cattle Purchases

Santiago, October 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Agrarian Credit Bank has agreed to grant credits up to a total of Ch.$10 million, so that cattle farmers may acquire pedigree animals at the forthcoming Cattle Exhibition to be held under the auspices of the National Agricultural Society.

Chile Will Export Selected Eggs to Great Britain

Santiago, October 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Selected eggs are again being exported, it is stated. At present shipments are being made to the Panama Canal Zone, but it is announced that an important shipment will shortly be made to Great Britain.

Dried Milk Plant to be Established in Chile

Santiago, October 2, 1951.—(FTS)—A plant for the preparation of dried milk will be constructed in the agricultural district of San Fernando, in the south of Chile, it is reported. The capacity of this plant will be 50,000 litres daily and this production, added to that of the two existing plants, will afford ample supplies for infant feeding in Chile.

CUBA

Cuban Sugar Crop Third Largest on Record

Havana, October 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The 1951 sugar crop, which is the third largest on record, was finally completed on August 7 and reached a total of 5,589,000 long tons, with a production of 288 million gallons of blackstrap molasses. The total value of the crop is expected to exceed $600 million, and a carry-over of no more than 200-300 thousand tons is foreseen at the close of the year. This places Cuba in a strong position for the marketing of the forthcoming crop, which, if weather conditions remain normal, is expected to reach an all-time high of about 6 million long tons.

Cuban Rice Production Greatly Expanded

Havana, October 4, 1951.—(FTS)—One of the most interesting agricultural developments in Cuba over the past few years has been the continued expansion of rice production. With a per capita consumption of 112 pounds, Cuba annually uses between 550 and 600 million pounds of rice. Domestic production has risen from a small fraction of this figure to an estimated yield this year of about 175 million pounds, or almost one-third of her requirements. In addition to the foreign exchange saved through domestic production, the industry, in the areas where it is prevalent, has practically eliminated unemployment during the periods between the annual sugar crops.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand National Income Higher

Wellington, October 5, 1951.—(FTS)—In 1950-51 the national income of New Zealand was £577·6 million, an increase of 19·5 per cent over the 1949-50 figure of £483·2 million. During the same period gross national product rose by 19·9 per cent from £549·4 million to £658·8 million. Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services rose from £352 million to £383 (8·8 per cent), and private savings increased from £81 million to £131 million (61·7 per cent).

New Zealand Casein Exports Increasing

Wellington, October 5, 1951.—(FTS)—In the season ended July 31, 1950, about 5,000 tons of casein were exported from New Zealand. In the past, New Zealand manufacture has been governed by the small domestic demand and fluctuating requirements abroad. New uses for casein in New Zealand and abroad have now created a larger market and it is expected that exports will increase considerably in the next few years. Some factories are expected to change from cheese manufacture to casein and this will result in a loss of several thousand tons in cheese production.

New Zealand Bees Shipped by Air to England

Wellington, October 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Department of Agriculture reports that a trial shipment of queen bees has been sent to England by air, with a view to developing a trade with English bee-keepers. The experiment was a success and the bees arrived in good condition and were introduced to breeding hives.

New Zealand Creamery Butter Quality Lower This Year

Wellington, October 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The quality of creamery butter produced in the year ended March 31, 1951, was not up to the previous year's standard. The percentage of Finest butter for the period August 1, 1950 to March 31, 1951, was 92·49 per cent, compared with 93·68 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The percentage of butter in the Premium class in the same period was 56·56 and 61·40 respectively. As far as cheese is concerned, for the period August 1, 1950 to March 31, 1951, the percentage for Finest was 20·19, compared with 27·67 during the same period the previous year. Cheese below First grade increased from 3·27 per cent to 4·90 per cent.

United Kingdom Largest Buyer of New Zealand Wool

Wellington, October 5, 1951.—(FTS)—During the 1950-51 season (July 1, 1950-June 30, 1951), 804,658 bales of wool were shipped from New Zealand, consisting of 572,911 bales greasy wool, 134,186 slipe wool and 97,567 scoured wool. The United Kingdom was the largest buyer, 382,725 bales, followed by the United States, 121,832; France, 83,729; Germany, 42,286; Poland, 29,620; Canada, 29,117, and Belgium, 26,624. Exports of wool during the 1949-50 season totalled 1,156,000 bales, but the decline this year was the result of the waterfront hold-up, and a large quantity is still to be shipped.

New Zealand Wool Prices Firming

Wellington, October 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Wool prices, which at recent sales in New Zealand had dropped close to pre-Korean levels, appear to be firming, and at the October 1 Napier wool sale, fleece wools showed an advance of between 35 and 40 per cent, and lamb's wool of between 15 and 20 per cent on quotations at Christchurch about a week earlier.

New Zealand Wool Board Draws Up Marketing Plan

Wellington, October 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Wool Board has drawn up a marketing plan for wool which provides for the continuance of the sale of wool by auction, with minimum floor prices ensured by a marketing organization which will supplement auction proceeds up to an agreed floor level where auction prices fall short of the floor prices. This plan was drawn up in view of the Australian growers' decision against the Commonwealth marketing plan. While it is not proposed to have the marketing organization purchase all wool at floor prices when buyers are not prepared to pay these prices, the organization should have power to purchase when market prices appear to justify such action. The plan has been submitted to the government and is now receiving consideration by the Cabinet, and if it is decided to adopt the plan, the necessary legislation will be brought down at the coming session of Parliament.

PAKISTAN

Progress Recorded by Railways in Pakistan

Karachi, September 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The two railways in Pakistan, the North Western Railway and the East Bengal Railway, which passed through severe stress and strain during 1947 and 1948 have since then recorded satisfactory progress. In 1950 they carried a load of 2,499 million net tons as against 1,928 million in 1948 and 2,234 million in 1949. There has also been considerable improvement in the working of coaches, railway engines and workshops which has resulted in a very considerable increase in passenger miles covered.

Pakistan Makes History in Locust Battle

Karachi, September 22, 1951.—(FTS)—History in aerial control of locusts was made in Pakistan during the week of September 9 to 16 in the course of a poison spray near Hab Nadi, Las Bela State. Mr. W. B. Mabee, U.S. Entomologist, who is supervising locust control operations under the Point 4 program both here and in India stated that:

"The Pakistan Locust Organization under the guidance of Dr. Ahmad has discovered and developed a short cut in locust control that I believe will make international history in the age old problem of locust control. For the first time, they have mixed aldrin, the powerful new insecticide, directly with water without a solvent or emulsifier—something that was hitherto believed to be impossible—applying the aldrin at 1·72 ounces per acre. With spraying planes, they have secured a phenomenal, clear cut quick kill of locusts. The high-pressure, fast-acting pumps on the aeroplanes have produced a mechanical suspension of the poison in water, making tremendous savings possible."

Wireless Board to be Established in Pakistan

Karachi, September 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Under the chairmanship of the Chief Engineer of Posts and Telegraphs, Ministry of Communications, a wireless board is planned with all interested ministries represented. The main functions of the board will be to standardize and purchase equipment, supervise the establishment of new services and to assign frequencies throughout the country in co-ordination with other boards outside Pakistan. The board will also review the entire network here and plan for the most efficient utilization of resources of men and material to avoid duplication and wastage of trained technical personnel.

Pakistan Plans Power Development

Karachi, September 17, 1951.—(FTS)—At the inception of Pakistan, the total generating capacity of the country was approximately 40,000 kw., while the potential power of the country has been estimated at 8,000,000 kw., in West Pakistan alone. The present demand assessed at 50,000 kw., exceeds supply. With the industrialization of the nation, it is expected that the total demand for power will have risen to 220,000 kw. by 1955. Power projects take top priority in Pakistan's development programs with such schemes as the Malakand Power House and the hydro-electric projects at Warsak, Mianwali, Dargai, Rasul, Karnafuli, etc. Total expenditure over a period of 15 years is estimated at approximately Rs.860,000,000 ($273 million).

Port of Chittagong in Pakistan Expanded

Karachi, September 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Before partition in August, 1947, Chittagong had a jetty frontage of approximately 300 feet with berths capable of taking four ships and facilities which could handle between 500,000 and 600,000 tons per year. Today, after the completion of the first stage of development plans at a cost of Rs.10,000,000 ($3·2 million) the port is capable of accommodating 15 ships and can handle 2,000,000 tons of cargo per year.

Long-term plans chiefly concern the construction of seven new jetties and the rehabilitation of existing port facilities. It is estimated that the cost of the entire project will be approximately Rs.150,000,000 ($47·6 million).

South Africa Has "Approved Lists of Tenderers"

Johannesburg, September 27, 1951.—(FTS)—Canadian manufacturers and exporters interested in South African government and railway contracts should instruct their agents to keep them informed of any developments concerning approved lists of tenderers, as outlined in the *Government Gazette.*

The regulations of the Union Tender and Supplies Board and the South African Railways Tenders Board empower the Boards to prepare, for any item that is in constant demand, a list of approved manufacturers or agents who are in a position to supply an article to meet the specifications. Once such a list has been prepared for any item, tender invitations for that item are confined to the firms on the list. Since such lists are only revised at long intervals, any firm that is not listed must lose, for some time, the opportunity of obtaining a contract for the item concerned.

South Africa Nears Self-Sufficiency in Basic Steel

Cape Town, October 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Managing Director of ISCOR (South African Iron and Steel Corporation), in addressing the Annual Conference of the Federated Chamber of Industries, has emphasized South Africa's rapid approach toward self-sufficiency in basic steel. From a production of 180,000 tons in 1937, plant capacity reached 575,000 tons in January, 1947, and will reach 1,200,000 tons of ingot steel—equivalent to 1,050,000 tons of finished steels—by December, 1951. This potential figure approximates closely the present total consumption of 1,087,000 tons per annum.

ISCOR's reserve position is favourable and includes 160 million tons of sixty per cent-plus iron ore, unlimited fluorspar and limestone reserves for almost one hundred and twenty years. The least satisfactory position is in coking coal where proven reserves are available only for sixty-two years. New reserves are being prospected while a substantial broadening in the types of coal suitable for coking is foreseen. Only in the case of the two imported materials, zinc and tin, is the South African position less than satisfactory.

Trade Figures Higher in South West Africa

Cape Town, October 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Trade of South West Africa during the first six months of 1951 amounted to £22·6 million, as against £14·7 million in the similar period of 1950. Contributing to this increase of approximately one-third were an advance in imports from £5·7 million to £8·2 million, and an even larger increase in exports from £9 million to £14·4 million. The largest single factor contributing to the increased exports was the shipment of diamonds which nearly doubled to a value of £5·2 million.

South African Capital Investment Figures Announced

Cape Town, October 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Reserve Bank of South Africa estimates that in the period 1946-51 net capital investments have averaged £169 million per annum, of which £80 million has come from overseas. The balance of £89 million has been supplied by domestic investors and from governmental sources. During the period mining investments reached a peak of £35·7 million in 1950, as compared with £12·7 million in 1938, while building construction absorbed £34·6 million as against only £4·1 million in that earlier year. The most substantial increase has been in the field of industry which attracted only £2·4 million in 1938, £24 million in 1949 and £21 million in 1950.

As a generalization, the Reserve Bank considers that fifty per cent of capital funds is being supplied by public authority, and emphasizes that a severe curtailment in such public expenditure program is necessary if the inflationary pressure within the country is not to be aggravated.

Commercial Bank Advances in South Africa Increase Further

Cape Town, October 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Despite pressure from the Reserve Bank for discontinuance of credit issuance for "unessential" purposes advances during July mounted by a further £7 million to the record total of £189 million. Continuing arrival of goods is exerting serious pressure on importers who find that stocks are moving slowly. Part of the slowness may be attributed to seasonal recession, but it is certain that buyers' resistance based on increasing scarcity of consumer purchasing power coupled with higher landed prices is a major consideration.

South African Trade Figures Soar

Cape Town, October 3, 1951.—(FTS)—During the first eight months of the present year South Africa's exports amounted to £222·9 million, compared with £135·6 million during the similar period of 1950, while imports rose even more sharply to £316 million from £187·6 million. The increased unbalance has served to emphasize the unsatisfactory nature of dollar and sterling reserves of the country, and to lend support to the widely held belief that import quotas for consumer goods will be lower in 1952.

The export figures exclude the value of gold bullion but include semi-processed and processed gold to the value of £47·2 million which was second only to wool with a value of £51 million. In the first half year imports were valued at £227 million or an increase of £100 million on the similar period of 1950. Significant of the changing trade pattern is the fact that £89 million of the increase consisted of imports from non-dollar sources.

Postwar Development An Inflationary Influence in South Africa

Cape Town, October 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Reviewing the extraordinary demands made on the country's financial resources by the rapid postwar development in the mining, industrial and agricultural fields, the Minister of Finance said that government expenditure for development account in the four years to 1951 had amounted to £287·7 million per annum. "There is hardly a problem that has not been greatly intensified as a result of the rapid pace of developments over so wide a field. Our balance of payment difficulties, the acute shortage of labour, material, housing, schools and hospitals and the pressing problem of inflation all have been accentuated if not actually caused by unprecedented developments taking place in this country during recent years. It is impossible for the Treasury to find the huge amount of capital to finance the simultaneous execution of all these schemes. . . The indiscriminate provision of loan funds for schemes which do not contribute directly to increase production would seriously aggravate inflationary conditions in the Union."

SPAIN

Spain Decontrols All Pork Products Except Bacon

Madrid, October 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The decontrol of all pork products, with the exception of bacon, was decreed on September 21, 1951.

Canada Purchases Almonds from Spain

Madrid, October 4, 1951.—(FTS)—This year's almond crop is estimated at 26,000 tons. Exports of almonds in 1950 amounted to 17,686 tons, the principal buying countries being the United States, Germany, Argentina and Canada.

Metallurgical Coke Produced in Spain

Madrid, October 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Production of metallurgical coke totalled 963,744 tons in 1950. A breakdown of this total shows that 451,068 tons were produced in Oviedo, 315,472 tons in Vizcaya, 89,753 tons in Valencia, 66,020 tons in Santander, 29,674 tons in Leon and 11,755 tons in Cordoba.

Spanish Paper Production Increased

Madrid, October 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Spanish production of paper in 1950 reached the highest figure for the decade, with a total of 170,000 tons against 116,000 tons in 1940. Book paper rose from a yearly average of 37,800 tons to 85,500 tons in 1950. The output of newsprint was maintained at 17,000 tons and cardboard made a considerable jump from a previous yearly average of 8,800 tons to 17,392 tons in 1950.

Output of Lead Ore in Spain Higher

Madrid, October 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The volume of lead ore extracted in 1950 amounted to 57,689 tons, as compared with 42,262 tons in 1949 and 38,716 tons in 1948. Production of lead ingots increased in 1950 to 34,874 tons from 27,374 tons in 1949 and 22,052 tons in 1948.

TURKEY

Large-Scale Anti-Malaria Campaign Started in Turkey

Istanbul, October 10, 1951.—(FTS)—According to a statement issued by the Chief of the Marshall Plan Mission to Turkey, $2,600,000 worth of equipment and supplies to be used in a campaign against malaria has arrived in the country. The equipment includes a number of trucks and completely equipped trailers which will be employed by teams of experts in combating the Anapholes mosquito. Assisting Turkish personnel is a team of American Public Health specialists, headed by Dr. Kratz.

Malaria is considered one of Turkey's worst diseases, taking a heavy toll in suffering and productive labour lost. It is hoped that, as a result of the campaign, large areas of land presently impossible for human habitation will be opened to productive cultivation.

Interest Rates in Turkey Lowered

Istanbul, September 22, 1951.—(FTS)—By act of the Turkish National Assembly the maximum legal interest rates have been reduced. The interest on secured loans has been lowered from a maximum of 8½ per cent to 7 per cent and that on unsecured loans from 12 per cent to 9 per cent. For current accounts, bank interest will be 2½ per cent and for deposit accounts, the rates will be 2½ per cent to 4 per cent, depending on the duration of the deposit. Maximum penalties for infringement of the law have been increased from T.L.1,000 to T.L.10,000.

Response to recent bond issues has been disappointing due to their lack of effectiveness as compared with interest rates obtainable through private banking channels. This move to improve credit facilities should make it easier for the government to obtain better response to the subscription of government bonds.

Turkey Makes Additions to Export List

Istanbul, September 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Recent decrees in Turkey have authorized the addition of the following commodities to Export List III: Kappa grade tobacco, 1947 to 1948 crops, fresh fruit and vegetables. This implies that foreign exchange resulting from the export of such items can be utilized for the import of any goods, importations of which are included in lists IV and V. (See *Foreign Trade* for June 30, 1951, for complete information).

UNITED KINGDOM

More Electric Power Needed in the United Kingdom

London, October 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The British Electricity Authority in its third annual report states that the planned rate of new plant capacity from between 1,000,000 and 1,250,000 kilowatts this year to between 1,600,000 and 1,800,000 kilowatts in 1956, will be impossible of achievement unless top priority is given to the manufacture of power station plant and equipment and to power station construction. Even if this is done, and planned rates are attained, it will take several years to effect a substantial reduction in load shedding.

The Central Authority and its Area Boards showed a total surplus for the year of £6,330,000. The average price received for electricity sold for all purposes was 1·181d. a unit. This was 1·6 per cent below the 1949-50 average and 12·5 per cent above that of 1938-39.

Deficit Recorded in Trade of the United Kingdom

London, October 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The United Kingdom's trading account with the rest of the world in the first half of 1951 showed a deficit of £122 million. This compared with a surplus of £42 million in the first half of 1950 and of £221 million for the whole of 1950. The deficit was composed of a deficit of £338 million in visible trade during the six months (compared with a visible deficit for the whole of 1950 of £159 million); and a surplus on "invisible" items of £216 million (compared with £380 million for the whole of 1950).

Total sterling liabilities had increased by June 30 to £4,168 million (a rise of £425 million since the beginning of the year), of which the liabilities to sterling area countries represented £3,743 million (an increase of £368 million).

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Belgium Prohibits Sale of Canadian Fish Labelled as "Sardines"

Brussels, October 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The attention of packers and exporters is again called to the fact that no small Canadian fish of the type commonly known in Canada as sardines can be sold in Belgium under that name. They must give some description such as "Herrings." The use of the word "sardine" is restricted to fish of the "clupea alosa" variety.

Fish of any other type sold under the name "sardine" is subject to seizure, and the retailers, wholesalers and importers concerned are subject to heavy fine.

Ireland Announces Further Import Quota for Spark Plugs

Dublin, October 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Ireland has announced a further quota and quota period for certain sparking plugs and component parts thereof for the period November 1, 1951, to April 30, 1952. The amount fixed for the period is 30,000 articles, compared with 50,000 for the previous six months' period.

South African 1951 Import Quotas Exhausted

Johannesburg, October 15, 1951.—(FTS)—In an interview with the press this week the Director of Imports and Exports stated that no more import permits would be issued for 1951. Similarly, except in special circumstances, no more of the special "stockpiling" permits for the importation of raw materials would be issued this year.

It is explained that import quotas for consumer goods this year were issued for the whole twelve months early in the year. The quota was higher than it was for 1950—60 per cent instead of the previous year's 40 per cent of 1948 imports. These quotas have now been used up and no foreign exchange is available for permits over and above them. As noted above, the amount allocated for special permits to import raw materials for stockpiling has also been exhausted. When new "stockpiling" permits are issued in special circumstances they will be debited to the importer's 1952 quota.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade
Brampton—Chamber of Commerce
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce
Calgary—Chamber of Commecre.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Chamber of Commerce
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce with the Canadian Liaison to Japan since January, 1949, has arrived home on leave and commenced a tour of Canada in Toronto on October 1.

Montreal—October 17-27
Quebec City—October 29

Export Permit Applications Considered for Certain Nylon Types

With defence purchases of nylon materials well in hand, there are indications that certain types of nylon yarn are no longer in short supply. Export permit applications, therefore, will be considered by the Department of Trade and Commerce for such types as long as this supply condition exists.

Export permit applications must give complete specifications of the yarns to be exported, including dernier, filaments, twist, type, etc., and how packaged. Permits, if approved, will be validated only for a period of thirty days.

It is the prime concern of the Department of Trade and Commerce to safeguard the supply position of nylon yarn to domestic users and for defence requirements. To this end, the Department can insist that, where shortages are known to exist, yarns intended for export be offered to domestic users at factory prices.

At present no export permit applications can be considered for nylon tops and staple.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—C. S. Bissett, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy Bartolomé Mitré 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCullough, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitré 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Melbourne—R. W. Blake, Agricultural Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—C. J. Van Tighem, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Ceylon

Colombo—Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. Dale, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

China

Shanghai—G. S. Patterson, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. Richardson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Calle 19, No. 6-39, fifth floor. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. Tremblay, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—L. H. Ausman, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy (Commercial Section), 145 Fuerstenberger Strasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 28, 5th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—B. J. RANKIN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercandante 15. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

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Mexico City—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

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The Hague—Acting Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

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Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

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Boston—J. A. STRONG, Consul General of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

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Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada. 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

Venezuela

Caracas—J. A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Caracas—Acting Canadian Government Agricultural Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17	Nominal Quotations Oct. 15	Nominal Quotations Oct. 22
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2106	·2091
		Free	·2085	·0728	·0731
Austria	Schilling	Export	....	·0493	·0489
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·3575	2·3405
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0209	·0208
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0175	·0174
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6141	·6098
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0570	·0565
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	....	....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2211	·2195
Chile	Peso	....	·0233	·0135	·0115
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·4238	·4181
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1879	·1866
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0528	1·0453
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	0·200	·0210	·0209
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1524	·1513
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·00000	1·0528	1·0453
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0638	·0690
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·0232	3·0017
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4211	·4181
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·6557	2·6368
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0045	·0045
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0060	·0060
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0166	·0165
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2507	·2489
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0528	1·0453
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2106	·2091
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5264	·5227
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1842	·1829
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0646	·0642
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2211	·2195
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	....	....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·9468	2·9256
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9468	2·9256
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·9468	2·9256
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017	·0016
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9468	2·9256
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	....	....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	....	....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1217	·1208
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2771	·2751
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5583	·5543
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·9468	2·9256
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2106	·2091
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1474	·1463
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3182	·3159
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0528	1·0453
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	....	....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0710	·0655
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5264	·5227
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0365	·0361
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3439	·3415
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0966	·0960
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2035	·2021
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2414	·2394
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	....	....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3760	·3733
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4.0300	2·9468	2·9256
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9468	2·9256
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0528	1·0453
Uruguay	Peso	....	·6583	·6930	·6882
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3143	·3120
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	....	....

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* September 17, 1949.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canadian trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade:* Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade,* have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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FOREIGN TRADE

ol. X OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 3, 1951 No. 253

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Wm. Frederick BULL
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COVER SUBJECT—Two freighters loading grain at Churchill, on Hudson Bay, through which was shipped a record of 7,278,443 bushels of grain this year. Twenty-one ocean-going vessels docked at Churchill during the season, which is a new record for that port, one more than in 1950. The S.S. Warkworth arrived on July 29 to inaugurate the navigation season, and also closed the season when she sailed on October 4, concluding her second visit to Churchill this year. A wide variety of commodities was discharged by incoming ships, as set forth in an article on page 640 of this issue of Foreign Trade.

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Financial Position of Egypt is Reviewed by Bank President

General rise in prices has reached alarming proportions—Inflation of prices is due to external rather than internal causes and remedies which can be applied are few—President of National Bank believed general conditions of Anglo-Egyptian Agreement were satisfactory.

By J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(Editor's Note.—One Egyptian pound equals $3·0232 Canadian.)

CAIRO.—An interesting and objective review of the economic situation in Egypt, and the principal factors influencing it, was made during August by His Excellency Aly Shamsy Pasha, President of the National Bank of Egypt.

After mentioning various features of the world economic situation as prevailing in 1950, the Korean war, the rearmament of Atlantic Union countries, the postwar resurgence of European industry and other influences, Aly Shamsy Pasha dealt with the Egyptian situation as follows.

"One of the first consequences in Egypt has been the general rise in prices. At the beginning of last year, these already showed a tendency to rise which must be attributed to the high prices of cotton during the 1949-50 season, the effects of the devaluation, and the rise in the price of imported goods. By February of last year, the rise had become consolidated in our price structure and caused the general increase in the cost of living allowance decreed by the government. Fears engendered by the crisis in Korea helped to accentuate the rise which, today, has reached alarming proportions: the indices of wholesale prices and the cost of living, which were respectively 376 and 306 in December, 1950, (1939=100), have already exceeded the peak levels prevailing at the end of the last war. The exceptional cotton prices during the present season (1950-51) are certainly not calculated to have a healthy influence on our price level.

Economy Reflects Characteristics of Inflation

"Our economy today reflects all the characteristics of inflation, the causes of which must be found not only at home but abroad. It is certainly not due to budgetary deficits, although the diminution of the State reserve funds has contributed to the increased purchasing power. Unfortunately, this has coincided with our poor harvests of wheat, maize and beans last year. The result was a rise in the price of local foodstuffs which caused hardship, particularly to the poorer classes.

"But factors originating abroad have had a greater, if not a decisive influence. Our aggregate foreign trade (imports plus exports) represents nearly 50 per cent of our national income which would be in any circumstances a very high proportion and gives an indication of the degree to which our local market absorbs and reflects the fluctuations in international prices. Thus, if account is taken that during the last year world prices of the raw materials, of which we are consumers, have increased 40 per cent or more, and that the price of our cotton, which approximates in value one-quarter of our national income, had risen 100 per cent during the present season, it is not surprising that the rise of prices has become contagious and is spreading over the whole range of consumer goods.

"The consequence is a corresponding demand for money which causes an increase in the note issue. For this reason it can be said that in present circumstances the increase in our monetary circulation is rather the result than the cause of the rise in our prices. In fact our wholesale price index increased 21 per cent between December, 1947, and December, 1950, while the total value of notes in circulation and private deposits in banks increased only 17 per cent from £E332 million in December, 1947, to £E387 million in December, 1950. To cite another example, the total debits to current accounts in banks and the volume of transactions by cheque rose during the years 1949 and 1950 by 45 per cent and 40 respectively, while the volume of private deposits remained practically stationary. In other words, transactions took place on the basis of increased prices though the aggregate means of payment did not increase to an equivalent extent. It was the velocity of circulation of banknotes and deposits that increased.

Few Remedies Apparent to Curb Inflation

"Faced with an inflation of prices due to external rather than to internal causes, it would appear that the remedies which can be applied are few. Price control can only be successful when it is effectively enforced. Otherwise, more harm than good is done. The co-operative movement certainly helps to lighten the family budget, but time is needed for it to spread. Better results could be obtained if the basic problems were attacked.

"Our agricultural production should be increased if only to begin with by raising the productivity of our rural labour. Likewise, the means of transport and of distribution should be improved.

"The average of our customs duties on imports, amounts today to 30 per cent, representing a protectionist policy which is somewhat dangerous for a country where the distribution of wealth is so unequal.

"Finally, the State expenditure should remain within reasonable limits. Lavish and unproductive expenditure is not only out of proportion to the poverty of the mass of the population, but also contributes to the swelling of inflation. Increased taxation is never accepted gladly, but the taxpayer has the right also to expect clear proof of drastic economies in the handling of public funds. This is still one of the best ways of fighting the high cost of living.

Root of Trouble is Inadequate Total Production

"But, in fact, the root of the trouble lies in the inadequacy of our total production for a growing population, aggravated by the unequal distribution of the national income.

"It is early yet for us to give, with any precision, a picture of our balance of payments, but indications show provisionally that there will be a deficit amounting to nearly £E13 million. If this figure is below the deficit in our visible foreign trade, it is due to the income from items styled "invisible," such as Suez Canal Company receipts and British military expenditure to which the difference can be ascribed. Our sterling balances have fallen by approximately £E30 million owing to the increase in our purchases payable in sterling, while the quantity of gold and American Treasury Bills which we hold has increased by nearly £E33 million. Our liabilities in respect of non-resident accounts show an increase of more than £E7 million and our assets in foreign exchange other than sterling have diminished by over £E9 million.

"Our balance of payments deficit, occurring almost annually since the end of the war, has been caused this year principally by large purchases of material necessary for renewal of our re-equipment, both civil and military, as well as by payments made in advance for future delivery of food supplies. There is nothing to be said against this continued drain on our foreign exchange resources, in so far as it permits us to make good the arrears of equipment during the war years, or so far as it contributes towards keeping down the rise in prices. Nevertheless since 1946, that is during five years, the aggregate deficit in our balance of payments amounted to more than £E50 million, and this in spite of our very favourable cotton seasons. If ever the present trend of prices for our exports should be reversed, we would be forced to revise our import policy urgently.

Anglo-Egyptian Agreement Considered Satisfactory

"After prolonged discussions, it was agreed last summer that the principal provisions of the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of March 31, 1949, should be extended for the calendar year 1950, on the understanding that negotiations would be resumed later in the year with a view to the conclusion of a permanent or at least long-term settlement of these balances. Accordingly, negotiations were resumed in London last November, and I am glad to say that an agreement in principle was announced a few days ago. This agreement provides for the gradual release over a period, which may vary from 10 to 13 years, of £150 million of our balances in No. 2 Account. Twenty-five million pounds will be released at once, on the completion of the agreement, of which about £14 million will be converted immediately into United States dollars. A further £10 million will be released unconditionally during each of the next nine years and further sums of £5 million, up to a total of £35 million altogether, may be released if and when our balance on No. 1 Account requires to be supplemented. These sterling releases will not be convertible into dollars, but the British Government will facilitate the supply of oil products to Egypt against payment in sterling up to a value of £11 million a year for 10 years. The remainder of our sterling balances—about £80 million—are left for settlement later, but we have the assurance that no portion of this sum will be reduced. I believe there is reason to be satisfied with the general conditions of this agreement because it will at least avoid the renewal of the long controversies of the last few years, and will give the country the assurance that, within a reasonable delay, the credits will be definitely liquidated.

"It must be remarked that, although the sterling liberated (apart from the £E14 million mentioned above) is not convertible into dollars, the area over which sterling can be utilized today is very extensive. Thus, during 1950, the value of our total foreign trade (imports plus exports) with the sterling area amounted to £E146 million but in addition, the trade which we settled in transferable sterling amounted to another £E119 million. It is to be hoped that the use of sterling in international transactions will continue to expand in the future.

Credits Allocated for New Works Not Fully Used

"The general appearance of our public finances remains sound, but at the risk of repetition, we will say once again that, during the past few years, it has displayed a feature which is regrettable from the point of view of the economic development of the country. Year after year, the budgetary estimates forecast a deficit which, at the end of the financial year, nearly always turns out to be a surplus. At first sight, this result is reassuring but, in fact, it is not due to increased revenues or retrenchment of expenses, so much as to the non-utilization of credits appropriated under the heading "new works" which includes most of the expenses of the Five-Year Plan, Thus, for the four financial years from 1946-47 to 1949-50, the amount actually spent on new works amounted only to 60 per cent of the credits allocated for that purpose. In particular, £E37 million were set aside during the four years 1946-50 for the Five-Year Plan but only £E18 million were spent. These delays in executing new works can only hamper the development of national production.

"On the other hand, it is necessary to mention that the budget does not include credits destined for the purchase of certain supplies, which, in fact, last year, reached the substantial figure of approximately £E60 million. This expenditure will for the most part be recovered by the resale of the goods, but it is none the less true that this accounting procedure tends to give an incomplete picture of the total expenditure of the State. It is a procedure which, elsewhere, has often given rise to abuse and it is desirable that Egypt should avoid this danger.

"The budget for the financial year 1950-11 estimates receipts at £E181 million, while expenses amount to £E206 million, representing a deficit of £E25 million to be covered from reserves. On March 1, 1950, the latter amounted to £E80 million of which a large part is already earmarked.

"The lack of flexibility and the irregular income of receipts are apparent. Care and attention is now paid to this, and our fiscal policy should be asserted in that direction. Certain permanent aspects of our budgets, such as the excessive proportion of our customs receipts or the low tax receipts from agricultural incomes, ought gradually to disappear and enable a better equilibrium to be established between the various sources of public receipts.

"It should be noted that the financial year, in future, will commence on July 1 instead of on March 1. An interim budget to cover the four months of the current year was recently submitted to Parliament based on one-third of the 1950-51 estimates and forecasting a deficit of £E3 million. The increase in the cotton export tax, decreed on January 7 last, and the increase in certain customs dues, have enabled the figures to be revised and the estimated deficit to be cancelled."

Canadian Output of Refined Petroleum Products Higher

Output of refined petroleum products by Canadian refineries increased 20 per cent in June over the same month last year, and advanced 16 per cent in the first six months of the year. Overall receipts of crude rose 21 per cent in the month and 20 per cent in the half-year. Inventories of refined products at the refineries at the beginning of July were 21 per cent larger than a year earlier.

Receipts of domestic crude were sharply higher in the month, rising 116 per cent over a year earlier, while imported crude receipts fell six per cent. In the half-year, receipts of Canadian crude advanced 50 per cent, while imported crude rose by a moderate 10 per cent. The result was that domestic crude accounted for almost 40 per cent of total supplies in June, against 22 per cent a year earlier, and 32 per cent in the half-year, as against 24 per cent in the first six months of 1950.

Venezuela was the main source of imported crude supplies in the half-year, accounting for 19,521,000 barrels as against 13,566,000 a year earlier, followed by the United States with 11,808,000 barrels against 13,809,000, Arabia 6,577,000 barrels against 7,792,000, Trinidad 968,700 barrels against 873,100, and Borneo 631,500 barrels against nil.

Considerable Improvement Noted In the Foreign Trade of India

Statistics for financial year 1950-51 reaffirm trend indicated throughout the latter half of 1950—Favourable balance recorded, as compared with adverse balance in previous period—Import policy liberalized but volume of purchases abroad lower due to world shortages.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

(One rupee equals approximately 23 Canadian cents.)

NEW DELHI.—Trade statistics for the financial year 1950-51 reaffirm the trend which was indicated throughout the latter half of 1950, namely, that the foreign trade of India has improved to a considerable extent. The total value of the country's exports and imports for the financial year amounted to Rs.11,662 million, an increase of Rs.1,206 million over the previous similar period. Exports were valued at Rs.6,008 million and imports at Rs.5,654 million, giving the country a favourable balance of Rs.354 million, compared with the previous year's deficit of Rs.753 million or 21 per cent, while the rise in the value of imports was only nominal, Rs.49 million or less than one per cent.

The increase in the value of exports is attributable to devaluation and the recently imposed export duties as well as to a buoyancy in foreign markets as a result of defence programs. Cotton piece-goods constituted the largest item of export, the total value being Rs.1,145 million against Rs.591 million in the previous year. Exports of jute goods, previously the largest single item of export, dropped from Rs.637 million to Rs.551 million and of raw jute from Rs.167 million to Rs.600,000 only, primarily on account of the non-availability of raw jute from Pakistan.

Volume of Imports Reduced

The government's relatively restricted import policy as well as difficulty in obtaining certain products due to the outbreak of the Korean war resulted in a reduction in the volume of imports but a relative increase in their total value. During the latter half of the financial year, the value of exports continued to exceed imports each month, until in March, exports registered the unprecedented level of more than Rs.700 million, with a surplus of Rs.140 million over the value of imports. Imports for the last four months of 1950 were unduly low, averaging about Rs.430 million monthly.

Since January of this year, the Government of India has considerably liberalized its import policy, with the result that after March when the new liberalization began to make itself felt, the favourable balance of trade has gradually been reduced. In April there was a deficit of about Rs.30 million, in May there was an imposing surplus of Rs.215 million while in June there was again a deficit of just under Rs.50 million. With the cutting down of exports of cotton textiles and vegetable oils and seeds due to domestic shortages and the increased export duties on jute goods, the June deficit is probably an indication of the trend of foreign trade figures during the coming months.

Import Policy Further Liberalized

The import licensing regulations for the calendar year 1951 were published in the middle of December, 1950, and permitted the unrestricted import of many items for industrial use which, owing to the Korean war, were already in short supply and likely to become more so. However, difficulties of securing adequate supplies of essential items continued to grow, with the result that in March the government further liberalized its import policy. One of the major changes in the regulations was that licences for the period January to June, 1951, were doubled in value and their validity extended until the end of the year, the object being to complete the bulk of licensing for the whole of 1951 before the end of June. Certain essential raw materials which were previously licensed only for import from soft-currency countries were placed on an open general licence valid, with the exception of South Africa, for all countries. Unfortunately, this could not result in a substantial increase in Indo-Canadian trade since these items are in universally short supply and Canada has not been able to supply them.

In the middle of June, a further liberalization of imports was announced. In view of the general increase in prices all over the world, the government decided that licences for January-June, entitled to be doubled in value by the new regulations issued in March, would be further deemed to be automatically valid for additional imports up to 10 per cent of the original licence value. A large number of items were placed on the open general licence for import from all areas but under present conditions the only commodities likely to interest Canadian exporters are canned foods, fish and dairy products, certain drugs and chemicals and wood and timber.

The jute situation has not improved noticeably during the past six months. Conditions in the mills have continued to be difficult although most of them have managed to maintain a 42½-hour working week for most of the period. The difficulty again has been the procurement of adequate supplies of raw jute from Eastern Pakistan. Early in February, supplies were so short that negotiations were started for a trade agreement between India and Pakistan. Pakistan was in need of jute goods and coal while India's raw jute supplies were negligible, especially as the jute crop in India was not up to expectations.

Eventually, a trade agreement was signed between the two countries, by which Pakistan agreed to despatch by the end of April, 350,000 bales of raw jute at a fixed price on a government-to-government basis and 650,000 bales through ordinary trade channels before the end of June this year. Pakistan agreed further to export to India 2·5 million bales of jute during the 1951-52 season. India also accepted, although for the purposes of the agreement only, the Pakistan rupee ratio of Rs.144 Indian rupees for 100 Pakistani rupees. The agreement was hailed by the trade and industry, as it greatly enhanced prospects of raw jute supplies to the mills and an end to the deadlock in trade between the two countries which has been more or less continuous since the partition.

Since the price arranged between India and Pakistan for raw jute was higher than the controlled ceiling price in India, it became necessary to lift all controls on the price of domestic and imported raw jute to enable the Pakistan jute to be purchased by the trade. At the same time, the price control on the export of jute goods was also lifted, this policy coming into effect when the mills re-opened after a closure of ten days in the middle of March. The return of free markets saw an abnormal increase in the prices of raw jute as well as jute goods. The United States, one of

India's best customers for jute goods, had been abstaining from the market following the United States Government's announcement early in the year of its intention to fix ceiling prices for all commodities. Indian mills started to pile their stocks so as to be ready to satisfy the accumulated demand of their United States customers once the ceilings had been fixed. But when these ceilings were announced at the end of May, the rates were below the market rates ruling in India at that time and so there was no great demand from the United States firms.

Meanwhile, directional control by the Government of India had prevented the mills from selling jute goods to soft-currency areas where they could have realized comparatively higher prices. Finding large stocks of jute goods on their hands, the industry began to press for revision of the export quotas for these countries and this was done in June.

Pakistan Not Able to Maintain Deliveries of Jute

As regards raw jute supplies from Pakistan under the February agreement, it does not appear that Pakistan was able to keep to the time schedule arranged. According to the Indian figures, less than 50 per cent of the quantity of jute promised had reached Calcutta by the end of June. Of this amount, 250,000 bales are against the government-to-government contract of 350,000 bales. This shortage in deliveries has kept the Indian mills in a continuous state of uncertainty and if, as seems likely, the full quota is not received by the end of the season in August, the mills will once more have to pass through a critical period. Reports indicate that the last Pakistan crop and the subsequent procurement campaign of the government have been disappointing and they are genuinely unable to supply the full quota of raw jute promised to India if they are also to fulfil their commitments with foreign countries.

During November last, the export duty on hessian was increased from Rs.350 per ton to Rs.1,500 per ton and from Rs.150 per ton for sacking to Rs.350 per ton. The main object of this enhancement of duty was to cash in on the high prices which jute products were fetching in foreign markets, especially the United States. However, since price controls were abolished in March, considerable "consumer resistance" has developed and since then the trade has been pressing the government for a reduction in the duties to bring them down to their previous level. The main danger is not only that these high duties encourage the use of jute substitutes but also they give a distinct competitive advantage to other countries manufacturing jute goods. The government may be forced to accede to the demand of the jute trade but whether they will do so immediately or postpone action until the new jute season begins is a matter of conjecture.

Exports of Cotton Textiles Increased

The year opened with an acute shortage of cotton textiles throughout the country mainly due to the dearth of raw cotton from Pakistan and abroad during the previous year but also due in part to the considerable increase in exports of Indian textiles to foreign markets, especially the United States. In fact, during 1950 India exported slightly over 1,400 million yards of cotton textiles abroad, for the first time exceeding the figures reached by Japan and the United Kingdom. There is no doubt that the same figure could be reached this year but for the fact that the Government of India has decided to limit exports in view of the difficult domestic supply position.

At the end of March, a cut in export quotas of over 100 per cent was imposed for the first half of the year, the government permitting only 400 million yards to be exported during the January-June period. Without this restriction, exports in those six months would have amounted to about 820 million yards (nearly 700 million yards carry-over commitments from last year and 120 million yards of new allotment). Exports of the remaining 420 million yards will be allowed in the second half of the year. It is estimated that this decision to stagger the first year's exports over the whole of 1951 will result in 30 per cent increase in supplies to Indian consumers.

Several measures were adopted at the same time to stimulate cloth production, mainly of coarse and medium cloth which are more in demand among the Indian masses than the finer varieties. The most effective of these is claimed to be the restoration of the 4 per cent cut in the textile industry's profits, which had been voluntarily agreed upon in November, 1949, when raw jute prices and rise in wages had brought the price of textiles beyond the reach of the average consumer. The upward revision of prices of all varieties of cloth for the April-June quarter to cover the rise in price of raw cotton and arrangements for the equitable supplies of raw materials to mills are other steps taken in this direction.

World Tin Production in July and August Announced

The Hague, October 11, 1951.—(FTS)—World production of tin-in-concentrates in the month of July was 13,600 long tons, as compared with 13,700 tons in June, says the September bulletin of the International Tin Study Group, issued here today. Both Indonesian and Belgian Congo output were lower at 2,287 and 925 tons, respectively, but Malayan and Bolivian figures at 4,907 tons and 2,809 tons were higher. Production figures so far available for the month of August are from Malaya at 4,923 tons, Indonesia at 2,478 tons and the Belgian Congo at 643 tons.

World production of tin metal was 12,000 tons in July, against 13,800 tons in June. Malayan production dropped from 5,692 tons in June to 4,463 tons in July, and the United States output at 2,406 tons was also lower. The United Kingdom production is estimated at 1,950 tons and the Netherlands production at 1,280 tons. Stocks in Malaya increased to 7,700 tons in July but United Kingdom stocks moved down to 4,800 tons.

Cash tin in London averaged £945 per ton in September, against £881 in August and forward tin £900, against £844 in August. The price of tin in the United States has remained unchanged since August 1 at 103 cents per lb. The first seven months of 1951, as compared with 1950, may be summarized as follows:

	1950	First seven months of 1951	Equivalent annual rate
World mine production	167,000	97,000	166,300
of which: Malaya	57,537	32,922	56,438
Indonesia	32,102	17,425	29,872
Bolivia	31,213	19,890	34,097
World metal production	172,100	96,300	165,100
of which: Malaya	68,747	37,266	63,885
United States	32,136	20,521	35,179
United Kingdom	27,310 (estimated)	14,130 (estimated)	24,223
Netherlands	21,027	11,459 (estimated)	19,644
World metal consumption	147,000	81,400	139,500
of which: United States	71,774	36,663 (estimated)	62,851
United Kingdom	23,254	14,325	24,557

Turkish Trade Balance Improved Although Still Slightly Negative

Increased wheat and cotton exports expected to improve debtor position with EPU countries—Drastic increase in value of exports and imports—Exports to Canada have doubled but imports only one quarter of last year's in same period.

By G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(Editor's Note.—Unless otherwise stated, tons are metric, dollars are United States. One Turkish lira equals Can.$0·3748).

ISTANBUL.—Turkey emerges from the first half of 1951 with a slightly improved, though still negative, foreign trade balance and, although heavily committed for large purchases of agricultural tractors and machinery, is looking forward to the benefits of a bumper harvest of wheat and cotton. The resulting increased exports, it is hoped, will enable her to recover from her debtor position with EPU countries. Western Germany's revocation in February of the liberalized import list caused intense disappointment in Turkish export circles, but there has been a gradual improvement in trade conditions since. Despite this disappointing feature, Germany accounted for 22·1 per cent of Turkey's exports for the first six months in 1951 and resumed her prewar position as Turkey's major supplier, contributing 22 per cent of Turkey's total imports. Aside from minor amendments, no change has been made in the regulations affecting Turkey's foreign trade. According to announcements made by the Ministry of Economy and Commerce, no basic changes are anticipated for the coming export season.

Liberalized imports from EPU countries have meant more goods on the market. The increased flow of consumer goods has already made itself felt in higher inventories and, in certain cases, increased buyer resistance. Despite this general tendency, sales of automobiles—one of the major import items—remain brisk, and there appears to be no scarcity of suppliers or buyers of refrigerators, washing machines, radios and other household appliances. A steady demand has, of course, been evident for goods in general short supply—newsprint, rubber, copper, tin plate, iron and steel products.

Remarkable Increase in Value of Exports and Imports

The drastic increase in the value of both exports and imports, especially the former, is remarkable. The weight of imports is up by only 5 per cent, however, which suggests that most of the increase is due to price rises. It is interesting to observe that the mid-year balance in 1950, at T.L. 61·0 million, is about the same as the year-end balance of T.L. 62·3 million. If this tendency can be held during 1951 there should be a net improvement in Turkey's trade balance and less need for foreign assistance.

Turkish Foreign Trade

	Imports	Exports
	(Millions of Turkish lira)	
January-June, 1950	359·9	298·9
January-June, 1951	488·2	439·8

Turkish Exports, by Countries

	1951		1950	
	(January-June)			
	Value ('000 Turkish lira)	Percentage of Total	Value ('000 Turkish lira)	Percentage of Total
United States	119,047	27·2	47,123	15·8
Western Germany	97,384	22·1	52,506	17·6
United Kingdom	31,523	7·2	50,780	17·0
France	27,432	6·2	17,425	5·8
Czechoslovakia	23,706	5·4	15,707	5·3
Italy	16,603	3·8	11,489	3·9
Greece	13,797	3·1	10,402	3·5
Hungary	10,197	2·3	4,331	1·4
Egypt	9,604	2·2	6,603	2·2
CANADA	5,450	1·2	2,154	0·7
Others	85,021	19·3	80,458	26·8
Total	439,764	100·0	298,978	100·0

Turkish Imports, by Countries

	1951		1950	
	(January-June)			
	Value ('000 Turkish lira)	Percentage of Total	Value ('000 Turkish lira)	Percentage of Total
Western Germany	107,256	22·0	47,075	13·1
United Kingdom	80,945	16·6	29,638	8·2
United States	59,926	12·4	108,532	30·2
Italy	29,843	6·1	14,661	4·1
France	27,014	5·5	16,302	4·5
Belgium	21,253	4·4	6,215	1·7
Australia	19,147	3·9	6,568	1·8
Czechoslovakia	15,090	3·1	21,914	6·1
Netherlands	12,816	2·6	9,142	2·5
Saudi Arabia	12,594	2·6	6,719	1·9
Switzerland	11,782	2·4	5,017	1·4
CANADA	1,693	0·3	7,025	2·0
Others	88,830	18·1	81,165	22·5
Total	488,189	100·0	359,973	100·0

Of the Turkish exports, totalling T.L.440 million for the first six months of 1951, five basic commodities account for about two-thirds of the total: raw cotton, T.L.138 million; tobacco, T.L.106 million; dried and fresh fruits, T.L.32 million; wool, T.L.28 million; chrome ore, T.L.23 million. The chief remaining items are live animals, vegetables, cereal grains, blister copper and skins, the value of each being around T.L.10 million.

On the import side, the group accounting for the biggest percentage of the total is agricultural tractors and machinery, with 7·7 per cent or about T.L.37 million. Following, in order of importance, are: trucks and automobiles, 33 million (6·9 per cent); cotton goods, 31 million (6·5 per cent); gasoline, fuel oil, kerosene and lubricating oils, 30 million (6·2 per cent); raw wool (merinos and cheviot), 28 million (5·8 per cent); chemicals and pharmaceuticals, 24 million (4·9 per cent). Accounting for about T.L.10 million each, or 2 per cent of the total, are: coffee, radio receivers, electric motors and parts, tires and tubes. Iron and steel products under various classifications account for about 33 million or 7·8 per cent of the total.

Exports to Canada Have Doubled

Turkey's exports to Canada for the first six months of 1951 have doubled, while her imports from Canada are only one quarter of the corresponding 1950 figure, according to the Turkish official statistics. Increased exports are accounted for by higher shipments of filberts, wool, goat hair, mohair and dried sheepskins.

The causes for the large drop of imports from Canada for 1951, as compared with 1950, cannot be traced from information available, but the following is offered as a possible explanation. In the last months of 1949 large shipments of agricultural machinery were made to Turkey, and the figures would not show in Turkish import statistics until 1950. A corresponding occurrence did not take place to the same degree in 1950. Also, in the first months of 1950, the traditional type of compensation trade was being conducted and ample supplies of luxury type commodities were being imported from the United States "by way of Canada". Such shipments show up on Turkish import statistics but not in Canadian export statistics. Transactions of this type have virtually ceased.

Increased United States Dollar Aid Sought

The first months of the year featured numerous efforts on the part of the government to obtain increased grants of direct United States dollar aid, comparisons being made with other countries particularly Greece which receives a much greater proportion of total aid to Europe (over three times as much up to July). Justification for these demands was sought in the high proportion of the government budget devoted to the armed forces. It is expected that, although military assistance will reach new heights during the present year, there will be a scaling down of dollar aid in 1951-52 for economic development. This decrease is partially compensated for by the credit position which Turkey has been given in the European Payments Union structure.

During the ECA fiscal year July, 1950 to June, 1951, a total of $45 million was alloted as direct aid to Turkey. The General Economic Program accounted for $37·2 million and the Material Defence Assistance Program for $7·8 million. The total ECA direct aid allocated to Turkey up to June 30, 1951, thus amounts to $152,503,000.

A dispute between the Ministry of Agriculture and the ECA authorities over the disposition of machinery within the country caused a serious delay in the allocation of funds for agricultural tractors and machinery. ECA desired to have machinery directed to wheat growing districts and Turkish officials insisted that the machinery should be sold without controls. ECA's stand was predicated on experience of previous years when much of the equipment imported had been sold in the cotton producing areas which enjoyed immense prosperity due to high prices. Inadequate wheat production had been the cause of Turkey's importing wheat from dollar countries for two successive years. A compromise was eventually achieved and in June $8·3 million was allocated for tractors and agricultural machinery. Of this sum only $1·5 million was for tractors, which represents a reduction in relation to the whole as compared with former years. The small proportion for tractors is accounted for by the large purchases of tractors in the United Kingdom. According to orders already placed, it is expected that about 10,000 agricultural tractors will be imported from the United Kingdom by about July, 1952. This number, together with imports from Europe, the United States and Canada, will double Turkey's tractor population in the next twelve months.

The successful absorption of this number of tractors into Turkey's agricultural economy will raise serious problems for local finance organizations and will strain to the limit the educational facilities of the Ministry of Agriculture. The ministry is constantly increasing the number of schools for training peasants in the intricacies of mechanized farming. The

Turkey—Paper mill, at Ismit.

change from the ox-drawn wooden plough to modern techniques is a big one. It remains to be seen whether the program has been too ambitious

Although the agricultural mechanization program receives the largest individual slice of direct dollar aid, there are a large number of other projects to which allocations have been made during the six months' period. The principal projects for which allocations have been made include: road construction (over $4 million), airport construction equipment, Catalazi electric power transmission line, Sariyar hydro-electric scheme, railway transportation equipment, textile products and military wearing apparel, trucks and parts, oil drilling and refining equipment and iron and steel products, including industrial machinery. In addition to necessary sums for ocean freight, over $2 million was granted for technical services in connection with the Sariyar hydro-electric development, the Catalazi power line and the 300-room Hilton hotel to be constructed in Istanbul.

Deteriorating Position With EPU Causing Concern

Although Turkey commenced 1951 as a net creditor in EPU, her position has deteriorated steadily since February to a point which is causing considerable concern. At the end of June, which closed EPU's first year, it is understood that the whole of the $25 million initial credit had been used and, in addition, $40·9 million of her $50 million quota. Of this, over 12 million represents gold paid to the Union and the remainder is credit granted by EPU. The export season now started will show whether the debit position will be overcome. It is claimed that the $25 million initial credit was utilized for current account rather than capital investment as had been planned. The main projects for which the $25 million had been earmarked were part payment on ships and harbour cranes on order in Holland, France, United Kingdom and Germany; machinery and equipment for the Zonguldak coal mines, western lignite mines and Sariyar power project; improvements to Karabuk steel works; salt project at Camalti and Yavsan; and reconditioning of the State Railways' locomotives.

Since January very large amounts of counterpart funds have been released for various purposes. In April T.L.164·8 million were released, which brought the total to T.L.289·8 million. Of these funds, allocations have since been made to many projects including: refugees from Bulgaria, T.L.30 million; loans to farmers and for private well drilling, T.L. 13 million; hospital construction, T.L.7·3 million; municipal water and power development, T.L.5·9 million; loans for construction of a chemical laboratory, an oilseed factory, a cotton carding mill and other projects, T.L.12 million; Hilton hotel at Istanbul, T.L.4·5 million; agricultural production expansion, T.L.60·6 million; industrial projects as yet unnamed, T.L.30·5 million. Since April a further T.L.25 million has been released for washeries and mechanization of Zonguldak coal mines and of Western lignite mines, as well as for improvements in the Divrigi iron mines.

On July 6 the note circulation, for the first time in the history of Turkey, passed the T.L.1,000 million mark. Although August marked a slight decrease, by the first of September the circulation was T.L.1,051 million, the highest reached yet. It is understood that among the factors accounting for the need for more money in circulation is the fact that the Toprak Ofisi (Soil Products Office) has made and is still making heavy purchases of cereals. Commercial paper also recorded large increases, attaining a value of T.L.1,317 million on September 1. The corresponding figure for March 31 was T.L.1,100 million which provides a basis for observing the rate of rise. Gold reserves remain unchanged at a value of T.L.419·4 million.

The bill for the encouragement of foreign capital investment was ratified on August 1. The law provides for the repatriation of capital at the end of five years, and for the remission of profits each year up to 10 per cent of the amount of foreign investment. A special clause is included to the effect that, as a result of the law, no monopoly or concession will be granted to a foreign investor.

Legislation was passed in August for the reorganization of the Turkish Seaways as a semi-commercial organization called the Denizcilik Bankasi or Maritime Bank. The capital of the new corporation is established at T.L.500 million, of which 51 per cent will be owned by the state. This percentage represents a small change from the 55-45 per cent ratio formerly proposed.

United Kingdom Reduces Price of Lead

London, October 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The Board of Trade has made an Order, effective October 8, reducing the maximum price of certain descriptions of lead by £5 per long ton. The new prices are as follows: Lead, £160 per ton; lead scrap, cable sheathing, £160 per ton; other than cable sheathing, £156 per ton.

Foreign Trade Service Directories

The list of Canadian Government Trade Commissioners, formerly reproduced in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be published henceforth once a month, appearing in the last issue of every month.

The Head Office Directory and the list of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, which formerly appeared once a month, will be published henceforth once a quarter, in the last issues of September, December, March and June.

Indonesia Makes Slow Progress Towards Economic Recovery

Production of many commodities remains below prewar levels, hindered by widespread bandit activity—Value of exports much higher—Canadian flour shipments jumped to 79,293 barrels for January-April, 1951, from only 1,888 barrels in all of 1950.

By D. S. Armstrong, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Singapore.

(Editor's Note.—One rupiah equals U.S.$0·2632.)

SINGAPORE.—General conditions are still unsettled in the Republic of Indonesia, eighteen months after the transfer of sovereignty to the Indonesian people from Netherlands colonial rule. The new government has faced many problems—the rehabilitation of the country from the damage and destruction during the Japanese occupation and during the civil strife which followed; the establishment of law and order; the increase in production of rubber, oil, tea, coffee, pepper, copra, sugar and other commodities to prewar levels and the creation of a central system of government.

Some progress has been made, but much remains to be done. The production of many commodities remains below prewar levels and is hindered by widespread bandit activity. A most pressing problem is the lack of security in town and country. Serious riots occurred in the port area of Djakarta in August and disorders in the country, particularly in East Java and East Sumatra, have been causing concern. There have been a number of strikes and "go-slow" movements in industry, in the plantations and in the ports and harbours where conditions are very serious through delay in moving cargo, congestion and looting.

Value of Exports Much Higher

Despite the internal difficulties in Indonesia, the value of exports in 1950 was 85 per cent above the figure for the previous year. This year, the value for exports has again increased and is approximately double the value of imports. This is due to the inflated world prices ruling for many of the commodities produced in Indonesia, particularly during the first part of this year. There has been a remarkable change in the flow of exports. The Netherlands took one third of all exports by value in 1949, in 1950 the proportion was a quarter, and in the first quarter of this year it fell to 22 per cent. The shift has benefited Singapore, with a consequent increase in the importance of this colony's entrepôt trade.

Rubber and Copra Shipments Above Prewar Levels

Of the major commodities exported from Indonesia only two, rubber and copra, have exceeded prewar figures for both quantity and value. This is indicative not only of the damage caused by Japanese occupation and subsequent civil strife, but also the present absence of internal security and a lack of experienced personnel to administer the plantations, mines and oil installations.

Exports of Indonesia

(Quantity equals metric tons, value equals 1,000 rupiahs.)

		1940	1941	1949	1950
Rubber	Quantity .	582,107	692,965	408,265	641,889
	Value	386,106	463,135	348,529	1,146,274
Petroleum and products	Quantity .	6,347,664	5,703,806	5,692,268	5,896,295
	Value	175,947	123,591	412,204	538,865
Copra and copracake	Quantity .	305,838	216,963	340,719	338,795
	Value	13,150	4,500	158,793	222,090
Gums and resins	Quantity .	27,671	35,933	9,703	11,500
	Value	3,951	6,693	8,460	13,221
Hard cordage, including manila fibre	Quantity .	97,163	105,077	2,940	5,371
	Value	10,692	13,278	2,637	8,642
Kapok	Quantity .	16,683	27,301	8,263	7,198
	Value	4,698	8,067	13,629	20,846
Tobacco	Quantity .	28,466	12,211	8,351	12,375
	Value	38,835	18,632	67,582	70,734
Spices, cloves, mace, nutmeg, cinnamon	Quantity .	7,560	8,501	5,024	7,986
	Value	2,795	2,213	5,807	9,559
Palm oil	Quantity .	178,218	196,725	101,861	97,096
	Value	9,713	7,277	89,988	81,798
Essential oils, citronella, etc.	Quantity .	2,676	2,573	477	407
	Value	2,980	4,938	2,377	6,050
Pepper	Quantity .	32,170	42,543	2,810	7,239
	Value	3,402	4,718	9,653	80,269
Tea	Quantity .	82,049	85,236	23,924	31,099
	Value	50,031	76,616	53,086	101,002
Coffee	Quantity .	40,523	27,469	5,253	13,560
	Value	7,792	9,016	7,065	55,689
Sugar	Quantity .	814,559	1,050,070	42,632	2,492
	Value	52,771	64,767	16,816	1,415
Rice	Quantity .	69,792	122,309	360	518
	Value	4,945	10,250	132	418
Tapioca	Quantity .	229,451	206,702	2,622	17,529
	Value	13,364	14,673	829	6,067
Tin	Quantity .	22,388	21,210	1	4
	Value	44,792	40,957	7	13
Tin ore	Quantity .	30,339	80,969	43,790	44,308
	Value	41,860	105,372	169,109	185,254
Bauxite	Quantity .	318,958	169,595	450,216	681,096
	Value	2,568	1,357	5,096	9,532

Indonesian imports during 1950 were slightly less in value than in 1949, and, on the basis of figures for January-March, 1951, the rate has not changed. There has been a change in the direction of imports also. While the United States and Holland remained the major sources of supply, their importance diminished as did that of the United Kingdom; and Japan, Hong Kong and India increased their importance as supplying countries. Canada's position remains the same—less than one per cent of the value of all imports.

Canadian Flour Shipments Increase

Canadian export trade with Indonesia, never very high at the best of times, fell from $4·6 million in 1949 to slightly more than $3 million in 1950. During the first quarter of 1951 the decline continued with Canadian exports valued at $1 million, compared with $1·3 million in January-March, 1950. Probably the most interesting item in the first half of this year is flour, exports of which jumped to 79,293 barrels for January-April, 1951, as compared with 1,888 barrels in all of 1950 and 5,427 barrels in 1949. To some extent the flour market is influenced by the availability of rice, but the governing factor is Australia's ability to supply. Canned herrings and sardines have also increased in value with exports valued at $14,618 during the first four months, compared with less than $10,000 in 1949 and 1950.

Imports from Indonesia in 1950 fell to $725,000 or about half of the figure for the previous year. However, some Indonesian produce, e.g. rubber, reaches Canada via Singapore and, consequently, official statistics are not a true reflection of the trade balance.

State Benefits from Foreign Exchange Control

It is obvious from the very favourable balance of trade in 1950 and the current two to one ratio of exports over imports that Indonesia's reserves of foreign exchange have reached a comparatively healthy level since the decision by NATO countries to speed up defence programs. This does not mean that the rigid controls on exports, imports and foreign exchange will be lifted or eased to any great extent. Because of the high rate of government spending, the state has taken a large proportion of the earnings from exports by means of a system similar to multiple rates of exchange. After March, 1950, when the Republic took drastic measures to improve internal and external financial economies, four separate rates of exchange were adopted. The "official" rate of US$1.00 equals rupiahs

Malay Archipelago, indicating at its southern extremity the islands of Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Sumba (Sandalwood), Flores and Timor.

Courtesy Canadian Geographical Society.

3·80 is used only for statistical purposes. The second rate US$1.00 equals rupiahs 7·60 is used principally to reimburse exporters. The third, US$1.00 equals rupiahs 11·40 (i.e. official rate plus 200 per cent) is the rate at which importers purchase foreign exchange. Finally, the "inducement" rate of US$1.00 equals rupiahs 19·40 is used to finance imports of luxuries without the necessity of obtaining a licence. In the third and fourth cases the state takes the difference between these and the second rate as a tax on imports in addition to customs duties.

One interesting example of discrimination in the allocation of foreign exchange in favour of small Indonesian concerns is the system used for newsprint. A newspaper with a daily circulation less than 5,000 pays for its foreign exchange at the official rate. With a circulation between 5,000 and 7,500 the second rate is used to finance imports of newsprint and other supplies. When circulation exceeds 7,500, the newspaper is subjected to the third rate. Most of the smaller papers are Indonesian and the larger ones are nearly all Chinese and Dutch.

All Imports and Exports Under Licence

All exports are under licence control and many are handled only by state trading concerns. Export duties ranging from 3 to 8 per cent ad valorem are levied on all products. The value of some products for duty purposes is set and revised by the government quarterly. Similarly, all imports are under licence, the granting of which automatically insures the provision of foreign exchange. There is a lengthy "free list" and a second list of goods which are the special preserve of new Indonesian firms—the more experienced European merchants are excluded from trading in these commodities. The "historical rights" system of issuing permits has largely disappeared and is now used only for highly technical lines such as machinery. Import permit applications for goods not on the free, historical rights or special preserve lists are approved or refused on the basis of price, quality, delivery, essentiality, and whether or not Indonesia has signed a trade agreement with the supplying country. Agreements have been signed with most European countries, India and Australia, but not with the world's three largest trading nations.

Dates of International Fair in Denmark Changed

Oslo, October 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Technical Section of the Danish International Fair, to be held in Copenhagen next year, will be open from March 28 to April 6, instead of from May 16 to May 25, as previously announced.

There is no change in the dates for the Commercial Section, to be held from April 25 to May 4.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problems are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Textile Industry Is An Important Factor In Canadian Economy

Advertising considered essential by George R. Poley in promoting sale of products manufactured in this country, and of equal quality to imported articles—Canadian International Trade Fair offers useful medium through which to reach domestic and foreign buyers—Canadian textile exhibit surprised many with little knowledge of progress made by industry here.

CANADA'S textile industry, which has developed without fanfare and almost unnoticed, is a very real and tangible factor in the economy of this country, producing cotton, wool and synthetic yarn and fabrics in quantities and qualities which will bear any comparison. This opinion was expressed by George R. Poley, Chief of the Textiles and Leather Section in the Commodities Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, during the course of an address at the Third Annual Convention of the Canadian Canvas Goods Manufacturers' Association, held this week in Niagara Falls, Ont.

"It has been said that 'good wine needs no bush' and, for this reason, we possibly feel that our goods are able to speak for themselves; to proclaim by their quality the merit which is self-apparent to those who make them. This old proverb was coined long before the days of advertising," Mr. Poley pointed out, "and at a time when our good old forefathers were quality conscious and shrewd enough to extract a minimum of one hundred cents of value for every dollar spent.

"Those days are gone and have given place to a highly competitive time, when only he survives who makes the greatest impression by his advertising. The old axiom that the world will beat a pathway to the door of the man that makes the best mouse traps has lost much of its meaning, for even though two mouse traps are made to grow where one grew before, they cannot find a permanent market without the seller first being convinced of the absolute merit of the product, and then recognizing the need for proper promotional advertising.

Many Promotional Avenues Must be Followed

"We are apt to think that a seasonal or spasmodic program is quite sufficient or that one particular promotional avenue will attain the desired results. Many today are using the medium of the industrial film to reach women's clubs, church societies and other similar groups. Effective as this might be in its wide coverage and visual appeal, its value must soon be lost unless followed up by other and varied forms of advertising. Under the stress of modern competitive selling, buyers and public alike have short memories.

"In the wide-awake age of new developments, when each day presents the challenge of a new fabric or fibre, the buying public, not familiar with all the characteristics of these products, buys largely on the basis of price, eye-appeal, the strength of the advertising campaign backing the commodity and often the persuasiveness of the salesman trying to make the sale. Our parents and our grandparents, limited in their day to the more staple articles of cotton, wool and silk, were able to determine quality and value in a degree that offered a greater margin of safety than is afforded the shopper of today, who is confronted with the addition of complex ranges of synthetics and mixtures. The competition for the customer's dollar becomes more acute and the need for buyer and consumer education is necessarily more accentuated.

"To illustrate: A manufacturer recently produced an article which seemed to have every feature desirable for its successful marketing: originality, eye-appeal and utility. Due, however, to the fear of promoting a new commodity, buyers were generally hesitant in stocking the item. The manufacturer could have quite easily accepted this limited point of view, but he believed in the article and was thoroughly convinced of its merit. He accordingly set about convincing others by taking a full-page colour 'ad' in one issue of a well-known paper and consumer interest was thus aroused to the point where he now receives hundreds of letters a day asking where this particular article can be obtained. His initial program of education is paying off handsomely and he intends to follow this up in other areas. No matter what we make, nor how good we make it, there will always be obstacles to its successful marketing and the necessity, therefore, of a consistent and persistent program of buyer and consumer education becomes one of paramount importance. No channel can be overlooked and no opportunity to proclaim the worth of these products can be ignored. For this reason, I am convinced that the Canadian International Trade Fair offers an extremely useful medium for reaching buyers, both domestic and foreign, as also a large section of the buying public. Let me briefly outline the purpose of the Fair and the plans for 1952.

Trade Fair Stimulates Flow of Goods

"The Fair, as you know, is a serious activity of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and is designed to stimulate the flow of trade in all directions. It complements also the efforts made by other branches of the Department to keep open the channels of Canadian export trade which you may have noted is showing a decided improvement over any year since the imposition of dollar controls. This, of course, refers to textiles only. It has been in operation for four years and each year has shown considerable progress over preceding years. We are hopeful, therefore, that 1952 will evidence still greater success, and every effort is being made to interest Canadian manufacturers in the use of the facilities of the Canadian International Trade Fair.

"Some disappointment, however, has been expressed in the past because of the fact that sales have not materialized at the Fair during its two weeks of operation and many have felt that it could serve no real purpose unless its cost was covered by business directly obtained at that time. Perhaps a report of one of the larger overseas group exhibitors would help to dispel this mistaken notion. His group have been consistent exhibitors ever since the Fair opened in 1948 and occupy some 2,800 square feet of space each year. In his report for 1951, he states that the Fair has never been considered as a sales medium. The actual selling of the fabrics is the responsibility of their agents 365 days of the year. The exhibition is, therefore, simply regarded as an added opportunity to proclaim to the world at large the quality, durability and value of the products shown and to keep pace with competitors by promoting in the minds of the Canadian and overseas consumer the fact that their merchandise is sound merchandise. This applies in even greater degree to our own endeavours and we can ill afford not to be guided by his experience and judgment.

Canadian Textile Exhibit Feature of Fair

"Those of you who visited or took space in the exhibition last year will recall that the Canadian textile stand was one of the outstanding features of the Fair. It was a composite exhibit, including primary and secondary commodities from almost all of the major producers in the country. It was organized by the Primary Textiles Institute and we must be grateful to them for the initiative, courage and time given to this very worthwhile effort. While creating an impression in the minds of those who saw it of the scope and extent of the industry, it did not, however, portray the whole story of the textile industry. Neither did it separate into categories the various products of the different branches of the industry. It was, however, a great surprise to many who saw it, as some buyers expressed amazement at the variety of commodities exhibited. I should like to state also that the recent display of Canadian-made fabrics at the International Textile Exhibition in Lille, France, had a similar effect on the many overseas visitors to the Fair. It was a revelation to them, as they had no idea that Canada produced such a broad range of textile commodities. The textile industry has every reason to be proud of its past activity in these trade fairs and it can look back on a co-operative effort that has not only brought tangible results but has been of great educational value. Its exhibits have brought to the attention of home and overseas visitors a realization of the industry's remarkable growth in all fields of textile activity and of its very real importance to Canada's economy. It is well at times to reflect on past achievement, but this must not in any way interfere with future progress by producing a false sense of security. Thinking with regard to a Canadian International Trade Fair must be of a permanent and progressive nature and plans must be matured well in advance of each fair. A scheme has been drawn up for the 1952 Canadian International Trade Fair that is not only broad in its scope but flexible enough to include every manufacturer of primary or secondary textile products, either as individual exhibitors or as participants in a composite showing for those who may so desire.

"The consideration of expense must, of course, be uppermost in your minds and, in these days of perplexity and high costs, every penny spent must earn its full value in return. Actually, the money spent in an exhibit at the Trade Fair would, I am sure, be a very small part of the industry's overall advertising budget, and would be as wisely used as any other form of direct advertising. It is hard to assess the value of the Fair in immediate returns but, as an educational, promotional and practical advertising feature, the officers of the Department of Trade and Commerce do not hesitate to commend it to you.

Canadian Textiles Equal of Imported Articles

"The industry merits every bit of publicity that can be obtained for it if we are to combat the all too prevalent belief that Canadian textile products take second place to imported fabrics and articles, and that a foreign label is a guarantee of superior quality and workmanship. There may have been a time when this was true, but that day has long since passed though, unfortunately, our efforts to dispel this fallacy have not been energetic enough to convince John Q. Public and the buyers and salesmen who distribute the industry's products that Canadian textile products equal and often surpass in quality and value anything of a comparable nature imported. Our program must be continuous, not seasonal or spasmodic, and the story of the Canadian textile industry must be dramatized at every opportunity. We must shout more loudly than our competitors and proclaim from every housetop, if necessary, the truth that the textile industry is a very real and tangible asset to our Canadian economy and that the Canadian consumers have both a responsibility and a privilege to demand Canadian-made textile commodities providing, of course, that they are equal in price and quality to other competitive lines. In this, I feel sure, the industry need have no fear, but a sound and broad educational program must be maintained and every reasonable channel must be utilized for this purpose. Officers of the Department of Trade and Commerce believe that the Canadian International Trade Fair facilities are designed to promote just this type of program and, while no claims are made that the Fair is the alpha and omega of promotional effort, we are certain that a feature such as I have outlined will give the industry a fair return for its investment and prove a very effective step in the program of public education," Mr. Poley concluded.

Output of Canadian Fruit and Vegetable Preparations Increased

Gross value of products of the fruit and vegetable preparations industry in 1950 amounted to $161,092,000, an increase of eight per cent over the preceding year's value of $148,762,000, but three per cent below the all-time peak figure of $165,505,000 in 1948. Volume of production advanced about four per cent.

There was an increase of 30 per cent in the value of canned soups produced, 25 per cent in pickles, 15 per cent in jams and jellies, and four per cent in catsup, while canned vegetables fell 10 per cent, and fruits by 13 per cent.

United Kingdom Dominates Western Samoan Trade

Wellington, October 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The external trade of Western Samoa was valued at £2,398,882 in 1950, composed of £1,095,121 worth of imports and £1,303,761 of exports. The United Kingdom dominates the trade both ways while New Zealand, the United States and Australia contribute in the order named. Principal export commodity was copra, valued at £682,718 in 1950, of which £569,187 went to the United Kingdom and £113,531 to New Zealand. Prices realized were well below world levels because of bulk purchase arrangements. Second in importance was cocoa-beans, which are of very high quality, and exports of which were valued at £439,770—£144,142 to the United Kingdom, £168,608 to the United States, and the balance to a number of other countries. Bananas were exported to the value of £81,159 to New Zealand and desiccated coconut, £74,934, almost wholly to New Zealand.

Imports were bought mainly from New Zealand, £305,795; Australia, £252,141; United Kingdom, £229,528, and the United States, £134,649. Canada sold £74,631 worth of goods but spent only £134 in Western Samoa. Canada could use copra but was not able to secure it. Consumer goods are the main requirements and cover a wide range. Canada's main contributions were as follows: Timber, rough sawn, £12,236, dressed, £14,751; cotton piece goods, £8,944; canned salmon, £2,110; canned herrings, £14,671; petrol driven passenger cars, £6,534; motor trucks, £3,296; chassis for trucks, £1,683, and parts for motor vehicles £1,200, and tires and tubes, £4,145. Due to the shortage of dollars, licences are issued on Canada for essentials only.

Gerald A. Newman Appointed Canadian Trade Commissioner in New Orleans

New office being established in Southern States to assist Canadian exporters in developing markets for their products in that territory.

G. A. Newman

Canadian manufacturers and exporters will be assisted in the development of markets for their products in the Southern States through the establishment in New Orleans early next year of an office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service. A survey of that territory, undertaken last June, indicated considerable interest among businessmen in a number of the larger cities in the procurement of commodities from Canada, and increasing interest generally in the industrial progress of this country.

Gerald A. Newman, Director of the Export Division in the Commodities Branch of this department, has been appointed Canadian Government Trade Commissioner at New Orleans. In proceeding to his new post, Mr. Newman resumes a period of service as a trade commissioner. He joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in 1929, and was posted to Liverpool as Assistant Trade Commissioner, being transferred to London in 1932, to New York in 1935 and to Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, in 1937. Mr. Newman returned to Canada in August, 1945, when appointed Assistant Director (Trade) of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service. He was later named Assistant Director of the Export Division, and in October, 1947, was appointed Acting Director. Three years later he was named Director.

As Director of the Export Division, Mr. Newman was concerned with the development of markets for Canadian products in all parts of the world. He was particularly active in efforts to broaden markets for Canada in the United States, and in assisting Canadian manufacturers to sell their products in that country. Means whereby the passage of Canadian goods to the United States could be facilitated have been discussed with United States customs officials at various border points, and Mr. Newman was instrumental in organizing visits by Canadian exporters to Detroit and New York, where they met buyers and purchasing agents and government officials.

Mr. Newman is chairman of the Inter-Departmental Fisheries Trade Committee, which he organized in conjunction with the Department of Fisheries to assist in promoting the sale of Canadian fish and fishery products in the foreign field. As a further aid to exporters, he prepared and published the "A.B.C. of Canadian Export Trade," copies of which are obtainable from the King's Printer.

Mr. Newman was born in Leamington, Ont., in 1905, and made his home for many years in Moose Jaw and Winnipeg. He graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1928 with a B.A. degree, and took postgraduate courses at the University of Liverpool, England, and the University of Columbia, in the United States.

Closing Date Extended on Tenders for Hydro-Electric Scheme in Ceylon

Washington, October 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The closing date for receipt of tenders for the construction of Stage IIA of the hydro-electric scheme at Watawala, Ceylon, has been extended to November 21, 1951. (See *Foreign Trade,* October 27, 1951, page 596).

Churchill, On Hudson Bay, Had Record Season, Extending Over Two Months

Total of 7,278,443 bushels of grain shipped overseas, the largest quantity in any one year—Inward cargo included 36 tons of curling stones for sports enthusiasts in Prairie Provinces—S.S. Warkworth opened and closed the season.

Churchill, on Hudson Bay, recently concluded the best season on record. Twenty-one ocean-going vessels docked there between July 29 and the end of September, which is the largest number in any one year, and 7,278,443 bushels of grain were shipped overseas, also a new record for this northern port. The season of navigation was inaugurated on July 29, with the arrival of the *S.S. Warkworth,* which was also the last ship to leave, sailing on October 4.

A wide variety of commodities was discharged at Churchill during the season, including 36 tons of curling stones for sports enthusiasts of the Prairie Provinces who follow the "roaring" game. Other items were: Cement, 3,660 tons; tube casings and tubes, 2,000 tons; window glass, 1,063 tons; tractors, 203 tons; steel bars and rolls, 148 tons; alcoholic beverages, 137 tons; colterro lath, 68 tons; machinery, 64 tons; tubular poles and fittings, 34 tons; felt floor covering, 29 tons; couplings and parts, 24 tons; automobile parts, 22 tons; bone meal, 20 tons; telephone apparatus, 17 tons; earthenware, 17 tons; excavators and attachments, 14 tons; steel office furniture, 13 tons; steel window frames, 13 tons; glazed tile, 11 tons, enamelled baths, 8 tons; toys, 8 tons; oil stove spares, 8 tons; dry goods, 7 tons; bicycles, 6 tons; candy, 6 tons; and miscellaneous items, 14 tons; making a total of 7,650 tons.

Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries Dispute Before International Court

The Hague, October 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Professor Bourquin, continuing the presentation of Norway's case in the fisheries dispute with Great Britain before the International Court in The Hague, declared that no definition of bays exists in international law. He asserted that the definition given by the British spokesman was "extremely vague," and added that it was evident that the question of fact in the matter of bays cannot be settled by the application of a mechanical formula. He quoted the North Atlantic fisheries dispute of 1910 as determining that the political and economic importance of a bay must be taken into consideration.

He then passed on to examine the points raised by Great Britain over the length of base-lines. He said the controversy concerns the point of knowing whether the 10-mile limit is or is not established by customary law, valid to all states. "One thing is certain," Professor Bourquin declared, "that Norway has always refused to accede to this rule." He said the arbitratic court in the North Atlantic fisheries case formulated nothing but recommendation about the rule of 10 miles for bays, and also confirmed that this rule was not a general rule of international law.

"The British Government," Norway's spokesman alleged, "maintained in 1910 exactly the same view as the Norwegian Government maintains today, when it refused to admit the existence of a general rule determining the limits of territorial waters in the case of bays." The codification conference of 1930 also stressed the divergency of views on this problem, and the impossibility of reaching an agreement, Professor Bourquin said. The replies given to the questionnaire issued by the conference, he added, "clearly reveal the non-existence of a general practice accepted as law."

Trade Notes

BELGIUM

Belgian Sales Tax on Newsprint Reduced

Brussels, October 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Belgian "taxe de transmission", (sales or turnover tax), on newsprint has been reduced from 4·5 per cent to 2·5 per cent with a view to offsetting to some extent the marked rise which has taken place recently in the price of newspapers.

Dates Set for Brussels International Trade Fair

Brussels, October 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Brussels International Trade Fair, which has been held annually for nearly thirty years is to be held in 1952 between April 26 and May 11.

BRAZIL

Insurance Companies in Brazil Must be Underwritten by Local Capital

Rio de Janeiro, October 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Authorization to operate in private insurance will be granted exclusively to companies the capital of which is underwritten entirely by Brazilian private persons, according to instructions issued by the Director of the National Department of Private Insurance and Capitalization. Stocks shall be in the form of registered shares and cannot be converted into bearer shares and the articles of association shall contain expressly a clause which prohibits the transferring of stocks to foreigners.

Brazilian Petroleum Industry Developing Rapidly

Rio de Janeiro, September 11, 1951.—(FTS)—In his report for 1950, the President of the National Petroleum Council draws attention to three events of particular importance to the national economy: the beginning of the industrialization of Bahian petroleum with the inauguration of the refinery at Mataripe; the discovery of new oil fields in the State of Bahia, and the organization of the national tanker fleet.

Discussing developments in the State of Bahia, the President of the Council mentioned that up to the end of December, 1950, 202 wells had been drilled in that State, of which 117 produced oil and 19 gas. Production increased from approximately 110,000 barrels in 1949 to about 340,000 barrels in 1950. At mid-year the refinery at Mataripe commenced operations and enabled studies to be made of oil production and the effectiveness of the wells. Based on the studies and tests made over a three-month period, the production potential of petroleum in Bahia is about 20,000 barrels daily. The reserves of recuperable petroleum in the Bahian Reconcavo were estimated, as of December 31, 1950, at 44,000,000 barrels. This estimate includes the three principal fields, Candeias, Dom João and Itaparica, but excludes new producing areas discovered during the year.

During the year the refinery at Mataripe, State of Bahia, began operations and, between October 24 and December 31, processed 145,000 barrels of crude oil, producing 41,500 barrels of gasoline, 12,500 barrels of kerosene, 5,100 barrels of diesel oil and 33,000 barrels of fuel oil. The present refining capacity—2,500 barrels daily—is to be increased to 5,000 barrels. The new unit (expected to be in production in 15 months) will produce gas by catalytic polymerization, with high octane index, and also liquid gas. Construction has been commenced on a refinery at Cubatão, in the State of São Paulo, which will have a capacity of 45,000 barrels daily, for handling imported petroleum. It is expected to be ready for operation in 1954. Two other refineries for the Federal District and São Paulo, with respective capacities of 10,000 and 20,000 barrels, daily are under consideration.

Petroleum consumption in Brazil has been keeping pace with the rapid development in industry. In 1950 approximately 3,000,000 gallons of petroleum products were used daily, three times the quantity used in 1940, and it is estimated that by 1955 consumption will increase to 4,000,000 gallons. The desirability of developing Brazil's domestic resources is evident from the saving in foreign exchange that will result from reduced imports of oil. One of the largest oil companies operating in Brazil estimates that even if a program of careful prospecting were started now, it would take from five to ten years to find enough petroleum to fill the always increasing domestic needs.

Deposit of Magnetite Discovered in Alagoas

Rio de Janeiro, October 13, 1951.—(FTS)—A deposit of magnetite, an iron oxide, has been located at Serrote de Lage, in the State of Alagoas and has been surveyed by the National Department of Mineral Production. The potential yield is estimated at 15,000 to 20,000 tons.

Iron Ore Deposits in Belo Horizonte Very Valuable

Rio de Janeiro, October 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Iron ore deposits in the Belo Horizonte zone may rank as one of the most valuable in the world when the necessary equipment and transportation facilities are provided. A geologist who spent several years in that region on Point Four Service states that about one million tons of ore leave Ouro Preto annually but, "that is but a drop of water in the bucket" compared with the potential volume of the fields. He avers, however, that hundreds of millions of dollars will have to be spent before the fields produce at full capacity.

CHILE

Chile to Install New Carbide and Ferro Alloys Plant

Santiago, October 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The Development Corporation ("Corfo") contracted a loan with Eximbank, with the guarantee of the Chilean Government, for US$1·3 million for the purchase of machinery and equipment for the installation of a carbide and ferro alloys plant. Sub-products of Huachipato will be utilized and the plant will be situated at the near-by port of San Vicente.

Chilean Forestry Industry to be Developed

Santiago, September 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The forestry wealth of Chile has only recently been appreciated, although United States industrialists are already interested in lumber developments in the southern part of the country. They anticipate exports up to 40,000,000 twelve-inch planks annually. An agreement was signed in March, between Chile and the FAO of the United Nations, for technical assistance to the forestry industry for a period of one year. Particular attention is to be given to reforestation and, through the same organization, facilities have been offered to two technicians of the Chilean Forestry Department to make a tour of United States forest plantings in order to study the methods used for the combat and prevention of forest fires.

GREECE

International Fair Held in Salonika

Athens.—(FTS)—For the first time since 1940 the International Fair opened its doors in Salonika to both foreign and domestic exhibits. The last fair in 1940 was the fifteenth of its kind; thus the first fair since the end of the Second World War is therefore the sixteenth International Autumn Fair held in Greece.

The Fair was opened on Sunday, September 16, and lasted until October 3, 1951. It was held under the auspices of the National Tourist Organization in Greece who, with the help of ECA Marshall Aid funds, have assisted in the renovation of both grounds and buildings for this particular event.

Approximately 1,750 exhibits were on display, and these included some 500 foreign exhibits. The principal products exhibited at the Fair consist, in the main, of textiles, machinery and agricultural products. The Greek textile industry is well displayed, as also metallurgy and machinery of local manufacture, fertilizers, chemicals, glass, pottery, china, wine, handicrafts, and a multiplicity of articles of local production. Concerning domestic exhibits the spotlight was on regional displays, such as Rhodes, Crete, etc., with an accent on agricultural products and handicrafts.

Among the machinery exhibits of foreign firms most prominently displayed are of German origin. These include motors, tractors, agricultural machinery, etc. Apart from agricultural machinery of U.S. fabrication, Canadian agricultural machinery, specifically Massey-Harris and Cockshutt Plow, have prominent exhibits on display. Great Britain has quite a number of products including machinery on display. The British Council has a booth displaying literature including Canadian material.

ITALY

Increased Agricultural Production in Italy Expected

Rome, October 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Preliminary estimates at the end of August, 1951, indicated that an increase, as compared with 1950 production in agricultural products could be anticipated for the following: fresh or dried beans, potatoes, wheat, sugar beets, tomatoes, olives, pears, apples. For other fruits, apricots, peaches and prunes, a reduced return is expected.

Italian Sea Fisheries Production Higher

Rome, October 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The sea fisheries, during the first six months of 1951, with the exception of tunny and other deep sea fish, increased 3·5 per cent as compared with the same period of 1950. They amounted to 74,367 tons against 71,859 tons in 1950. June, 1951, was the largest producing month with a total of salt and fresh water fish of 20,087 tons, of which 1,047 tons was tunny. None of this fish was of a deep sea source. The total tunny fisheries in the first six months of 1951 amounted to 1,768 tons.

NETHERLANDS

Exports from the Netherlands Nearly Cover Imports

The Hague, October 10, 1951.—(FTS)—In September, 97 per cent of Holland's imports were covered by exports. This is an unprecedented figure, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics, which states that imports during September totalled 715 million guilders, while exports totalled 693 million guilders. In August the respective figures were 793 and 587 million guilders.

In the second half of the current year imports have continued to drop, whereas exports have been going up. In September imports were lower and exports higher than in any month in 1951.

Netherlands to Use Counterpart Funds for Defence

The Hague, October 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The United States Government has granted the Netherlands permission to spend 175 million guilders from the Marshall aid counterpart funds on defence production for the Netherlands Army.

An order for thousands of trucks for the Netherlands Army is expected to be placed with Van Doorne's Automobile Works at Eindhoven. The works will have to be considerably expanded in order to cope with the order, which will take several years to complete.

PHILIPPINES

Cement Company in Philippines Reports Profit

Manila, September 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Cebu Portland Cement Company, wholly government-owned and operated, sold 5,592,651 bags of Philippine and Japanese cement during the year ending June 30, 1951, realizing a net profit of $785,028. Production in the Philippines by the government cement mill was less than in the preceding year. Purchases from Japan amounted to only 77,277 sacks. Cement production is not a state monopoly. There are successful private manufacturers.

Both private and government companies are planning for increased production of cement in the near future.

New Fibre Corporation Formed in the Philippines

Manila, September 27, 1951.—(FTS)—A company has recently been formed by Filipino businessmen to produce bags, twines, rope, cordage, paper and other products from jute, kenaf, burlap, abaca, saluyot, ramie, maguey, sisal flax and other fibres, and to manufacture woollen, cotton, silk, rayon, and ramie cloths and fabrics for wearing apparel and other useful or ornamental purposes.

The company's 7·5 million pesos authorized capital is divided into 750,000 shares, having a par value of ten pesos each. The incorporators have already subscribed 2·1 million pesos of which 525,000 pesos is paid up.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	62·8	70·3	189·1	208·6	235·4	237·0	221·2	285·1
February	57·4	59·6	153·1	179·5	208·3	205·0	199·5	233·9
March	71·1	73·3	178·4	209·0	228·4	216·8	228·2	290·2
April	48·5	50·9	178·5	190·9	212·3	237·8	205·5	295·2
May	75·6	67·0	197·0	267·8	282·3	272·9	287·0	323·4
June	73·3	66·0	166·7	272·7	233·5	255·1	289·2	312·5
July	74·4	66·2	188·7	236·6	250·9	241·3	253·7	374·5
August	77·1	69·1	242·7	221·3	224·1	251·7	257·1	349·8
September	76·8	72·2	169·8	218·6	283·0	228·4	279·1	
October	91·3	88·2	204·2	250·8	307·0	269·1	315·2	
November	95·0	86·0	232·2	253·1	293·9	292·3	292·7	
December	81·3	68·9	211·9	266·2	316·4	285·5	289·9	
Total	884·5	837·6	2,312·2	2,774·9	3,075·4	2,993·0	3,118·4	2,464·5

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	44·6	49·7	140·3	173·8	206·1	223·8	211·9	327·2
February	42·9	47·0	117·0	177·1	182·2	206·0	200·2	274·2
March	59·1	65·1	139·9	208·9	197·1	235·9	237·4	342·5
April	45·3	48·9	160·8	225·6	226·7	242·7	230·9	393·0
May	66·1	67·1	164·2	240·3	225·1	250·5	290·2	405·1
June	60·5	58·9	157·7	231·1	233·0	250·5	282·5	360·4
July	57·6	55·8	161·6	226·8	225·1	230·9	259·5	370·6
August	57·9	57·0	163·2	204·6	206·5	212·1	267·3	357·5
September	59·6	56·4	156·1	208·1	221·7	221·6	279·7	
October	68·6	63·9	186·4	254·5	243·4	234·3	320·6	
November	70·1	63·3	198·2	229·1	238·2	239·6	327·9	
December	52·2	44·3	181·9	194·2	232·0	213·4	266·3	
Total	684·6	677·5	1,927·3	2,573·9	2,636·9	2,761·2	3,174·3	2,830·5

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 19·0	+ 21·8	+ 51·0	+ 36·7	+ 33·0	+ 15·2	+ 11·8	– 38·4
February	+ 15·3	+ 13·5	+ 37·7	+ 4·7	+ 28·1	+ 1·2	+ 1·4	– 37·3
March	+ 13·0	+ 9·2	+ 40·0	+ 3·0	+ 33·9	– 16·9	– 5·7	– 48·5
April	+ 4·0	+ 2·6	+ 19·5	– 32·2	– 11·6	– 2·4	– 21·2	– 92·9
May	+ 10·6	+ 0·8	+ 34·6	+ 30·9	+ 62·4	+ 25·1	– 0·6	– 78·1
June	+ 13·8	+ 7·9	+ 11·1	+ 45·3	+ 3·0	+ 6·9	+ 9·3	– 44·6
July	+ 17·9	+ 11·4	+ 29·6	+ 12·8	+ 28·4	+ 12·8	– 2·7	+ 7·9
August	+ 20·3	+ 12·9	+ 82·8	+ 20·3	+ 20·0	+ 41·9	– 6·6	– 3·9
September	+ 18·3	+ 16·7	+ 15·8	+ 13·4	+ 64·4	+ 9·4	+ 3·1	
October	+ 23·8	+ 25·3	+ 20·2	– 0·8	+ 66·0	+ 37·4	– 1·7	
November	+ 26·2	+ 23·5	+ 37·0	+ 26·9	+ 58·2	+ 55·9	– 31·5	
December	+ 30·3	+ 25·6	+ 32·4	+ 76·7	+ 87·3	+ 74·9	+ 27·2	
Total	+ 212·5	+ 171·2	+ 411·9	+ 237·8	+ 473·1	+ 261·2	– 17·2	– 335·8

Note.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	25·5	33·6	51·1	50·5	64·9	55·8	48·6	40·1
February	23·6	27·3	37·9	44·9	51·7	44·1	30·4	33·6
March	26·4	27·8	50·5	47·6	59·2	39·5	30·1	39·7
April	16·4	18·8	41·0	43·1	44·4	63·0	25·8	41·7
May	30·5	27·9	54·9	90·5	85·1	72·4	48·5	47·2
June	28·9	25·6	30·6	76·2	54·2	60·7	52·5	51·3
July	30·5	25·8	40·4	69·4	56·3	70·6	35·2	73·9
August	31·3	26·7	71·9	66·0	52·5	62·9	42·5	66·4
September	30·8	28·9	54·3	54·5	47·9	56·9	30·4	
October	38·4	36·0	47·7	66·8	65·6	72·3	47·7	
November	41·4	35·8	57·9	69·3	56·7	56·8	38·6	
December	30·0	25·5	59·4	72·5	48·5	49·9	39·6	
Total	353·6	339·7	597·5	751·2	686·9	705·0	469·9	393·9

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	8·0	8·9	20·1	14·3	21·6	25·4	26·1	33·9
February	8·1	8·8	13·0	10·5	17·9	22·9	25·4	27·8
March	10·9	11·5	14·4	13·8	21·6	28·3	32·7	30·4
April	8·4	9·2	21·2	12·7	24·6	30·1	29·5	48·9
May	12·7	11·9	18·8	15·2	27·4	29·5	36·3	43·6
June	10·8	9·2	23·4	18·1	26·0	27·0	37·1	39·9
July	11·3	9·7	21·9	17·7	29·4	29·4	32·7	43·3
August	11·4	10·4	14·5	15·1	24·7	26·2	34·3	39·1
September	10·5	10·0	12·0	15·6	24·1	21·9	36·2	
October	11·0	11·6	15·6	18·3	29·3	19·4	41·7	
November	13·0	11·0	14·9	17·8	28·3	26·5	40·2	
December	8·0	7·0	11·7	20·3	24·6	20·8	32·0	
Total	124·0	119·3	201·4	189·4	299·5	307·4	404·2	307·0

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 17·7	+ 24·8	+ 31·2	+ 36·3	+ 43·4	+ 30·5	+ 22·8	+ 6·2
February	+ 14·6	+ 18·7	+ 24·9	+ 34·5	+ 33·9	+ 21·4	+ 5·3	+ 5·9
March	+ 15·6	+ 16·4	+ 36·2	+ 33·9	+ 37·7	+ 11·3	− 2·4	+ 9·3
April	+ 9·1	+ 9·6	+ 19·8	+ 30·4	+ 19·8	+ 33·4	− 3·6	− 7·1
May	+ 17·7	+ 16·2	+ 36·2	+ 75·6	+ 57·8	+ 43·4	+ 12·4	+ 3·8
June	+ 18·3	+ 16·6	+ 7·3	+ 58·2	+ 28·3	+ 34·1	+ 15·5	+ 11·5
July	+ 19·4	+ 16·3	+ 18·6	+ 52·0	+ 27·1	+ 41·7	+ 2·6	+ 30·8
August	+ 20·0	+ 16·5	+ 57·5	+ 51·1	+ 27·9	+ 37·1	+ 8·5	+ 27·6
September	+ 20·3	+ 19·0	+ 42·4	+ 39·4	+ 24·1	+ 35·5	− 5·6	
October	+ 27·5	+ 24·6	+ 32·1	+ 48·7	+ 36·5	+ 53·4	+ 6·3	
November	+ 28·4	+ 24·8	+ 43·3	+ 51·6	+ 28·6	+ 30·7	− 1·4	
December	+ 22·1	+ 18·6	+ 47·8	+ 52·5	+ 24·0	+ 29·4	+ 7·9	
Total	+ 230·8	+ 222·1	+ 397·4	+ 564·3	+ 389·1	+ 401·8	+ 68·3	+ 88·0

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	22·1	20·0	62·3	79·5	105·0	116·0	130·9	186·9
February	19·7	16·8	57·6	69·4	94·8	106·7	128·8	152·4
March	25·9	22·7	66·5	83·1	112·5	122·4	154·3	190·2
April	20·1	18·0	71·4	88·3	109·2	110·7	137·8	183·2
May	26·1	20·4	72·2	79·8	114·7	121·2	175·4	208·7
June	25·1	20·0	66·5	82·0	109·8	113·9	177·7	188·4
July	25·9	21·0	74·8	82·1	118·9	104·4	168·2	201·9
August	28·3	25·3	75·0	81·4	114·0	115·4	167·1	192·8
September	29·4	25·1	69·6	87·5	162·0	113·7	192·8	
October	33·5	28·0	99·1	102·4	148·9	148·1	204·4	
November	31·9	28·4	89·2	92·9	163·3	171·3	192·0	
December	33·3	24·7	83·9	106·0	147·8	159·8	191·5	
Total	321·3	270·5	887·9	1,034·2	1,501·0	1,503·5	2,021·0	1,504·6

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	28·7	32·3	97·4	136·4	150·0	164·8	154·5	233·3
February	27·9	31·2	86·0	138·4	136·8	148·8	143·1	199·0
March	38·0	42·9	100·1	165·1	138·3	169·0	160·9	245·7
April	29·2	31·4	114·8	181·6	159·5	177·3	162·2	278·4
May	38·3	40·5	113·4	184·7	145·0	172·1	195·5	273·2
June	36·4	37·1	106·6	174·7	154·9	176·9	188·3	241·5
July	33·4	34·1	112·5	168·9	149·5	160·3	170·6	234·7
August	33·7	35·3	123·1	155·3	136·1	143·6	172·6	229·5
September	36·2	34·7	115·8	163·0	152·7	158·0	177·4	
October	42·5	38·5	140·4	190·4	160·2	167·6	208·3	
November	40·8	37·6	149·5	174·4	163·4	162·7	214·8	
December	33·6	29·2	145·6	141·7	159·4	151·0	182·3	
Total	418·7	424·7	1,405·3	1,974·7	1,804·8	1,951·9	2,130·5	1,935·3

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	— 5·9	— 11·3	— 33·2	— 55·8	— 43·2	— 47·3	— 21·5	— 43·0
February	— 7·5	— 13·8	— 27·1	— 67·1	— 40·4	— 40·6	— 12·8	— 44·1
March	— 10·3	— 19·5	— 32·4	— 80·2	— 24·2	— 44·9	— 3·7	— 52·4
April	— 8·4	— 12·8	— 41·9	— 91·6	— 48·0	— 65·1	— 22·9	— 92·3
May	— 11·0	— 19·5	— 39·9	— 102·7	— 28·7	— 49·1	— 18·2	— 61·7
June	— 10·5	— 16·5	— 38·5	— 90·5	— 43·5	— 61·3	— 8·4	— 50·6
July	— 6·6	— 12·4	— 35·9	— 84·9	— 28·6	— 54·2	+ 0·1	— 29·8
August	— 4·5	— 9·4	— 45·6	— 71·6	— 20·3	— 26·6	— 2·5	— 33·7
September	— 5·9	— 8·9	— 44·7	— 73·8	+ 11·4	— 42·6	+ 18·6	
October	— 8·0	— 9·7	— 39·4	— 86·2	— 9·7	— 17·8	— 0·9	
November	— 7·7	— 8·6	— 58·1	— 79·8	+ 1·5	+ 10·9	— 19·7	
December	— 0·7	— 3·7	— 60·1	— 33·9	— 9·9	+ 10·7	+ 12·0	
	— 87.0	— 146.0	— 496.7	— 918.1	— 283.6	— 427.8	— 80·0	— 407 7

Canadian Imports by Areas

Country	August			January–August		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)					
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom and Europe	10·4	34·3	39·1	79·6	254·2	307·0
America	2·7	8·5	12·5	15·1	43·2	53·5
Africa	0·1	2·2	3·9	3·0	16·9	19·5
Asia	1·7	5·5	9·6	15·2	52·0	96·2
Oceania	1·1	5·4	15·0	10·4	28·5	57·2
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	16·0	55·9	80·0	123·3	394·8	533·4
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	35·3	172·8	229·9	284·9	1,349·1	1,937·7
Latin America	1·4	21·9	23·6	9·8	130·1	180·9
Europe	3·6	8·5	17·1	24·9	58·4	115·3
Other Foreign Countries	0·8	8·3	6·9	6·7	47·4	63·2
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	41·1	211·4	277·5	326·3	1,585·0	2,297·1
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	57·0	267·3	357·5	449·5	1,979·8	2,830·5

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	August			January–August		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	10,372	34,257	39,051	79,629	254,151	306,957
Gibraltar	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta	....	2	7	1	8	34
TOTAL EUROPE[1]	10,373	34,259	39,058	79,646	254,159	306,991
America:						
Newfoundland[2]	343	....	....	1,494	....	....
Bermuda	2	5	7	57	35	63
Barbados	39	1,943	3,237	1,109	7,072	11,746
Jamaica	1,489	3,182	5,001	4,686	13,012	15,899
Trinidad and Tobago	209	1,841	2,317	2,008	11,749	12,431
Bahamas	203	51	40	1,982	347	233
Leeward and Windward Islands		14	372		331	862
British Guiana	401	1,405	1,467	3,749	10,519	11,808
British Honduras	1	37	10	48	100	436
Falkland Islands	....	....	....	....	....	....
TOTAL AMERICA	2,687	8,478	12,451	15,133	43,165	53,478
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	57	1	1	613	37	6
Union of South Africa		243	454		2,799	4,052
Other British South Africa		....	....		....	....
Southern Rhodesia	1	1	185	2	171	1,095
Gambia	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast	13	1,303	2,569	574	5,801	6,511
Nigeria	5	335	8	362	1,284	726
Sierra Leone	....	....	6	10	15	45
Other British West Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	8	6	1	20	26	40
British East Africa	59	311	685	1,387	6,764	6,975
TOTAL AFRICA	143	2,200	3,909	2,968	16,897	19,450

(1) Includes Ireland in 1938, see page 650.

(2) The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian Statistics as from April 1. 1949.

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	August			January—August		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	515	1,626	2,289	5,240	25,258	31,334
Pakistan		66	379		1,089	2,127
Ceylon	295	1,112	462	2,375	11,213	12,577
Aden	....	2	....	7	9	22
Federation of Malaya	804	2,461	5,795	6,528	13,061	45,394
Other British East Indies	5	....	384	100	27	2,645
Hong Kong	52	212	254	534	1,373	2,126
TOTAL ASIA (¹)	1,696	5,479	9,563	15,154	52,030	96,225
Oceania:						
Australia	527	2,876	7,388	5,110	15,089	33,491
New Zealand	198	1,581	7,588	3,578	7,329	21,182
Fiji	336	990	....	1,655	6,119	2,555
Other British Oceania	....	....	....	16	....	....
TOTAL OCEANIA	1,061	5,447	14,976	10,359	28,537	57,228
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES (²)	15,961	55,863	79,958	123,259	394,788	533,372
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	35,264	172,552	229,464	284,698	1,347,746	1,935,313
Alaska	3	100	255	52	660	901
American Virgin Islands	....	....	....	....	8	164
Hawaii	18	97	160	106	312	837
Puerto Rico	1	18	18	2	241	523
United States Oceania	....	....	....	....	115	....
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	35,286	172,767	229,897	284,858	1,349,082	1,937,738
Latin America:						
Argentina	70	1,581	535	1,227	6,385	12,129
Bolivia	....	134	234	8	1,334	1,317
Brazil	131	2,125	3,054	519	15,392	26,264
Chile	....	522	14	73	947	1,410
Colombia	626	1,870	749	3,677	8,198	8,134
Costa Rica	7	419	942	46	2,203	5,921
Cuba	43	221	419	297	2,370	3,554
Dominican Republic	....	108	29	....	797	1,002
Ecuador	3	74	440	19	791	1,615
El Salvador	2	132	81	10	631	1,122
Guatemala	3	587	349	66	3,654	3,675
Haiti	8	119	153	58	1,186	2,070
Honduras	....	729	411	6	4,045	2,838
Mexico	3	4,764	1,132	427	19,953	13,143
Nicaragua	....	22	30	....	263	421
Panama	....	662	406	12	4,403	2,543
Paraguay	....	7	30	53	226	292
Peru	305	565	735	2,168	2,813	4,374
Uruguay	25	241	72	85	1,178	3,575
Venezuela	201	7,041	13,817	1,084	53,289	85,550
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,427	21,923	23,632	9,835	130,058	180,949
Europe:						
Albania	....	....	....	2	....	....
Austria	....	49	144	83	408	2,729
Belgium and Luxembourg	464	1,592	3,962	3,674	12,438	25,691
Bulgaria	....	....	....	....	....	2
Czechoslovakia	298	353	479	1,958	3,947	3,683
Denmark	17	57	135	113	532	1,438
Estonia	1	....	2	16	2	103
Finland	7	6	29	47	177	114

(¹) Includes Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 650.
(²) Includes Ireland, Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 650.

Country	August			January—August		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Conc.						
France	543	1,658	2,791	3,608	8,244	16,125
Germany	1,037	1,130	2,826	6,071	6,419	19,267
Greece	1	7	4	17	129	123
Hungary	10	3	10	114	21	94
Iceland	....	21	1	....	32	9
Ireland*	1	....	46	16	61	448
Italy	198	526	989	1,560	5,014	9,425
Latvia	2	....	5	9	2	25
Lithuania	....	....	2	....	....	9
Netherlands	392	591	1,378	2,127	4,397	9,105
Norway	58	209	521	428	803	1,635
Poland	20	78	173	158	199	1,120
Portugal	27	131	263	157	930	1,321
Azores and Maderia	18	31	29	106	271	283
Roumania	4	8	2	21	8	14
Spain	36	482	483	533	2,354	5,874
Sweden	147	226	1,008	1,498	2,781	5,978
Switzerland	254	1,261	1,757	2,343	9,180	10,451
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	46	2	10	238	7	70
Yugoslavia	4	35	3	16	93	122
TOTAL EUROPE	3,584	8,456	17,052	24,897	58,449	115,258
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	....	81	5	....	97	38
Arabia	....	2,382	685	....	17,029	16,398
Belgian Congo	....	6	139	1	655	2,349
Burma*	24	....	....	245	....	4
China	171	408	73	1,687	4,194	1,545
Greenland	2	....	....	255	....	....
Egypt	17	8	39	366	419	506
Ethiopia	....	7	2	2	19	28
French Africa	9	398	11	49	502	351
French East Indies	19	....	....	158	....	....
French Guiana	....	....	....	....	....	....
French Oceania	....	3	....	....	445	12
French West Indies	....	....	....	1	....	....
Madagascar	....	....	4	33	8	26
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1	1	4	9	9	19
Iran	11	....	14	37	91	362
Iraq	3	36	....	74	86	1,108
Israel*	1	37	88	125	319	700
Jordan	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tripoli	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Italian Africa	....	....	....	....	....	3
Japan	405	1,642	1,056	3,128	7,875	8,173
Korea	....	....	....	1	35	....
Liberia	....	....	....	21	....	....
Morocco	16	5	15	51	158	480
Indonesia	70	100	155	408	438	746
Surinam	....	....	249	....	38	612
Netherlands Antilles	....	2,953	1,117	....	9,572	7,681
Philippines	17	127	267	292	3,677	6,713
Portuguese Africa	....	....	....	....	109	10
Portuguese Asia	....	....	....	1	....	....
Siam (Thailand)	....	30	82	9	978	1,582
Canary Islands	1	1	3	10	5	13
Spanish Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Syria	....	2	2,532	9	36	12,298
Turkey	25	39	393	89	636	1,427
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	767	8,266	6,933	6,691	47,430	63,184
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	41,066	211,413	277,515	326,282	1,585,020	2,297,130
TOTAL DOMESTIC IMPORTS	57,026	267,276	357,473	449,541	1,979,808	2,830,501

*Included in the totals for "Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here to facilitate comparison with other years.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Barbados Issues General Open Import Licence

Port-of-Spain, October 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Colonial Secretary of Barbados published an Order on October 6 specifying goods which may be imported into the colony from any country under General Open Import Licence. The list of goods and the conditions for qualifying for the concession are similar to those announced by Trinidad (see following item).

The exemption became effective on October 6, with the exception of dried and salted fish, and animal feeding stuffs (excluding wheat and wheat flour), for which the date is November 1, 1951.

Trinidad Removes Certain Items from Import Control

Port-of-Spain, October 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Controller of Imports and Exports, Trinidad, announced on October 11 that no import licence will be necessary for the importation into the colony from any country of the following goods: Tinplate, terneplate or black plate; semi-manufactured copper; semi-manufactured zinc; semi-manufactured nickel; borax; boric acid; newsprint; kraft paper; jute goods; dried, smoked, pickled and salted fish; onions; potatoes; animal feeding stuffs, excluding wheat and wheat flour; and the following finished steel (excluding fabricated steel)—heavy steel products including heavy rail, sleepers, etc. and heavy and medium plate; light rolled products including bars, rods, hoops and strips; steel sheets; wire plain or barbed other than insulated wire; wire rods; tubes and pipes including the fittings; tires, wheels and axles; steel forging; nails, screws, nuts and bolts.

This exemption became effective October 15, with the exception of dried salted fish for which the date is January 15, 1952.

To qualify for exemption from the licensing requirements the goods must be wholly produced in the country from which they are exported. They must be accompanied by a certificate of origin. The Comptroller of Customs and Excise must be satisfied as to the correctness of the particulars contained therein. Payment for such goods must be made to the country of origin of the goods.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17	Nominal Quotations Oct. 22	Nominal Quotations Oct. 29
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2091	·2096
		Free	·2085	·0731	·0736
Austria	Schilling	Export	....	·0489	·0490
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·3405	2·3460
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0208	·0209
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0174	·0174
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6098	·6112
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0565	·0566
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	....	....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2195	·2200
Chile	Peso	....	·0233	·0115	·0116
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·4181	·4191
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1866	·1870
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0453	1·0478
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	0·200	·0209	·0209
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1513	·1517
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·00000	1·0453	1·0478
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0690	·0691
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·0017	3·0089
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4181	·4191
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·6368	2·6431
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0045	·0045
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0060	·0060
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0165	·0165
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2489	·2495
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0453	1·0478
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2091	·2096
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5227	·5239
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1829	·1834
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0642	·0643
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2195	·2200
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	....	....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·9256	2·9325
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9256	2·9325
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·9256	2·9325
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0016	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9256	2·9325
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	....	....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	....	....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1208	·1211
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2751	·2757
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5543	·5556
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·9256	2·9325
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2091	·2096
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1463	·1467
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3159	·3167
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0453	1·0478
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	....	....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0655	·0657
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5227	·5239
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0361	·0362
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3415	·3423
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0960	·0962
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2021	·2026
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2394	·2399
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	....	....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3733	·3742
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4,0300	2·9256	2·9325
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9256	2·9325
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0453	1·0478
Uruguay	Peso	....	·6583	·6882	·6898
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3120	·3128
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	....	....

* September 17, 1949.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal,* which reviews development of Canadian trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade:* Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade,* have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
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FOREIGN TRADE

l. X OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 10, 1951 No. 254

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Wm. Frederick BULL
Deputy Minister

FOREIGN TRADE

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Department of Trade and Commerce

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COVER SUBJECT—"Royal Sapphire" Fox Cape, which was presented to H.R.H. The Princess Elizabeth by the Province of Prince Edward Island on the occasion of her visit to the "Garden of the Gulf" on November 9. The four pelts, which were specially selected for this beautiful cape, have a pronounced blue and sapphire colour throughout. The shade is similar to that of the pearl platinum fox, which was originally a mutation occurring among silver foxes, for which Prince Edward Island is famous.

Courtesy Canadian Farm Fur Advertising Committee.

Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.

Switzerland Is One of the Oldest Industrial Countries of Europe

Home industries and manufactures already established by the 17th century under the capitalistic form—Production is primarily for export—Preference given to manufacture of commodities representing considerable value for a small volume.

By Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

BERNE.—Switzerland is one of the oldest industrial countries of Europe. The Swiss silk industry is older than that of Lyons in France; the cotton industry was established in Switzerland before it flourished in England. Linen weaving also has a long history; Swiss woollen goods are extremely varied; Swiss lace and embroidery enjoy a world-wide reputation.

The Swiss textile industry led to the development of the machinery industry, and both were created before those of Saxony and Westphalia in Germany.

Under the capitalistic form also, Switzerland is one of the oldest industrial countries, for, by the seventeenth century, it had already established home industries and manufactures.

The home market being too small to absorb production on a large scale, Swiss industry is primarily an export industry. As Switzerland is an inland country and possesses no seaports of its own, it has been obliged to establish only industries where transportation constitutes but a minor factor. Preference, therefore, has been given to the manufacture of commodities representing considerable value for a small volume. Moreover, money being cheap in Switzerland, whereas labour is expensive, production has been concentrated on goods requiring considerable capital and either little or highly skilled labour.

In 1949 there were 11,568 industrial establishments employing 497,386 workers.

The number of factories making machinery totalled 1,580 employing 112,993 workers; there were 1,038 textile plants employing 61,855 workers. There were 1,137 clock and watch factories employing 48,623 workers, and 384 chemical plants with 12,154 workers.

Switzerland's exports of manufactured goods in 1950 were valued at 3,605,165,067 francs (about Can.$900,000,000), representing 92 per cent of Switzerland's total exports of all kinds.

Swiss Exports of Manufactures, 1950

	Swiss francs
Textile products	513,032,742
Machinery	897,581,984
Instruments and apparatus	257,854,770
Iron and other metal products	143,687,571
Watches and parts	730,167,970
Chemicals and products	586,779,355
Miscellaneous	476,060,675
Total	3,605,165,067

One-seventh of Switzerland's exports are supplied by chemical plants producing dyes, paints, varnishes, plastics, explosives, pharmaceutical products, perfumery and cosmetics.

Watches, clocks and parts account for about one-fifth of Switzerland's total exports, in value. This industry has led to the creation of other important industries; measuring apparatus, precision apparatus and instruments, scientific and technical apparatus, medical instruments, photographic apparatus, etc.

Nearly one-quarter of Switzerland's exports consist of machinery. In the manufacture of machine tools, Switzerland is prominent. Diesel engines are manufactured for locomotives as well as for the largest ocean-going vessels. Gears are cut to the finest specifications. Machinery of all kinds is manufactured for the building, textile, paper, chemical, iron and steel, agricultural and other industries. They are built to specification, not simply mass-produced.

The development of Switzerland's water-power has led to the creation of an important electrical industry. In the production of electric motors, generators, turbines, transformers, switches and electrical apparatus of all kinds, Switzerland can match and even surpass other countries.

Foreign Trade of New Zealand Reached New Record High in the Past Year

Increased £85,619,000 over 1949 figure, to total £342,698,000—Imports amounted to £157,896,000 and exports £183,802,000, leaving favourable balance of £25,906,000—Increase due to higher prices of primary produce.

By C. M. Forsyth-Smith, Assistant Commercial Secretary.

WELLINGTON.—During 1950, New Zealand's total trade reached the record figure of £342,698,000, up £85,619,000 over 1949. Imports totalled £157,896,000 and exports £183,802,000, leaving a favourable balance of commodity trade of £25,906,000, compared with a favourable balance of £27,653,000 in 1949 and £19,622,000 in 1948. The large increase in total trade is accounted for by increases in price of primary produce and greatly increased prices for wool, and by a considerable increase in the volume of imports due to relaxation of import controls as applied to soft currency countries.

The principal imports by main groups were as follows:

Metals, metal manufactures and machines	£46,750,000
Apparel, textiles, fibres and yarns	34,473,000
Food, drink and tobacco	19,457,000
Vehicles (including parts)	13,816,000
Oils, fats and waxes	11,741,000
Drugs, chemicals and manure	6,993,000
Paper and stationery	6,678,000

The United Kingdom continued to be the largest single source of imports contributing £94,897,000 to the total, followed by Australia, £19,030,000; United States, £11,461,000; and Canada, £3,566,000. Of the total imports, £128,817,000 came from Commonwealth countries and indicates the dependence of New Zealand on Commonwealth trade. This tendency toward trade within the Commonwealth would not, however, be so pronounced were it not for import restrictions which prevent the importation of large quantities of goods, particularly from the United States.

With regard to exports, the United Kingdom was also the largest customer, with shipments being valued at £121,734,000. The other main destinations of exports were United States, £18,387,000; France, £8,077,-

000; Germany, £5,940,000; Australia, £4,779,000; and Canada, £3,557,000. Exports to Commonwealth countries totalled £133,402,000 and thus trade with the Commonwealth was in fairly even balance for the year.

Trade of New Zealand

Country	Exports	Imports	Balance
	£ (N.Z.)	£ (N.Z.)	£ (N.Z.)
United Kingdom	121,734,000	94,897,000	+26,837,000
United States of America	18,387,000	11,461,000	+ 7,926,000
France	8,077,000	1,223,000	+ 6,784,000
Germany	5,077,000	....	+ 5,077,000
Australia	4,779,000	19,030,000	—14,251,000
Canada	3,557,000	3,566,000	— 9,000
Netherlands	3,419,000	604,000	+ 2,815,000
Belgium	2,952,000	1,097,000	+ 1,855,000
Italy	1,900,000	267,000	+ 1,633,000
Russia	1,035,000	....	+ 1,035,000
Japan	997,000	....	+ 997,000
India and Pakistan	966,000	2,263,000	— 1,297,000
Denmark	900,000	....	+ 900,000
Sweden	395,000	1,234,000	— 839,000
Malaya and Singapore	343,000	1,459,000	— 1,116,000
Fiji	294,000	1,119,000	— 825,000
South Africa	290,000	1,001,000	— 711,000
Western Samoa	240,000	304,000	— 64,000
Egypt	153,000	....	+ 153,000
Tonga	115,000	....	+ 115,000
Society Islands	103,000	....	+ 103,000
Hong Kong	95,000	....	+ 95,000
Switzerland	77,000	393,000	— 216,000
Tutuila	70,000	....	+ 70,000
Ceylon	1,000	1,985,000	— 1,984,000
West Indies	....	281,000	— 281,000
British West Africa	....	611,000	— 611,000
Norway	....	613,000	— 613,000
Finland	....	108,000	— 108,000
Iran	....	3,654,000	— 3,654,000
China	....	296,000	— 296,000
Bahrein Islands	....	1,674,000	— 1,674,000
Tuamotu Archipelago	....	587,000	— 587,000

Features of New Zealand trade during 1950 were her continuing heavy dependence on the United Kingdom both as a source of imports and a market for primary produce; the adverse balance of trade with Australia which has been in evidence for many years was increased; and the very heavy adverse balances with the dolalr area over the past few years was turned to a surplus of $20 million.

Canadian Bicycle and Sports Goods Dealers to Hold Meeting in Montreal

The 35th annual meeting of the Canadian Bicycle and Sports Goods Dealers' Association will be held in Montreal at the Windsor Hotel from February 18 to 21, 1952.

Commercial Shipping Diverted to Alexandria

Cairo, November 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Commercial cargoes are no longer being handled at Port Said and Suez, as a result of the withdrawal of civilian labour by the Egyptian Government, which suggests that such cargoes should be directed to Alexandria.

As the port of Alexandria has been seriously congested for a year, the present conditions will increase the delays suffered by ships calling there. The passage of shipping through the Suez Canal is being assisted by the Royal Navy, and has not been materially delayed. Ships' stores, including food, are unlikely to be available.

Spanish Wheat Harvest Very Good After Some Years of Poor Crops

Drought, scarcity of farm machinery and fertilizers, and low fixed prices to farmers have reduced crops in recent years—Unusual moisture and government policy allowing producer a fair return for his labours contributed to bumper crop this year—Imports of Canadian wheat in 1950 totalled 34,700 metric tons.

By E. H. Maguire, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

MADRID.—The wheat harvest this year is of bumper proportions, due principally to unusual moisture conditions, and estimates of its size vary between 4 and 4·5 million tons. Prior to the Civil War, Spain produced as much as 4·5 million metric tons of wheat per annum—an amount sufficient for the requirements of the population of that time without rationing. In recent years, the combined effects of drought, scarcity of farm machinery and fertilizers, and low fixed prices paid to farmers, have reduced harvests by more than 50 per cent of this figure. An improvement was shown last year when about three million tons were harvested.

Apart from weather conditions, some credit for the production increases can be given to the government policy of allowing the producer a fair return for his labours. A system inaugurated last year requires the farmer to deliver to the government a fixed quota of wheat at a fixed price. He is at liberty to sell in the free market any amount produced in excess of the quota. The government has recently appealed to the farmers to maintain and, if possible, to increase their sowings next season. The maintenance of a minimum remunerative price was again promised, and assurances were given that all possible steps would be taken to attain greater freedom in wheat trading as long as the price of bread remained accessible to the low income groups.

Imports of wheat into Spain during 1950 amounted to 244,700 metric tons. Countries of origin were as follows: France, 72,200 metric tons; Australia, 44,600 metric tons; United States, 41,400 metric tons; Canada, 34,700 metric tons; Argentina, 33,600 metric tons; Portugal, 13,200 metric tons; Syria, 5,000 metric tons. Up to the end of May of this year, 79,500 tons were imported. Interest is usually centred in Manitoba's 2's and 3's, or equivalent grades.

Some Wheat Imports Likely This Year

Although it is generally considered that the 1951 harvest has produced enough wheat to take care of the country's needs until the next harvest, at present ration levels, it is likely that the government will purchase wheat abroad at least to the extent of its International Wheat Agreement quota of 119,000 tons. Some 50,000 tons of wheat must be returned to the countries which made loans of this commodity to Spain in the past, and a reserve stock must be accumulated.

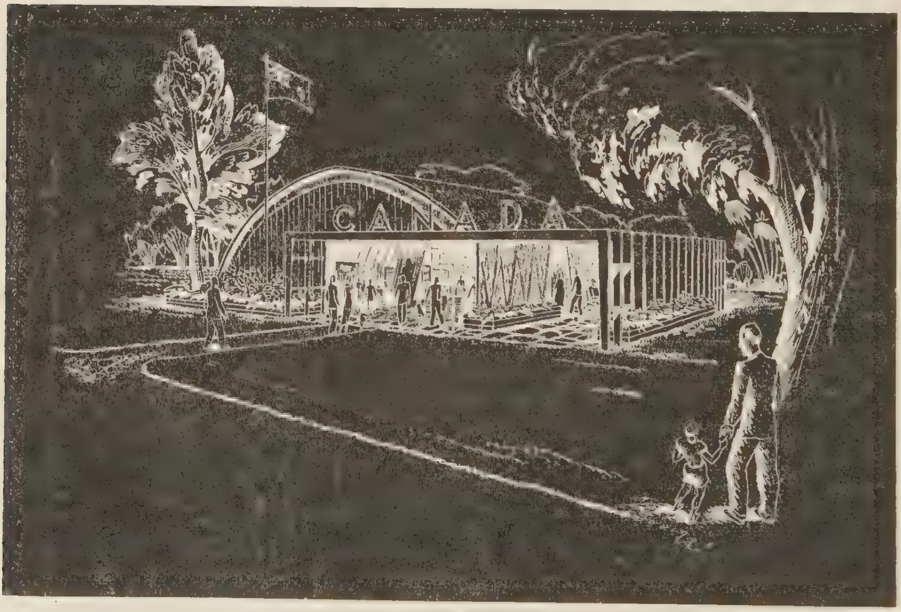
The government normally purchases wheat through its embassies and legations, although at times Spanish firms are allowed to intervene. There is a possibility that this policy will be changed and Spanish firms will be used as intermediaries for all future purchases.

Flour is not normally imported into Spain. Last July a cargo was imported from France for use in the cities of the north coast pending the gathering of the harvest. The government is not contemplating the purchase of flour and will do so only if an emergency arises. The Spanish flour milling industry has more than sufficient capacity to look after domestic requirements.

According to official data recently published, in 1950 there were 1,885 flour mills in Spain with a total milling capacity of 242,617 barrels of 196 lbs. in twenty-four hours. Employment was given to 21,000 workers. The capacity of the mills was divided as follows:

Milling capacity in 24 hours in barrels of 196 lbs.	Number of Mills	Percentage of total capacity
Less than 56 barrels	342	4·88
Between 56 and 112 barrels	858	29·73
" 112 and 225 "	467	30·03
" 225 and 337 "	111	12·74
" 337 and 450 "	55	9·08
" 450 and 562 "	25	4·98
" 562 and 675 "	16	4·12
Over 675 barrels	11	4·44

The persistent shortage of grain in recent years has forced the milling industry to operate at a low level. The activity of the industry as a whole during 1950, taking into account the mills that were shut down, was said to be only 27·63 per cent of capacity. A recent government decree prohibits new milling installations and the modernization or increase in capacity of existing mills. Foreign exchange shortages have prevented the importation of flour milling machinery for several years and the milling industry has had to resort to locally manufactured equipment made from domestic materials often unsuitable and inadequate for the purpose.



Ceylon—Sketch of Canadian Pavilion at the Colombo Exhibition, to be held from February 15 to March 14, 1952. This building, which is being prefabricated in Ottawa, will house a pictorial display, indicating Canada's contribution to the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan.

Foreign Trade of the Netherlands Reached Record High Last Year

Volume and value reached all-time peaks—Volume of imports increased by approximately 46 per cent and that of exports by about 40 per cent—Netherlands-Canada trade forced into closer balance due to Holland's difficult balance of payments position.

Prepared by the Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

(One florin=Can.$0·2771.)

THE HAGUE.—The international trade of the Netherlands during 1950 reached an all-time high both in volume and value. Imports from all countries during 1950 rose to fl.7,752,416,000 from fl.5,296,631,000 in 1949. Exports increased from fl.3,794,135,000 in 1949 to fl.5,287,789,000 in 1950.

In 1950, the aggregate volume of both imports and exports increased by approximately 43·4 per cent compared with the preceding year. Individually, the volume of imports increased by approximately 46 per cent and that of exports by about 40 per cent during the same twelve months. The volume of imports during 1950 reached a record figure because of much larger purchases of grains, oleagenous seeds, cocoa beans, vegetable and animal oils and fats, coffee and tea, raw wool and cotton, ores, mineral oils, wood, yarns, rope, fabrics and tissues and transport equipment. These increased arrivals influenced the import balance, which showed an excess of fl.2,464,627,000 for 1950, as against fl.1,502,496,000 for 1949.

In the period July-December, 1950, the percentage of imports covered by exports amounted to 74·3 whereas in the preceding four half years it had been 61·5 per cent, 79·9 per cent, 63·6 per cent and 58 per cent, respectively. To a certain extent the discrepancies in the coverage percentages may be ascribed to seasonal occurrences. During the second half of 1950, as against July-December, 1949, the coverage decreased by 5·6 per cent.

Belgium and Luxembourg Were Largest Suppliers

During 1950, Belgium and Luxembourg were the Netherland's largest suppliers shipping merchandise to a total value of fl.1,430,388,000 (fl.759,945,000 in 1949). Second was Western Germany with fl.934 million (fl.359 million in 1949), third the United States with fl.899 million (fl.878 million), followed by the United Kingdom with fl.760 million (fl.582 million), Indonesia with fl.510 million (fl.406 million), France with fl.373 million (fl.364 million) and Sweden with fl.261 million (fl.174·5 million). The value of imports from Canada decreased slightly, from fl.34,098,000 in 1949 to fl.33,352,000 in 1950.

During 1950, Western Germany was the Netherland's best customer, taking merchandise to a value of fl.1,105 million (fl.410 million in 1949). Other important purchasers were the United Kingdom, fl.781 million (fl.615 million), Belgium and Luxembourg fl.722 million (fl.510 million), France fl.240 million (fl.272 million), the United States fl.227 million (fl.111 million) and Sweden fl.191 million (fl.149 million). The value of Netherlands shipments to Canada increased from fl.11,215,000 in 1949 to fl.21,489,000 in 1950.

Large increases were registered in imports of vegetable products—fl.1,126 million (fl.699 million in 1949), foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco fl.520 million (fl.294 million), mineral products fl.1,080·4 million (fl.702 million), chemical and pharmaceutical products, etc. fl.431·5 million (fl.321 million), textiles fl.1,365·5 million (fl.705 million), base metals and works thereof fl.805·7 million (fl.699 million) and machines and apparatus fl.761 million (fl.613 million).

As far as exports are concerned, the value of shipments of live animals and animal products amounted to fl.1,000·4 million (fl.774 million in 1949), vegetable products fl.631·4 million (fl.557 million), foodstuffs fl.661 million (fl.405·4 million), mineral products fl.422 million (fl.200·6 million), chemical and pharmaceutical products, etc. fl.317 million (fl.228·6 million), textiles fl.693·6 million (fl.491·7 million), base metals and works thereof fl.396 million (fl.330 million), machines and apparatus fl.420·6 million (fl.328·6 million), and transport equipment fl.211 million (fl.145·4 million).

Netherlands-Canada Trade Forced into Closer Balance

Owing to Holland's difficult balance of payments position, particularly with the dollar area, Netherlands-Canada trade has been forced into closer balance than was the case in the immediate postwar years. From 1946 to 1948, the Netherlands financed a large volume of Canadian imports by means of a loan of the $125 million which Canada provided. Since the expiry of this loan Holland's imports from Canada of necessity have been limited by her ability to earn dollars through exports to Canada and the rest of the dollar area. It is becoming increasingly evident that an increased two-way trade between the two countries will depend largely on the amount which Canada imports from Holland.

Since the Netherlands has few natural resources, her agricultural and manufacturing industries must form the principal base of her exports. Horticultural products, luxury and semi-luxury foods as well as meat, poultry and dairy products, rate high on Holland's list of exports. The Netherlands has a well established textile industry. However, exports to Canada have been limited as a result of differences in styling and the severe handicap imposed by Canadian import tariffs. A wide range of manufactured articles, such as fine pottery, glassware, optical, scientific and electrical equipment, ready-made clothing, musical instruments, paintings, fine metal work, are but a few of the numerous items which could figure in Holland's trade with Canada.

Production of Artificial Abrasives in Japan Increased

Tokyo, October 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The manufacturers of artificial abrasives in Japan have been making a gradual recovery since the war but their production is not large enough to meet the domestic requirements. During the past two years, a negligible amount of abrasive products have been exported. It is not expected that Japan will be able to offer large quantities of abrasives for export for some time to come.

International Trade Fair to be Held in Chicago

The Chicago International Trade Fair will take place at Navy Pier, Chicago, Ill., from March 22 to April 6, 1952. This second United States international fair is being sponsored and operated by a new corporation, "Chicago International Trade Fair, Inc.," with offices in the Merchandise Mart. I. S. Anoff is president of the new corporation.

All exhibits for the fair will be permitted to enter the country without payment of customs duties.

All Types of Crops in Turkey Are Average to Excellent This Year

Cereal crop for first time in three years will be adequate to meet needs of country—Cotton crop expected to be much higher in tonnage—No marked change in industrial and mining pattern—Congestion conditions in port of Istanbul have become worse.

By G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(Editor's Note.—Unless otherwise stated, tons are metric, dollars are United States. One Turkish lira equals Can.$0·3733.)

ISTANBUL.—Crops of all types are average to excellent this year, it is reported. For the first time in three years the cereal crop will be adequate to meet requirements of the country. The combined crops of wheat, barley, rye, oats and corn vary between 8·5 and 9·5 million tons. In 1950 the total cereal crop was 7·3 million tons, of which 3·9 million tons was accounted for by wheat and 2·0 million tons by barley. In view of the fact that about 110,000 tons of wheat and flour were imported early in the year to augment last year's harvest, the prospects of self-sufficiency during the next year look good.

Cotton, the "white gold" of the Izmir and Adana regions during the export season of 1950-51, is expected to be much higher in tonnage than last year. The crop is expected to produce about 160,000 tons, or roughly 800,000 bales, as compared with 120,000 tons in 1950. Supplies are not coming to the market as fast as would be expected, the explanation offered being that growers are holding out for higher prices. The principal question mark at present is the effect the United States bumper crop will have on the German market. The German demand for Turkish cotton could be upset if a significant portion of the German requirements of cotton is met by ECA-financed cotton of United States origin.

Raisin crop estimates vary between 70,000 and 75,000 tons as compared with 67,000 tons in 1950. Fig trees are bearing about the same quantity of fruit as last year, but the yield is said to be of higher quality. Interest has been mild so far, but is expected to increase later on. Filbert production is at least 75 per cent in excess of last year's. In July, the Ministry of Agriculture allocated T.L.30 million for price support purchases. Reports on the tobacco crop indicate that, although it will be large, a substantial portion has been badly affected by disease.

Wool has increased in importance as an export commodity. According to a statement made by the Ministry of Economy and Commerce, exports during the season 1950-51 amounted to 6,700 tons valued at over T.L.25 million, compared with the previous year's 903 tons valued at only T.L.2 million.

No Marked Changes in Industry and Mining

During the first half of the year there were no marked changes in the industrial and mining pattern. Adding impetus to the rate of private investment in industry, the releasing of ECA counterpart funds has resulted in allocations for a chemical and pharmaceutical laboratory, an oilseed plant, a cotton carding mill, and a new cement factory of 150,000 tons capacity in Izmit, as well as extensions to two cement factories in Istanbul. The Sumerbank has decided to enlarge the capacity of the projected spinning mill at Denizli from 15,000 to 30,000 spindles.

Various projects are under consideration, among them sugar refineries at Gümüshane and Amasya, a tile factory at Afyon, a milk processing plant in Istanbul, and a dam at Elmali for increasing the capacity of Istanbul's water supply. Construction has been started on a new sugar factory of 15,000 tons capacity at Adapazari (capital T.L.10 million). Machinery has arrived at the Camalti salt deposits which, when installed, is expected to raise production by 50 per cent to 440,000 tons yearly.

At the beginning of the year there was a certain decrease in employment in cotton mills, especially those privately owned. The high price of raw cotton was of course the principal contributing factor. At present, employment conditions are satisfactory on the whole. There have been layoffs, however, in the rubber boot and shoe industry because of shortages of raw rubber.

The first 2,300-metre runway of the new airport at Yesilköy (Istanbul) was completed toward the end of August. It is forecast that the new airport, capable of handling the largest and fastest aircraft, will be in service by the end of the year. On the other hand, the work on the new airfield at Esenboga, the airport of Ankara, will not be completed until the end of 1952. Reconstruction of runways is proceeding at Adana, Afyon, Konya, Diyarbakir, Askisehir, Elazig, Erzurum and Trabzon.

Congestion in Port of Istanbul Has Become Worse

Congestion conditions in the port of Istanbul became steadily worse during the summer. Conditions reached a point in July and August where the discharging of vessels normally requiring three days took three weeks. The slow rate of off-loading is caused partially by inadequate cargo handling facilities, but mostly by lack of customs and storage warehousing. During August, most lines operating to Istanbul increased freight rates up to 20 per cent. Port authorities are planning remedial action, but so far there are no tangible results.

In June, tenders were called by the State Shipping Lines for four passenger cargo ships for the Black Sea-Mediterranean Service, four smaller passenger ships for the Marmora Service, three passenger-car ferries, four tugs of 700 and 400 h.p., two water carriers, one salvage tug, one 600-ton passenger-cargo ship. Delivery of new constructions ordered in Europe in 1949 and 1950 is scheduled to commence shortly. Included among the vessels on order are: ten passenger ferries, four automobile ferries, twelve tugs, fourteen harbour craft and two floating cranes. The State Shipping Lines have decided to scrap some thirteen ships, totalling about 32,000 tons, and which vary in age between 45 and 70 years. Scrapping will take place as and when the out-dated ships can be replaced.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Canadian Exports by Areas

Country	September			January—September		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	29·1	31·2	52·7	245·8	347·4	447·8
America	1·7	2·6	3·1	15·7	23·1	30·0
Africa	1·2	3·5	4·5	14·3	34·5	43·8
Asia	0·6	2·6	3·7	6·3	42·3	48·2
Oceania	3·7	4·5	4·6	37·5	32·5	44·3
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	36·2	44·4	68·5	319·6	479·9	614·1
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	25·3	193·9	187·8	190·8	1,444·8	1,703·0
Latin America	1·3	16·4	18·2	12·9	101·7	132·0
Europe	7·9	18·2	36·9	50·7	130·6	234·8
Other Foreign Countries	1·5	6·2	8·6	20·5	63·6	100·6
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	36·0	234·7	251·5	274·9	1,740·7	2,170·5
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	72·2	279·1	320·1	594·5	2,220·5	2,784·6

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	September			January—September		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	28,901	30,439	52,514	242,359	344,069	446,369
Gibraltar	....	75	84	6	173	475
Malta	34	704	71	285	3,202	951
TOTAL EUROPE[1]	29,081	31,218	52,669	245,820	347,444	447,795
America:						
Newfoundland[2]	694	....	....	5,602	....	....
Bermuda	88	306	314	990	2,184	2,679
Barbados	88	238	369	755	2,367	3,535
Jamaica	299	527	837	3,194	5,499	7,550
Trinidad and Tobago	269	795	650	2,578	5,973	7,246
Bahamas	119	123	86	1,352	1,404	1,542
Leeward and Windward Islands		304	367		2,365	3,153
British Guiana	107	222	367	1,024	3,001	3,809
British Honduras	15	48	69	211	344	441
Falkland Islands	....	....	....	....	1	1
TOTAL AMERICA	1,679	2,563	3,059	15,706	23,138	29,956
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	1,082	72	24	12,439	261	167
Union of South Africa		3,243	4,054		31,862	39,501
Other British South Africa		....	1		3	25
Southern Rhodesia	81	66	142	847	913	1,711
Gambia	....	....	7	15	11	22
Gold Coast	23	48	129	125	404	739
Nigeria	3	4	42	56	144	380
Sierra Leone	18	8	11	156	188	156
Other British West Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	....	4	1	203	62	30
British East Africa	33	38	136	494	698	1,051
TOTAL AFRICA	1,240	3,483	4,547	14,335	34,546	43,782

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

(1) Includes Ireland in 1938, see page 665.

(2) The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian statistics, as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—*Continued*

Country	September			January—September		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	220	1,405	572	2,066	21,622	26,277
Pakistan		149	58		7,634	3,237
Ceylon	13	45	152	161	4,101	2,529
Aden	5	....	....	74	10	19
Federation of Malaya	134	173	1,233	1,931	3,299	7,831
Other British East Indies	1	....	....	5	24	....
Hong Kong	164	833	1,645	1,811	5,600	8,355
TOTAL ASIA	564	2,605	3,660	6,262	42,290	48,248
Oceania:						
Australia	2,465	3,615	2,376	25,229	24,762	31,956
New Zealand	1,193	853	1,913	11,959	7,471	11,595
Fiji	18	42	324	277	206	675
Other British Oceania	1	....	....	43	15	80
TOTAL OCEANIA	3,677	4,510	4,613	37,508	32,454	44,306
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES[1]	36,241	44,381	68,549	319,634	479,872	614,08
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	25,121	192,789	186,730	189,344	1,433,082	1,691,341
Alaska	32	69	70	101	705	930
American Virgin Islands	4	11	19	26	108	144
Hawaii	75	595	578	1,081	5,029	5,047
Puerto Rico	57	437	386	255	5,697	5,386
United States Oceania	....	8	15	3	149	169
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	25,289	193,909	187,798	190,810	1,444,770	1,703,017
Latin America:						
Argentina	315	2,774	1,098	3,389	12,057	5,478
Bolivia	8	78	189	87	1,253	2,156
Brazil	241	2,008	4,851	2,657	10,657	25,859
Chile	43	594	877	442	2,050	5,458
Colombia	112	2,126	487	845	10,970	8,948
Costa Rica	6	253	169	71	1,727	1,672
Cuba	136	2,072	1,796	786	13,327	15,328
Dominican Republic	11	337	371	262	2,237	3,041
Ecuador	....	149	275	23	853	1,987
El Salvador	1	153	237	31	960	1,463
Guatemala	9	207	158	81	1,670	1,717
Haiti	9	134	188	100	1,721	1,831
Honduras	7	98	23	122	432	3,403
Mexico	164	2,071	3,808	1,843	12,127	20,638
Nicaragua	5	58	67	65	580	747
Panama	25	334	211	240	6,927	4,684
Paraguay	....	6	6	9	72	72
Peru	88	394	327	689	2,649	3,406
Uruguay	41	73	669	182	1,053	4,676
Venezuela	93	2,522	2,407	933	18,397	19,437
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,314	16,441	18,214	12,857	101,719	132,001
Europe:						
Albania	2	....	....	8	....	1
Austria	....	32	119	8	1,597	1,522
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,228	7,831	8,245	6,025	38,756	59,108
Bulgaria	1	....	....	8	214	8
Czechoslovakia	125	37	1	2,984	1,561	325
Denmark	56	60	48	876	629	1,996
Estonia	....	....	....	1	....	....
Finland	60	3	1,225	321	403	2,133
France	841	751	4,208	6,693	13,851	29,873

(1) Includes Ireland, Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 665.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—*Concluded*

Country	September			January—September		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Conc.						
Germany	2,616	525	2,676	11,474	4,943	18,589
Greece	...	333	27	1,564	1,430	2,168
Hungary	...	...	1	1	62	28
Iceland	2	88	158	14	553	501
Ireland*	146	578	3,002	3,170	9,347	14,349
Italy	134	2,375	3,491	1,316	8,430	39,345
Latvia	2	...	...	195	...	...
Lithuania	300	...	...	777	1	...
Netherlands	1,278	584	5,867	7,530	6,478	17,628
Norway	600	520	1,935	5,119	11,848	21,213
Poland	76	1	3	646	1,274	89
Portugal	10	305	231	113	3,978	3,290
Azores and Madeira	...	5	27	2	118	158
Roumania	5	...	1	36	87	5
Spain	77	446	45	95	4,203	617
Sweden	373	170	1,558	3,573	2,480	4,878
Switzerland	69	3,445	3,517	553	17,454	15,625
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	48	35	...	794	155	7
Yugoslavia	1	81	494	7	737	1,367
TOTAL EUROPE	7,904	18,205	36,879	50,733	130,589	234,824
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	52	72
Arabia	...	37	82	...	584	1,067
Belgian Congo	4	381	574	62	1,537	3,058
Burma*	6	2	7	108	13	54
China	163	139	1	1,872	1,856	144
Greenland	22	556	92	252	3,600	1,190
Egypt	...	14	10	...	46	126
Ethiopia	...	1	7	...	43	115
French Africa	6	126	204	418	1,535	1,934
French East Indies	2	1	15	17	57	178
French Guiana	1	...	...	5	4	2
French Oceania	5	20	51	68	595	447
French West Indies	10	1	1	124	10	23
Madagascar	...	3	21	6	91	61
St. Pierre and Miquelon	20	97	82	182	766	856
Iran	...	54	69	38	746	902
Iraq	2	10	117	36	63	470
Israel*	21	2,401	648	106	10,899	8,388
Jordan	...	...	...	...	44	75
Tripoli	...	...	744	...	374	1,957
Other Italian Africa	...	...	...	...	184	...
Japan	946	548	3,253	12,384	14,974	51,052
Korea	...	...	...	...	1,137	158
Liberia	1	4	8	17	75	1,284
Morocco	4	227	474	85	1,368	1,752
Indonesia	44	190	432	581	2,394	3,624
Surinam	5	85	80	27	688	767
Netherlands Antilles	12	282	81	156	4,023	1,360
Philippines	101	228	854	1,020	8,415	10,866
Portuguese Africa	88	385	126	1,182	1,853	2,219
Portuguese Asia	...	...	13	1	97	65
Siam (Thailand)	1	90	215	16	1,039	1,469
Canary Islands	...	51	59	2	228	68
Spanish Africa	...	4	...	...	61	68
Syria	6	107	159	45	785	2,699
Turkey	12	139	168	1,916	3,344	2,060
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	1,455	6,183	8,647	20,512	63,580	100,630
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	35,966	234,741	251,539	274,914	1,740,658	2,170,47
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	72,206	279,121	320,088	594,548	2,220,530	2,784,56

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* Included in the totals for "Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here to facilitate comparison with other years.

Trade Notes

CHILE

Chile to Attempt Colonization with Italian Immigrants

Santiago, September 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean Development Corporation has been examining the possibilities of controlled immigration on the basis of Italian immigrants, and a special Corporation has been formed with official, private and Italian funds. This Corporation will attempt colonization with select immigrants from Italy efficient in agricultural work, as well as in industries based on agriculture.

Family Allowances Increased in Chile

Santiago, September 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Social legislation in Chile during the period January-June, 1951, included increases in family allowances, revision of pensions and assistance for the construction of workmen's dwellings. Increased grants were authorized for the construction of workmen's dwellings. Another important social measure was the renewal of the sanitation agreement with the United States, under which Chile agrees to provide Ch.$18 millions and the United States US$100,000 for sanitation and health work in Chile.

Chile Exports Dried Fruits and Apples to Brazil

Santiago, October 13, 1951.—(FTS)—A continual interest is being shown in dried fruits, apples, etc., on the part of Brazil. An important shipment is being made of dried plums and walnuts.

Chile to Import Edible Oils and Rice

Santiago, October 13, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that Chile will import 10,000 tons of edible oils in the near future to cover the deficit of this product for the period 1950 to 1951. The value of these purchases is estimated at US$4,000,000. It is further stated that it will be necessary to import 12,000 tons of rice, also to cover the deficit for the current crop season.

Chilean Trade with Egypt to be Increased

Santiago, October 13. 1951.—(FTS)—The Egyptian Minister has informed the Chilean Government of the interest of Egypt in increasing the volume of trade with Chile and concrete negotiations will be initiated. Egypt is an important consumer of nitrate and an important producer of cotton, the purchase of which would be of interest to Chile.

Chile to Increase Custom Charges

Santiago, October 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Storage charges in customs are being increased by 5 per cent and the term for retiring merchandise will be reduced from four to three months. The object of these measures is to deal with the congestion problem, especially in the port of Valparaíso.

Chile to Construct Hydro-Electric Plant

Santiago, October 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The National Electricity Board has decided to construct a new hydro-electric plant in the Province of Cautín, in the south of Chile, for which foreign loans for a total of $4·5 million will be sought through the Development Corporation ("Corfo"). The project calls for the installation of two units of 20,000 kw. each, while technical studies have been made to double this capacity. With the preliminary work already accomplished, definite construction would start at the end of the present year and be completed by the beginning of 1953. An extensive zone will benefit.

COLOMBIA

Colombian Sugar Exports Increase

Bogotá, October 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Sugar exports have notably increased, particularly to Western Europe and Pakistan. Until three years ago, Colombia was an importer of sugar, but last year she exported 24,000 tons; and in the first nine months of this year 40,309 tons. The breakdown of these nine months' shipments show sales to Pakistan were 18,450 tons; to Germany 15,350 tons; to Japan, 3,500 tons; the total value being US$6,263,110.

New Lime Plant Opened at Paz de Río in Colombia

Bogotá, October 18, 1951.—(FTS)—On October 15 a new lime plant was opened at Paz de Río. It marks an important step in Colombian industrial expansion, and is a subsidiary and auxiliary operation of the national steel plant known as Paz de Río. The capacity of the lime plant is estimated at 245,000 tons annually; 125,000 tons of which are to be used by the nearby steel plant, now under construction; 80,000 tons for the national soda plant near Bogotá, and the balance for soil treatment. The plant is run by its own electric plant, which has a capacity of 550 kilowatts, and this whole new development at Paz de Río is located 190 miles north northeast of Bogotá at 8,000 feet altitude.

More Credit Facilities Granted to Colombian Cattle Ranchers

Bogotá, October 18, 1951.—(FTS)—An important decree was issued at the end of September by the President's Council of Ministers, permitting the Central Bank, the Banco de la Republica, to make loans to cattle funds and organizations maintained by the various state governments. These state funds would in turn make individual loans to cattle ranchers in their respective districts.

Colombian Soda Plant Inaugurated in October

Bogotá, October 18, 1951.—(FTS)—A $25 million plant for the production of caustic soda, soda ash, etc. was opened at Zipaquira, near Bogotá on October 10. The plant is designed to produce a total of 51,830 tons annually—35,500 tons being soda ash for the glass industry; 10,950 tons of caustic soda for the textile and soap industries; and 4,380 tons of sodium bicarbonate for pharmaceuticals. The soda plant was planned and constructed by the government's Central Bank and United States engineering contractors in five years, and cost almost $10 million. Colombia is hopeful that its production may replace imports up to $5 million annually. Its operations are being directed by a prominent United States expert in soda production, Mr. A. T. Bennett, assisted by several Canadian soda technicians from Amherstburg, Ontario.

GREECE

Greece Permits Some Fish Imports

Athens, September 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Administration of the Greek Ministry of Trade has made the following allocations under the import licensing schedule for the first half of the fiscal year 1951-52 (period July 1-December 31, 1951) for the import of fish and fish products:

	Quantity in metric tons	Amount in U.S.$ (equivalent)
Codfish	8,900	1,850,000
Herring, smoked	2,850	627,000
Cod roe—"tarama"	170	150,000
Octopus	80	

European Payment Union countries are specified as sources of supply for the above fish items, no dollars being made available. According to the same official announcement, no fresh fish will be allowed to be imported during this period.

Greek Cotton to be Exported

Athens, September 27, 1951.—(FTS)—This year's cotton crop is estimated to reach 35,000 metric tons, as compared with last year's crop of 24,234 tons. As the annual cotton requirements of the Greek textile industry amount to approximately 25,000 tons, the Greek Government has decided to allow the export of 5,000 tons of cotton from this year's crop or older stocks, against free exchange or barter trade arrangements. The Greek Ministry of Trade has already approved the export of 500 tons of cotton to Yugoslavia at $1,030 a ton, f.o.b. payable in free dollars.

Greek Cost of Living Rises Three Points

Athens, September 1, 1951.—(FTS)—According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, the July cost of living index jumped three points above that of June. The main increases during the month of July were three points in food, due to a jump in vegetable prices; five points or half of one per cent in clothes, brought about by increases in the cost of some dresses and stockings; and a ten per cent rise in the price of furniture and kitchen utensils.

Land Development Survey to be Made of Greek-Turkish Border

Athens, September 29, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that an agreement was signed in Washington between the Greek Government and a United States engineering firm to carry out a preliminary survey of land development possibilities on both sides of the River Evros which forms the boundary line between Greece and Turkey. According to available information, this project will benefit about 204,000 acres of land in both Greece and Turkey, and comprises flood control, drainage, irrigation and erosion works. A permanent committee made up of Greek, Turkish, and

United States officials is responsible for the development of this joint effort of land development. A group of engineers of the contracting engineering company is said to be en route to Greece, as the survey is to be completed in about six months' time.

Value of Greek Motion Picture Imports Fixed

Athens, September 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Greek Ministry of Trade has fixed the amounts made available for the import of motion picture films, including news reels, shorts and features, for the period July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952, to the extent of $500,000 from the United States, and £50,000 from the United Kingdom.

Salonika Port Facilities Rehabilitated

(15,000 drachmas equal US$1·00.)

Athens, September 11, 1951.—(FTS)—According to figures released by the Greek Ministry of Co-ordination, a total of $235,000 in foreign exchange and 3·3 billion drachmas were spent for the rehabilitation of the port facilities of the Port of Salonika. The foreign exchange utilized went mainly toward the import of railway ties and other track equipment ($178,885), six three-ton and three six-ton cranes ($20,065), as well as for the electric installation of these cranes ($20,583). A reserve of $15,467 is available for possible alterations to the crane installations. The port has thus been enabled to handle satisfactorily all shipments occasioned by the recent opening of its international trade fair.

HONG KONG

U.S Dollar Rate Rose Sharply in Hong Kong Open Market

Hong Kong, October 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Continuing the sudden upsurge which began in August, the open market rate for United States dollars in Hong Kong's money market rose sharply again during September and early October, and for the first time this year, broke through the $7·00 level.

During the first half of September, the rate steadied temporarily at 6·60, pausing after August's sudden spurt from 6·30. By September 20 it had resumed its rise and on the 23rd had reached 6·78—on the 26th 6·85—on the 30th eased slightly from the previous day's mark of 6·91 to 6·89—then, on October 3 jumped abruptly to 7·03. This was the peak, for the next day it went back to 7·00. By the 6th had eased further to 6·98 and then on the 9th dropped sharply to 6·82 where it remains at this date of writing. The official rate of exchange is of course, approximately HK$5·80 to US$1·00.

Hong Kong Establishes Development Fund

Hong Kong, October 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Implementing the promise in the budget speech of 1951-52, the Government of Hong Kong has now established the Development Fund, with opening assets of some $58 million.

The funds come from past profits accruing from the trading and financing operations of the Department of Commerce and Industry, and provision is made for any similar future profits to be appropriated likewise, as soon as possible after the close of each financial year. This particular department has implemented monopolistic trading privileges, in certain foodstuffs and fuels particularly, ever since the re-occupation on behalf of the public, in view of the postwar difficulties re supply, and has amassed very considerable profits over the years.

The fund will finance by way of grants or loans, such schemes of development within the colony as are approved by the government. It will be immediately drawn upon to pay for the huge new Tai Lam Chung water services project, about $40 millions, and for low-cost housing schemes for low income groups, about $15 millions espoused by the Hong Kong Housing Society.

Hong Kong Cargo Returns Reveal Continued Drop

Hong Kong, October 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Hong Kong shipping returns for August, 1951, reveal a continuation of the noticeable decline in the volume of cargo imported and exported by the colony. Total incoming commercial tonnage was 211,959, total outgoing 123,776 tons, or a gross volume of 335,735 tons—the lowest monthly total to date in 1951. Comparable monthly averages for the year 1950, were incoming cargo 327,972 tons, outgoing 193,675 tons, gross 521,647 tons.

Wirephoto Service Now Available

Hong Kong, October 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Cable and Wireless Ltd., Hong Kong, has announced that wirephoto service is now available between this colony and Singapore, and that a link-up with the United Kingdom will be completed shortly. The new service will be placed on a commercial basis as soon as possible. For press transmissions the charges will be as per the special Empire rates: £3 for up to 150 sq. cms., £4 from 151 to 250 sq. cms., and £5 from 251-350 sq. cms.

First Furniture Exhibition Held in Hong Kong

Hong Kong, October 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Hong Kong and Kowloon Furniture and Shop Fitting Merchants' Association held the first exhibition of their products from September 5-12. Some twenty-two different exhibit stalls set up on the premises of the Kowloon Chamber of Commerce displayed a wide range of household and office furniture, made mostly from teakwood, blackwood, walnut, steel and aluminum. More than four hundred manufacturers are said to be engaged in the furniture industry in the colony.

Hong Kong Hotel to be Replaced

Hong Kong, October 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The management of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels Ltd. have announced plans to replace the present Hong Kong Hotel. The current building is a five-storey structure originally erected in 1867 and subsequently modified. The new premises envisage a fifteen-storey building of which six floors will be set aside for rented office accommodation, and the upper nine will form the new Hong Kong Hotel. Demolition of the existing building is to commence next spring and erection of the new one is to be completed by mid-1954.

Value of Hong Kong Trade Dropping Sharply

Hong Kong, October 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Trade figures for the months of June, July and August, 1951, indicate that the total trade of Hong Kong is falling rapidly from the all-time high mark established in March.

1951	Imports ($ millions)	Exports ($ millions)	Total ($ millions)
March	534·9	556·7	1,091·6
April	427·8	496·8	924·6
May	427·5	408·1	835·6
June	404·4	373·6	778·0
July	361·7	273·2	634·9
August	317·6	276·9	594·5

It is significant that the figures for August 1951, were below the comparable figures for the same month in 1950, for the first time.

ISRAEL

Israel to Receive American Aid

Athens, September 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Under the United States Military and Economic Aid Program to European and other non-communist countries, Israel has been allocated $87 million. This amount includes $50 million for the care of refugees, $17 million for economic aid, and $20 million in military assistance.

Israel May Become Large Producer of Oil

Athens, September 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Indications that Israel may become a large producer of oil are contained in a report now nearing completion by an American firm of petroleum geologists, after a thorough survey of Israel territory.

Each of the eight geologic provinces has oil possibilities, according to the report, the most promising of which are the Negeb, the foothills of Judea, the coastal plain, and the Dead Sea-Wadi Araba Rift Valley. Impressed by these potentialities the Israel Government is preparing to open the territory to American oil men for exploration and development on fairly liberal competitive terms comparable to those prevailing in the United States.

Israel to Export Citrus Fruit

Athens, September 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The citrus crop for the forthcoming season is estimated at nine to ten million cases, with six to seven millions being earmarked for export. It is believed that prices to be obtained from abroad will be more or less the same as those for last season.

Pineapples to be Cultivated in Israel

(4·07 dunam equals one acre.)

Athens, September 20, 1951.—(FTS)—A South African group of investors plan to plant pineapples and other sub-tropical fruit on 1,600 dunam of land in the coastal belt of Israel. Pineapples have a sugar content of 23 per cent. After the juice is pressed out, the fruit is an excellent fodder. Irrigation needs are only 15 per cent of those for citrus.

ITALY

International Exhibition of Technical Arts Held in Italy

Rome, October 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The International Exhibition of Technical Arts opened in Turin on September 22. This exhibition included the eleventh exhibit of mechanical industry, the third exhibit of agricultural mechanization, the third exhibit of plastics and the third exhibit of films and photograph technique to be held in this country. The exhibition was well attended by Italian and European buyers. It is reported that an important amount of export business resulted from this exhibition.

Importance of German Exports in the Italian Economy Stressed

Rome, October 17, 1951.—(FTS)—At the International Fair held in Bolzano, in September, the importance of the developing German trade with Italy was stressed. That country participated with a large number of exhibits, as was the case in Milan this year, as well as in Bari. German exports to Italy in 1950 amounted to more than 74 billion lire. In the first 6 months of 1951 Italy was the eighth largest purchaser of German products and after the U.S. was the second largest supplier, thus closely approximating the prewar situation.

Imports from Germany are mainly among raw material groups (more than 50 per cent) and include such items as coal and coke which, in 1950, represented 45 per cent (33 billion lire) of the total imports (74 billion lire). Iron, steel, and cast iron scraps totalled 3·4 billion lire and with potassium salts, pulpwood and cellulose for paper and artificial fibres hold an important place in the purchases from Germany.

Among main semi-finished or finished products are included laminated metals, tubes, iron wire, tin plate, machinery, apparatus and chemical products for agriculture as well as for industry.

NETHERLANDS

North Sea Fishing Research Under Way by International Board

The Hague, October 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Great Britain, The Netherlands and Germany will carry out next year joint hydrographic research into North Sea plaice fishing, it was announced here today. This was decided at the 39th annual meeting of the Permanent International Board for Maritime Research, held in Amsterdam from October 1 to 9.

The board, comprising about one hundred representatives of all countries with fishing interests in the North Sea, studied reports which included some on over-fishing. Statistics submitted by the member countries showed that the volume of sea fish, which had greatly increased during the war, has declined to the prewar level, not only in the North Sea but also in other waters. The decline has been more rapid than after the first World War. The communique added that special attention was paid to the effects of hydrographical conditions on fish. The Norwegians had collected data about temperature, salt content and currents of water and were now able to forecast the arrival of cod in their coastal areas, their delegates reported to the meeting.

In Great Britain an investigation was being made of the connection between wind strength and direction in the spawning season and the survival of the young fry, which would soon make it possible to forecast what each brood year will yield for fishery, the communique stated. The

Norwegians had further gained a better insight into the migration of herring types from a study of the movement of herring schools to and from the coast with the aid of echolode soundings.

Netherlands Sending Herring to Eastern Germany and Poland

The Hague, October 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The Netherlands will deliver 25,000 barrels of salted herring to East Germany under an agreement concluded between the two countries, it was learned in official quarters here. Of the total quantity, 12,000 barrels will be of this year's catch, the remainder of next year's. Discussions on further herring transactions with East Germany are still going on.

The Netherlands will deliver 35,000 barrels of salted herring to Poland in exchange for Polish potassium, it has been announced. The agreement on the barter transaction was signed in Warsaw and The Hague October 10. Preliminary discussions on the subject were opened in the beginning of the fishing season between representatives of the Netherlands Association of Herring Merchants and the Polish state monopoly enterprise for fishery products "Central Rybna". Delivery must be made before November 15.

PHILIPPINES

Manila Railroad to Buy Locomotives from Japan

Manila, September 25, 1951.—(FTS)—From the balance of the $10 million rehabilitation funds authorized for the government-owned and operated Manila Railroad Company, $992,200 have been made available to the railroad for the purchase of ten locomotives from Japan. The acquisition of these locomotives is part of a long-range improvement program.

Philippine Firm Makes Steel Cabinets

Manila, September 27, 1951.—(FTS)—A local firm, American Office Equipment Company, is producing steel filing cabinets on an average of 30 units a day. The cabinets, which are marketed under the trade mark "Supersteel," are reported to be as good and as durable as the imported ones, with the added advantage of costing much less. The company recently delivered 80 "Supersteel" cabinets to the Philippine Armed Forces, and it is reported that other contracts with government agencies are under consideration.

The Philippines has Adverse Trade Balance with Japan

Manila, October 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The balance of trade between the Philippines and Japan has turned, with the balance now being in favour of Japan. This situation is in direct contrast to the position as it obtained before the Philippines concluded a barter agreement with Japan.

Imports into the Philippines from Japan during the first six months of 1950 totalled $9,400,000, but increased during the same period of 1951 to $17,050,000. Philippine exports to Japan during the same two periods aggregated $6,850,000 and $15,340,000 respectively, an impressive increase, but not sufficient to balance the trade. The greatest increase in commodity exports was in logs, the value increasing from only $500,000 in the first half of 1950 to $5,500,000 in 1951.

There is naturally some concern felt in the Philippines over the possibility of a Japanese resurgence as an industrial power, in view of a widespread desire in the Philippines for increased industrialization. A useful textile industry has been developed in the Philippines. In prewar years, low-priced Japanese textiles flooded the domestic market and gave United States manufacturers tough competition in a protected market.

Sharp Rise in Philippines Merchandise Exports

Manila, October 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Central Bank of the Philippines has published statistics on the international reserves of the Philippines, and an opportunity is offered to compare the situation as of mid-1951 with the position a year ago.

The Central Bank reported that its total disbursements of foreign exchange during the first half of 1951 aggregated $276·5 million, while total receipts were $304·5 million. During the first half of 1950, the first period under strict import and foreign exchange control, expenditures totalled $246 million while receipts amounted to $252 million. There was, therefore, a surplus of just under $6 million in the first half of 1950 and of $28 million in 1951, despite a higher outlay, principally on needed imports at higher prices. During 1951 there were also larger disbursements by the Philippine Government abroad, while a moderate increase was permitted in "invisible" disbursements.

However, the most striking feature of 1951 was the sharp rise in merchandise exports, which reached a total value of $240 million during the first six months, compared with a value of only $130 million in 1950. One offsetting feature of the bank's transactions was the recorded reduction in disbursements in the Philippines by the Government of the United States, which declined from $90 million in 1950 to $40 million for the first half of the year. The decline was due largely to the termination of the activities of the United States Rehabilitation Commission.

Trade statistics reveal that the surplus of exports of $23·7 million in February, 1951, was the highest monthly total reached in a period of export surpluses. This period of surpluses ended in May, 1951, when the excess declined considerably. For the month of June, the reverse trend appeared with imports again exceeding exports by no less than $14·1 million. Compared with February, exports in June had declined from $50·3 million to only $33·6 million, while a liberalized import control, during the period of increased export values, had the effect of increasing imports from $26·6 million in February to no less than $47·7 million in June. As a direct result of the import policy, imports were still higher in July at $51·1 million, while exports declined still further to $28·3 million, the adverse balance of trade reaching $22·7 million.

Since July there have been little or no signs of increasing prices for exports, while the effect of import licences issued during the period of higher exports, will likely continue to make for high import values. Additionally, there have been reductions in United States Government expenditures, while imports under ECA have not yet reached any considerable volume. Consequently, the current period of adverse trade balances can be expected to continue for a time.

A conservative estimate has set the total adverse trade balance for the Philippines for 1951, at between $80 and $100 million.

SOUTH AFRICA

Use Found for South African Low-Grade Iron Ore and Duff Coal

Johannesburg, October 15, 1951.—(FTS)—South Africa's immense supplies of low-grade iron ore and cheap duff coal, hitherto virtually wasted assets, are to be put to use. A newly formed company, Dominion Iron and Steel Corporation, are to work deposits in the Eastern Transvaal with the aid of a special German method known as the Krupp-Renn process. This process is new to South Africa but has been known in Germany for fifteen years and has been used successfully in Czechoslovakia and other countries including Japan and Manchuria. Continental experts are satisfied that the system is ideal for South Africa.

In addition to economy in the use of duff coal—1,000,000 tons of which are discarded every year in the Transvaal—the Krupp-Renn process has a great advantage in that the first stage produces iron nodules or luppen with an iron yield of between 90 and 97 per cent. This will be sold as high-grade scrap iron pending the erection of a steel rolling mill. The estimated annual output of mild steel will be 48,000 tons.

Arms Factory to be Established in South Africa

Johannesburg, October 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Defence has announced that the Birmingham Small Arms Company is to establish an arms factory at Pretoria to manufacture component parts for the ·303 rifle and other weapons. The erection of this factory will be the first task of the newly established Defence Production Office.

A British staff will train South African workers and it is expected that in time—after four years at the outside—the factory will be run entirely by South Africans.

South African Building Activity Breaks Records

Johannesburg, October 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Building activity in South Africa may break all previous records this year. The value of building plans passed for the first half of 1951 is £33,220,000 compared with £55,151,000 for the whole year in 1950. The first six months' total for this year almost equalled the entire value of the building plans passed in 1949, which was £35,905,000, and is greater than the £31,815,000 for the whole of 1947. Of the totals, residential buildings (private dwellings and flats) accounted for £18,414,000 in the first six months of this year, as compared with £27,785,000 in the whole of last year, £17,761,000 in 1949, £31,241,000 in 1948 and £19,718,000 in 1947.

SWEDEN

Swedish Iron Trade Characterized by Lively Exports

Stockholm, October 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Swedish iron trade is, at present, characterized by lively exports, imports being restricted. For the first half year of 1951 the export volume was 60 per cent higher than for the first half of 1950, 134,000 tons against 84,600. In the long-term program Swedish production of iron is estimated at 1,015,000 tons for this year, rising to 1,500,000 tons by 1953, following expansions at Domnarvet and Norrbotten iron works. It is estimated that this expansion will result in a reduction of imports from 677,000 tons this year to 324,000 tons in 1953. Import prices are approximately 40 per cent higher than on the home market. The new trade agreement with Belgium provides for Swedish imports of 270,000 tons of iron by September, 1952. Negotiations will soon start with Germany concerning the last quarter of this year's quota of 210,000 tons. Under the current agreement with France, Sweden is to purchase 70,000 tons of iron. The annual quota from England is 50,000 tons.

Swedish Iron Ore Mining Company Plans Expansion

Stockholm, October 16, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that the Kiruna-Luosavarra Mining Company desires to expand its mining capacity for iron ore to approximately 15 million tons by 1955. The present iron ore agreement with the government allows a maximum production of nine million tons, although sanction to exceed this has frequently been obtained. This expansion would involve substantial capital investments in equipment, as well as in the iron ore railway and the export harbours, estimated at about 60 million kronor. In addition, considerable costs will be incurred in order to carry out the conversion to underground mining at Kiruna, and modernizations at Kiruna, Malmberget and Narvik. These costs are expected to amount to 200 million kronor, in addition to over 70 million kronor for the iron ore railway on the Swedish side and 15 million kronor on the Norwegian side.

Swedish Grain Harvest Lower This Year

Stockholm, October 15, 1951.—(FTS)—According to the preliminary estimates, this year's harvest of bread grain will amount to only 714,000 tons, which is almost 270,000 tons or 27 per cent less than for 1950. The wheat harvest is estimated to be approximately 200,000 tons (27 per cent), and rye, 70,000 tons (29 per cent) less than last year. The hay harvest will be about 400,000 tons or 8 per cent less than last year. In comparison with the average harvest for the years 1941-50, this year's estimated bread grain harvest is 18 per cent and the hay harvest 1 per cent lower. If comparison is made with the period 1931-40, this year's harvest is 32 per cent less for bread grain and 14 per cent less for hay.

Because of damage caused by rust, the quality of wheat has proved to be inferior in most parts of Sweden. The Board of Agriculture has, therefore, decided to lower the requisite standard of quality when fixing price scale for wheat. This is only a temporary measure.

Swedish Production of Wallboard Increased

Stockholm, October 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The total annual production of wallboard for 1951 is estimated at 300,000 tons of hard and porous types against 280,000 last year. Exports are expected to reach 160,000 tons against 140,000. Prices are 50 per cent higher than a year ago, mainly because of the cost of raw material.

Swedish Match Company Establishing Factory in the United States

Stockholm, October 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Swedish Match Company is establishing a new factory at New Orleans in the United States. The production capacity will be 432 million boxes of matches annually and the entire machinery, as well as many of the technicians, will be taken over from Sweden.

Sweden Exports Pre-Fabricated Houses

Stockholm, October 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The following table shows Swedish production and exoprts of pre-fabricated houses during the last 10 years:

Year	Production	Export
	(In million kronor)	
1941	50	25
1942	55	15
1943	50	1
1944	55	0·2
1945	95	20
1946	110	35
1947	100	10
1948	65	5
1949	90	30
1950	80	8·7

The principal purchasing countries were Australia, Saudi-Arabia, Israel and Western Germany. New markets are hoped for in the United States, Soviet Union and Turkey.

TRINIDAD

Firm to do Metal Spraying in Trinidad

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Shori Metal Spraying (Trinidad) Ltd., which was established in Trinidad recently with a capital of $100,000, will carry on a spraying operation designed to provide protection to metals from corrosion by means of metal or plastic coatings. The firm has applied for pioneer status under the Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance 1950 which provides exemption from income tax and customs duties to approved industries.

Trinidad to Form Commerce Department

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Finance Committee of the Trinidad Legislature has approved plans for the establishment of a Department of Commerce and Industry. Besides co-operating with industry and trade in the colony, it will administer the industrialization program. The department will also absorb the duties of the Controller of Imports and Exports and the Economic Adviser. It will be headed by a director and will have branches headed by assistant directors. These branches will be divided as follows: commerce and industry, import and export licensing, food and price control.

Trinidad to Revise Living Cost Index

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—A new method of calculating the cost of living index for Trinidad and Tobago will come into use by the statistical office on January 1, 1952. The new index will begin at 100 and will be termed an "Index of Retail Prices". It will measure the change month by month, in the cost of goods and services purchased by the average working class family and will include a large number of important items not included before, such as rum, cigarettes, expenditure on entertainment, medical fees, drugs and medicines, school fees, hairdressing, laundry and dry cleaning, etc. The existing index now stands at 246 (1935=100) having risen five points in August and six points in September.

Trinidad Harbours Handle Increased Cargoes

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Approximately 20,000 tons more cargo was handled by the Trinidad Port Services Department during the first half of this year than for the same period of 1950. From January to June last year, 285,482 tons were handled while for the same period this year the total was 305,797 tons.

Trinidad Gifts for Princess Flown to Canada

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Two boxes of Anthurium Lilies and Hybrid Ixoras and six crates of grapefruit and pineapples were flown to Ottawa by TCA on October 6th as gifts for Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh from the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago. The cargo was consigned to the Governor General of Canada. The flowers were to be used for decorative purposes while the fruits were to be served to guests attending the state banquet at which the royal visitors were guests of honour.

Trinidad's 1952 Budget Presented

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The budget for the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago for 1952 was presented to the Legislature at its opening session on October 20. There is to be no increase in taxation and no additional money will be provided for subsidization. Main points of the budget are as follows: (1) A program of public works to give maximum employment in spite of increases in wages and prices; (2) No large-scale extension of existing services; (3) Provision for the first stages of an organized expansion of the colony's rice industry; (4) Provision of more money to meet the cost of living allowances to daily paid workers up to September, 1951; (5) No provision made for cost of living allowances for civil servants; (6) Revenue from import duties expected to be $1,200,000 higher; (7) Revenue from gasoline expected to increase by $200,000; that from motor vehicles to drop by $50,000; (8) Expansion of the Port Services Department; (9) Public Health program to be expanded; (10) Royalties on oil expected to be $700,000 higher. The draft estimates show revenue at $56·1 million and expenditure at $56·6 million with an anticipated deficit of just over $500,000.

UNITED KINGDOM

Rise in United Kingdom Imports Checked

London, October 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The two main features of United Kingdom overseas trade in September were a fall in the value of imports as compared with August, and a reduction in exports to North America in spite of an increase in total exports.

The value of imports was £337·4 million. This was £31·1 million less than in August. The value of imports during the first nine months of the year was £2,921 million, compared with £1,908 million in the corresponding period in 1950.

Exports of United Kingdom goods declined in September to £207·3 million, or 8 per cent below the average for July and August. Exports to Canada in September dropped to £8·5 million, being only 54 per cent of the high figure reached in July. Exports to the United States at £9·6 million, showed a reduction of £3·3 million below the August total.

Britain Proposes Standard Marking Procedure

London, October 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The London Association of Public Wharfingers Ltd., which includes nearly fifty leading trade organizations concerned with merchandise importations, has been considering the extent to which the receiving, sorting, stowing and delivering of goods at docks, public wharves and cold stores, are often seriously hampered by the unsatisfactory way in which many packages are marked. For example, when marks are small in relation to the size of the package, or are indistinctly or irregularly applied, extra work becomes necessary, with consequent delays, labour costs increase and errors are prone to arise at all stages of handling.

The association has come to the conclusion that an improvement in marking would be greatly to the advantage of all concerned, inasmuch as the stevedore, wharfinger, warehouse keeper, cold store owner and transport organization would be better able to fulfil traders' requirements. They recommend that their members adopt the following suggestions as a general minimum standard of marking:—

1. Shipping marks and numbers, as declared on bills of lading, declaration or consignment notes, should receive the utmost prominence.
2. Supplementary marks indicating grades, qualities, sizes, counts, etc., should be kept to a minimum and be shown together on two opposite ends or sides of cases, cartons, crates, barrels, drums and bales and on both sides of bags. Letters and numerals should be not less than four inches high on bales and bags, and one and one-half inches on other packages.
3. The use of contrasting colours for qualities or grades could be introduced with advantage.

These suggestions are worthy of study by Canadian firms shipping merchandise to the United Kingdom.

Net Value of Commodities Produced in Canada Sets Record

Overall net value of commodities produced in Canada continued to climb in 1949, reaching an all-time record total of nearly $10,000,000,000, seven per cent above the previous peak value of $9,400,000,000 in 1948.

Manufacturing remained by far the leading group in 1949 among the commodity-producing industries. With a net value of $5,330,566,000 (inclusive of duplication), it accounted for over one-half of the total value added, and was substantially above the 1948 total of $4,940,369,000. Agriculture, again second in order, had a slightly lower net value total of $2,027,304,000 as against $2,045,693,000 in 1948—more than 20 per cent of the grand total in both years.

Net value for the construction group—third largest—jumped to $1,066,649,000 from $829,644,000, and the proportion advanced to 10·7 per cent from 8·9. Forestry, in fourth position, had a slightly lower net value at $1,056,404,000 as against $1,070,439,000 in 1948, and its proportion of all value added was a shade lower at 10·6 per cent as against 11·4.

Net value of production of the mining industry rose in the year to $800,217,000 from $727,950,000, and the proportion advanced slightly to 8·0 per cent from 7·8. Value added for the electric power section was up to $270,127,000 from $248,963,000, accounting for 2·7 per cent of the grand total in both years.

Totals for both fisheries and trapping moved downward in 1949, the former dropping to $119,316,000 from $127,212,000, and the latter to $15,297,000 from $20,178,000.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Belgian Congo Admits Freely from Dollar Area

Leopoldville, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Belgian Congo will continue to license freely imports from the dollar area, including Canada, in spite of the recent tightening of restrictions on dollar area imports by the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union. (See *Foreign Trade* of October 13, page 529.)

Applications for import licences covering Canadian goods must be made in terms of Canadian dollars.

Czechoslovakia Suspends GATT Concessions to United States

Prague, October 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Czechoslovakia will suspend, effective November 1, 1951, the granting to the United States of concessions in rates of duty negotiated at the conferences of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva, Annecy and Torquay. The suspensions will not apply to imports from other contracting parties to the General Agreement, including Canada.

Plan for International Allocation of Copper and Zinc Announced

Washington, October 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The Copper-Zinc-Lead Committee of the International Materials Conference announced on September 30 that its member governments have accepted its proposals for the allocation of copper and zinc for the fourth quarter of 1951. The twelve countries represented on the committee are: Australia, Belgium (representing Benelux), Canada, Chile, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Peru, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The total estimated production available to the free world has been taken into account. The committee's analysis of available information shows that stated requirements of copper and zinc in the fourth quarter of 1951 exceed refinery or smelter production by approximately 100,000 metric tons of each metal (15·8 per cent in the case of copper and 21·4 per cent in the case of zinc).

The allocations for each participating country are in the form of a "total entitlement for consumption"—the amount of primary metal which may be processed or consumed by the country concerned, either from domestic production or imports. They do not specify from which source or sources a country's metal shall be obtained. Participating countries will, therefore, be free to purchase from any source or sell to any destination within their allocation, but it is suggested that so far as possible the normal patterns of trade should be followed.

In calculating the allocations, the committee used as a basis consumption in 1950. Special circumstances of individual countries were taken into consideration and the most recent estimates of production and requirements submitted by all interested governments were taken into account. Requirements for direct defence were given priority and some provision was made for requirements for strategic stockpiling. The remainder was allocated for essential civilian consumption.

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodities	August 1938	August 1950	August 1951	January–August 1938	January–August 1950	January–August 1951
MAIN GROUPS	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	9·7	40·3	46·0	82·9	293·0	380·3
Animals and Animal Products	2·0	5·9	9·2	17·2	49·0	88·1
Fibres, Textiles and Products	7·0	29·0	39·2	58·6	223·2	369·8
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2·7	8·3	11·6	21·1	63·4	92·6
Iron and Products	13·8	81·2	109·8	113·4	644·8	917·9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	2·8	16·2	27·2	26·0	129·0	199·6
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	11·5	57·0	66·6	77·7	369·1	449·8
Chemicals and Allied Products	2·9	12·8	15·3	21·4	101·6	133·9
Miscellaneous Commodities	4·6	16·6	32·5	31·3	106·6	198·4
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	57·0	267·3	357·5	449·5	1,979·8	2,830·5
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits	1,803	9,784	10,193	13,948	59,629	64,744
Nuts	152	1,158	1,103	1,870	15,488	16,050
Vegetables	106	347	602	5,031	20,242	22,888
Grains and products	1,066	4,033	2,110	12,379	19,899	26,396
Sugar and products	2,315	8,177	14,158	12,980	46,795	56,932
Cocoa and chocolate	220	2,010	653	1,329	10,584	9,502
Coffee and chicory	269	3,850	3,453	2,753	25,517	32,932
Spices	98	210	355	569	2,937	2,624
Tea	657	1,791	1,142	6,267	19,790	14,836
Beverages, alcoholic	561	1,154	1,238	3,639	9,318	10,582
Gums and resins	127	382	436	895	3,376	4,825
Oilcake and oilcake meal	39	118	653	451	1,144	2,247
Oils, vegetable	1,022	2,107	1,356	8,531	21,424	33,368
Plants, shrubs, trees, vines, florist stock	27	62	94	352	966	1,510
Rubber and products	754	4,076	7,121	6,982	24,960	67,770
Seeds	24	317	605	1,143	4,316	5,771
Tobacco	195	227	189	1,434	2,499	2,418
Vegetable products, other	218	480	567	2,330	4,139	4,901
TOTAL	9,653	40,283	46,029	82,883	293,023	380,295
Animals and Animal Products:						
Animals, living	118	142	175	778	1,567	2,205
Fish and fishery products	262	260	912	1,567	2,514	3,845
Furs and products	365	1,422	709	4,420	13,532	17,663
Hides and skins, raw	218	680	681	1,532	7,212	11,683
Leather, unmanufactured	224	619	671	1,665	5,049	7,371
Leather, manufactured	272	622	854	1,598	4,123	5,526
Meats	156	702	2,488	969	3,840	14,282
Milk and products	25	230	531	1,645	1,471	5,490
Animal oils, fats, greases, wax	42	221	384	547	2,822	8,566
Animal products, other	337	1,036	1,841	2,489	6,911	11,466
TOTAL	2,018	5,932	9,246	17,210	49,041	88,097
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton, raw and linters	809	6,972	3,650	8,004	48,397	68,182
Cotton products	1,489	5,031	6,267	11,098	43,897	67,166
Flax, hemp, jute and products	691	1,415	2,832	5,470	16,902	23,138
Silk and products	586	542	595	4,403	4,531	5,823
Wool, raw and unmanufactured	540	5,548	11,604	6,583	33,517	81,762
Wool products	1,350	4,707	6,536	10,941	34,862	52,050
Synthetic fibre and products	350	1,651	2,785	2,304	13,102	27,246
Textile products, other	1,200	3,156	4,895	9,773	27,995	44,459
TOTAL	7,015	29,021	39,163	58,577	223,204	369,826
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Wood, unmanufactured	446	1,662	2,117	3,670	11,608	20,704
Wood, manufactured	360	1,260	2,187	2,834	10,219	16,422
Paper	582	1,762	2,827	4,905	14,575	22,582
Books and printed matter	1,338	3,606	4,441	9,647	27,001	32,919
TOTAL	2,726	8,289	11,573	21,056	63,403	92,628

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Continued

Commodities	August			January–August		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Its Products:						
Iron ore	605	2,479	4,132	1,669	7,772	12,749
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	13	166	1,439	334	922	6,630
Ferro-alloys	2	195	370	207	718	2,315
Scrap iron	31	872	855	455	3,123	2,889
Castings and forgings	156	736	1,210	1,734	5,512	8,226
Rolling mill products	2,473	7,173	15,140	16,487	54,678	109,500
Pipes, tubes and fittings	114	4,910	4,124	1,419	25,304	29,009
Wire and chain	141	759	1,348	1,470	6,570	10,650
Engines and boilers	498	4,351	5,666	5,908	37,590	54,142
Farm implements and machinery	3,300	13,674	19,630	16,991	125,123	141,213
Hardware and cutlery	172	800	1,254	1,432	7,237	11,935
Household machinery	213	847	666	1,765	8,593	9,802
Mining, metallurgical machinery	510	2,778	5,385	3,696	17,488	34,219
Business, printing machinery	403	1,732	2,627	4,077	17,605	25,817
Other non-farm machinery	1,769	11,941	19,063	16,818	102,403	152,371
Stamped and coated products	139	793	771	1,033	5,137	7,536
Tools	179	1,065	1,535	1,572	8,211	13,085
Autos, freight and passenger	464	7,071	2,461	9,317	56,035	62,774
Automobile parts	975	12,004	12,230	15,239	101,924	140,846
Other vehicles, chiefly iron	361	1,260	1,556	1,420	11,953	12,740
Cooking and heating apparatus	151	1,368	1,393	920	8,243	13,443
Iron products, other	1,162	4,258	6,931	9,437	32,689	56,018
TOTAL	13,830	81,232	109,785	113,401	644,831	917,909
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminium and products	345	1,456	2,845	3,088	9,434	17,943
Brass, and copper, and products	187	1,552	1,660	2,188	10,448	15,167
Lead and products	9	55	80	86	494	634
Nickel and products	122	505	366	976	4,654	4,170
Precious metals (except gold)	168	1,152	2,431	1,887	17,019	22,750
Tin and products	219	1,135	1,275	1,509	5,311	12,633
Zinc and products	49	234	335	483	2,118	3,074
Clocks and watches	186	808	806	1,355	7,825	6,826
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,025	6,449	11,196	8,786	52,603	81,467
Non-ferrous products, other	538	2,823	2,114	5,665	19,120	34,948
TOTAL	2,848	16,169	27,207	26,023	129,026	199,613
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Asbestos annd products	56	204	286	582	1,566	2,285
Clay and products	612	2,903	4,106	5,376	21,271	30,104
Coal	3,028	16,681	16,762	22,223	107,603	106,224
Coal products	204	1,636	1,882	2,070	9,018	14,377
Glass and glassware	549	2,159	2,571	4,147	17,874	22,517
Petroleum, crude	4,617	16,519	21,451	25,888	124,699	154,691
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	1,395	12,160	13,093	10,019	57,912	79,155
Stone and products	583	2,460	4,057	4,533	15,242	22,442
Non-metallic products, other	419	2,228	2,439	2,884	13,878	18,026
TOTAL	11,462	56,950	66,647	77,723	369,062	449,820
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids	177	457	689	1,049	3,539	5,439
Cellulose products	137	494	625	1,135	4,019	5,101
Drugs and Medicines	220	1,325	1,164	2,398	13,090	15,974
Dyeing and tanning materials	318	901	1,026	2,335	7,692	10,968
Fertilizers	231	845	1,097	1,476	5,456	6,601
Paints and varnishes	294	1,587	1,563	2,264	11,256	14,700
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	804	2,086	2,672	4,960	14,685	18,461
Synthetic resins and products	60	1,580	2,064	538	13,413	20,590
Chemical products, other	648	3,483	4,400	5,198	28,447	36,076
TOTAL	2,890	12,759	15,299	21,355	101,597	133,911
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Films	121	457	260	952	2,967	3,622
Toys and sporting goods	239	594	1,063	1,468	4,116	7,763
Refrigerators and parts	55	1,359	2,054	1,005	8,995	27,215
Musical instruments	92	278	329	783	2,403	3,361
Scientific equipment	438	1,701	2,866	2,913	15,000	18,535
Aircraft and parts	149	636	3,463	1,922	6,763	20,683
Works of art	93	156	250	841	1,692	2,097
Canadian tourists' purchases	1,004	4,930	6,767	4,980	18,517	27,117
Parcels of small value	346	957	2,017	2,951	6,047	15,838
Wax, mineral and vegetable	39	221	207	267	1,609	2,023

Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

Commodities	August			January—August		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Miscellaneous Commodities:—Conc.						
Miscellaneous consumer goods	468	1,074	1,442	3,308	7,851	11,614
Miscellaneous, other	1,057	2,566	8,524	6,173	16,559	36,496
Canadian goods returned	177	589	489	1,380	4,479	5,647
Non-commercial articles	308	1,125	2,793	2,370	9,624	16,393
TOTAL	4,585	16,641	32,523	31,314	106,622	198,403
ALL COUNTRIES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	9,653	40,283	46,029	82,883	293,023	380,295
Animals and Animal Products	2,018	5,932	9,246	17,210	49,041	88,097
Fibres, Textiles and Products	7,015	29,021	39,163	58,577	223,204	369,826
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,726	8,289	11,573	21,056	63,403	92,628
Iron and Products	13,830	81,232	109,785	113,401	644,831	917,909
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	2,848	16,169	27,207	26,023	129,026	199,613
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	11,462	56,950	66,647	77,723	369,062	449,820
Chemicals and Allied Products	2,890	12,759	15,299	21,355	101,597	133,911
Miscellaneous Commodities	4,585	16,641	32,523	31,314	106,622	198,403
TOTAL	57,026	267,276	357,473	449,541	1,979,808	2,830,501
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	1,435	2,351	1,577	10,418	17,548	12,023
Animals and Animal Products	278	798	1,079	2,999	5,750	9,547
Fibres, Textiles and Products	3,297	10,098	13,185	27,483	72,281	110,154
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	387	328	465	2,228	2,294	2,854
Iron and Products	1,807	11,903	9,306	16,041	96,145	92,529
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	462	2,827	5,538	3,844	21,418	30,382
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	1,322	3,027	3,568	8,027	19,342	22,553
Chemicals and Allied Products	608	1,379	1,437	4,033	8,418	10,643
Miscellaneous Commodities	775	1,547	2,896	4,556	10,956	16,272
TOTAL	10,372	34,257	39,051	79,629	254,151	306,957
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	3,264	12,961	13,678	33,782	112,425	140,403
Animals and Animal Products	965	3,334	4,415	7,426	32,813	56,142
Fibres, Textiles and Products	2,177	8,121	11,902	19,262	88,483	162,940
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,140	7,526	10,483	17,447	58,492	84,777
Iron and Products	11,388	67,144	93,748	93,040	538,033	789,878
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	1,738	9,577	14,217	16,702	85,642	134,830
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	8,485	39,707	41,554	59,347	259,143	287,068
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,884	10,559	13,107	14,596	87,463	115,583
Miscellaneous Commodities	3,222	13,621	26,361	23,095	85,252	163,691
TOTAL	35,264	172,552	229,464	284,698	1,347,746	1,935,313
OTHER COUNTRIES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	4,954	24,971	30,774	38,683	163,049	227,869
Animals and Animal Products	775	1,800	3,753	6,785	10,479	22,408
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,540	10,802	14,076	11,832	62,439	96,733
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	199	434	625	1,381	2,617	4,996
Iron and Products	635	2,185	6,731	4,321	10,653	35,502
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	647	3,765	7,451	5,476	21,966	34,400
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	1,655	14,216	21,525	10,348	90,577	140,198
Chemicals and Allied Products	397	821	755	2,725	5,716	7,685
Miscellaneous Commodities	588	1,474	3,266	3,663	10,415	18,440
TOTAL	11,391	60,468	88,957	85,214	377,912	588,232

Chile Receives Offer of Merchant Vessels from France

Santiago, October 20, 1951.—(FTS)—A French syndicate has offered a number of merchant vessels for a value equivalent to US$20,000,000. This proposal would be based on a compensation operation from the sales of nitrate on the French market.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Oct. 29	Nominal Quotations Nov. 5
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2096	·2091
		Free	·2085	·0736	·0734
Austria	Schilling	Export	....	·0490	·0489
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·3460	2·3405
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0209	·0208
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0174	·0174
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6112	·6089
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0566	·0565
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	....	....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2200	·2195
Chile	Peso	....	·0233	·0116	·0115
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·4191	·4181
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1870	·1866
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0478	1·0453
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	0·200	·0209	·0209
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1517	·1513
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·00000	1·0478	1·0453
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0691	·0690
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·0089	3·0017
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4191	·4181
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·6431	2·6368
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0045	·0045
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0060	·0060
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0165	·0 65
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2495	·2489
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0478	1·0453
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2096	·2091
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5239	·5227
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1834	·1829
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0643	·0642
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2200	·2195
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	....	....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·9325	2·9256
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9325	2·9256
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·9325	2·9256
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017	·0016
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9325	2·9256
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	....	....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	....	....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1211	·1208
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2757	·2751
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5556	·5543
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·9325	2·9256
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2096	·2091
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1467	·1463
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3167	·3159
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0478	1·0453
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	....	....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0657	·0655
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5239	·5227
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0362	·0361
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3423	·3415
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0962	·0960
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2026	·2021
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2399	·2393
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	....	....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3742	·3733
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4.0300	2·9325	2·9256
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9325	2·9256
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0478	1·0453
Uruguay	Peso	....	·6583	·6898	·6882
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3128	·3120
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	....	....

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* September 17, 1949.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canadian trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade:* Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade,* have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

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Wm. Frederick BULL
Deputy Minister

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COVER SUBJECT—Lumbering operations in British Columbia, where it is often necessary to transport logs by means of a high line from the forest-clad slopes of the Coast Range to the concentration areas. Approximately one hundred days of logging were lost last summer in stands similar to that illustrated in this photograph owing to the drought that resulted in serious forest fires. Effects of this reduction in cut are felt in low log inventories. Close to a billion board feet of lumber from such stands have been purchased for shipment to the United Kingdom during the latter part of 1951 and well into 1952, while large quantities will be exported to the United States and other world markets.

Photo by Jack Cash, courtesy B.C. Coast Woods Trade Extension Bureau

Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
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Future Economic Growth of Japan Depends Upon Merchant Marine

Substantial segment of economy supported by shipping industry in prewar years—While definite improvements made in past six years, fleet is only 25 per cent of prewar size—Every effort being made to rehabilitate shipyards.

By W. D. Wallace, Acting Commercial Representative for Canada

TOKYO.—Japan expanded her shipping industry between the First and Second World Wars until she ranked third in the world, with vessels aggregating 6,329,000 gross tons. This large merchant marine supported a substantial segment of Japan's economy, and it is estimated that the fleet carried up to 60 per cent of the commodities exported from and imported into Japan. In addition, Japanese vessels earned a high return in foreign exchange for this country by carrying freight for foreign shippers.

While there have been definite improvements in the merchant fleet during the past six years, the size of the fleet is only 25 per cent of its prewar size. The basic dependence of Japan's economy on shipping capacity remains unchanged and the country will have to rehabilitate its merchant marine if it wishes to succeed in future economic growth. In this respect a great deal depends on the work of Japan's shipbuilding industry.

Shipbuilding Industry Damaged Heavily During War

The shipbuilding industry also suffered heavy damage during the war and its existing equipment is not in the best of condition and requires renovation. Following the war, every effort was made to put the shipyards into operating condition. The industry now has 89 shipyards, with an annual building capacity of approximately 800,000 gross tons for the construction of vessels of over 1,000 gross tons and a repairing capacity of 1,600,000 gross tons. Only about 600,000 gross tons of building capacity can be used at present. The government is expected to keep the shipbuilding capacity at this level for the next few years. A law has been drafted for enactment at the October session of the Diet which will require shipbuilders to obtain a licence for each ship to be constructed. In this way, the government will have some control. The utilization of this capacity is important to Japan's economic recovery, as the shipyards also contribute to the production of a wide range of machinery and equipment used by other industries. It is estimated that about one half of the heavy equipment used in Japan is produced in the shipyards.

At the end of World War II, Japan found itself with a fleet reduced to less than 25 per cent of its prewar size. Shipping companies were bankrupt and the industry was placed under severe operating restrictions by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP). The merchant marine was estimated at 1,526,000 gross tons, consisting of 552 passenger and cargo vessels of 1,124,000 gross tons and 128 tankers of 284,000 gross tons. The fleet was actually much smaller, as only half of the cargo vessels and about 10 per cent of the tankers could be put into service, and the majority of these vessels consisted of inefficient wartime standard ships.

Postwar reconstruction of the merchant marine has been carried out on a planned basis under the guidance of SCAP and the supervision of the Japanese Government. Seven annual programs have been imple-

Japan—Port of Yokohama, through which passes a large proportion of the war materials and other supplies shipped to Korea for the United Nations forces.

mented, the sixth and seventh being currently in progress. Vessels, including fishing, passenger and other ships, completed up to March 31, 1951, built under the construction programs and other orders, numbered 380, with a total of 777,600 gross tons. The total for cargo vessels and tankers was 264, of 691,603 gross tons.

In order to start rehabilitation of the shipping industry, a request was made to SCAP for approval to continue the building of vessels then under construction. In May, 1947, a public company, the Shipping Corporation, was formed to promote the construction and repair of vessels. Four shipbuilding programs were carried out under the guidance of this company, which placed orders for all new boats, and which owned them in common with shipowners on a 70 to 30 per cent basis. The financing was done through loans made by the Japanese National Reconstruction Finance Bank. Between December, 1947, and February, 1950, a total of 90 vessels, ranging from 830 to 4,400 gross tons, were constructed under the programs. These ships were constructed within the limits placed on them of not over 12 knots speed and not over 5,000 gross tons each.

With the dissolution of the Shipping Corporation, due to the shipping business being placed under private management, and the suspension of financing private enterprise by the National Reconstruction Finance Bank, the fifth, sixth and seventh shipbuilding programs took on a different aspect, and efforts were directed at the construction of ocean-going vessels. Financing of the new programs was done on a 50-50 basis, with the Japanese Government supplying half the funds from the United States economic aid counterpart funds and the shipowners raising the other half of the costs. In addition, the limitations on vessels were raised, and ships not exceeding 15 knots, 7,000 gross tons for cargo vessels and 12,000 gross tons for tankers, were permitted.

Under the fifth program 42 vessels, including 36 freighters and 6 tankers, totalling 374,450 tons, were constructed between December, 1949, and April, 1951. With the outbreak of war in Korea, coupled with a scarcity of bottoms, a greater demand was created for more Japanese ships to carry goods to and from Japan. The Japanese Government, therefore, drew up the sixth, sixth supplementary and seventh shipbuilding programs, which called for 59 freighters and 4 tankers, totalling 446,170 gross tons. Some vessels were launched this year and it is anticipated that all the vessels under these programs will be completed by next summer.

At the same time as the new building plans were under way, the government also arranged for special finances to assist in the reconditioning of wartime standard cargo vessels in an effort to bring these ships up to international classification for the transportation of commodities for import to and export from Japan. In addition, about $21·5 million have been made available this year for the purchase of 33 foreign vessels, totalling 182,632 gross tons.

Foreign Orders for Vessels Obtained

In view of the limitations placed on the construction of ships for Japan, together with the inadequate financing of Japanese building, it has been necessary for the shipbuilders to obtain foreign orders. Shipbuilding costs have risen very rapidly since the outbreak of the Korean war, but the fact that the Japanese shipyards are not operating at full capacity and can accept orders for quicker delivery than other world shipyards has been the principal factor in obtaining foreign orders for vessels. From 1948 onwards, the industry has constructed 38 vessels, aggregating 150,000 gross tons, for foreign account. Since the beginning of this year, the builders have been receiving new orders and inquiries from abroad for tankers. Three tankers are now being constructed for delivery in the early part of 1952 to Liberia, Panama and the United States. In addition, contracts are expected to be signed in the near future for four more tankers for foreign account.

As a result of the shipbuilding programs, reconditioning of wartime vessels and purchases of foreign ships, the Japanese merchant fleet as of March, 1951, comprised 951 vessels of all types, representing a total of 1,830,000 gross tons. Of this total, international class vessels in commission numbered 122, aggregating 729,000 gross tons, and 123 vessels of 933,000 gross tons under construction. On September 1, 1951, the Ministry of Transportation announced that Japan had 176 vessels of 1,580,000 gross tons engaged in overseas service, which consisted of 150 freighters of 1,183,000 gross tons and 26 tankers totalling 397,000 gross tons. By March 31, 1952, it is expected that Japan will have about 2,380,000 gross tons of shipping, of which there will be 287 ocean-going vessels of 1,736,000 gross tons. This will consist of 255 freighters of 1,408,000 gross tons and 32 tankers of 328,000 gross tons.

Coastal Fleet to be Built Up

The Ministry of Transportation has announced a three-year plan to build up Japan's coastal fleet. It is proposed to build 505 vessels of 29,900 gross tons and to remodel 504 vessels of 55,900 gross tons.

The increase in tonnage of the Japanese ocean-going merchant marine has been accompanied by an improvement in the quality of the vessels, but this applies mostly to the newly constructed ships. Wartime standard cargo vessels and tankers, together with prewar ships and purchased foreign vessels, number 667 ships of 1,385,000 gross tons and account for a major portion of the fleet. As these vessels are rapidly approaching obsolescence, it will be realized that the present ocean-going fleet is not large. In fact, the present tonnage is about 25 per cent of the prewar level while the quality is placed at one-tenth.

To increase the standard of the Japanese fleet, the Ministry of Transportation has adopted a policy calling for the disposal of low-efficiency ships, faster construction of freighters for overseas service, and the increased construction of medium-sized freighters between 2,000 and 3,000 gross tons.

Return of Japanese Shipping In International Trade Has Been Slow

The return of Japanese shipping to international trade has been very slow, and it is only in the last eighteen months that definite progress has been made. Immediately following the war, SCAP suspended the sailing of any Japanese vessels over one hundred gross tons, but this restriction was removed in December, 1945, by authorizing the operation of auxiliary vessels and those engaged in island ferry service or on the Inland Sea routes. The next step was the permission granted towards the end of 1946 for tankers to operate between Japan and the Persian Gulf for petroleum cargoes. In 1949, permission was granted for the operation of small steel boats not exceeding 800 gross tons. Early in 1950, this authorization was extended to cover vessels exceeding the ceiling.

In the same year, authorization was granted to Japanese shipping by the Philippines, Thailand and Korea to enter their ports for cargo. With the outbreak of war in Korea, Japanese shipping received further stimulus when the United States Military Sea Transport Service chartered 300,000 gross tons of shipping.

During the second half of 1950, SCAP considered the operation of regular services to foreign ports, and ship operators were encouraged to make application. A large number of these applications have been approved, and nine regular foreign lines were authorized recently. With the inauguration of a regular New York line, the shippers were of the view that Japan was again participating in world shipping activities. The most recent development has been the resumption of round-the-world service and the opening of a European service by the N.Y.K. Line. Japan now has 34 vessels operating to the United States, 26 to the Philippines, 21 to India and 13 to Iran.

Some thirty-eight countries, including Canada, have given blanket clearance for the entry of Japanese vessels to their ports, while 16 other countries and areas permit Japanese ships to enter their ports for cargoes on advance approval. Efforts are now being directed at having these countries give a blanket clearance for Japan's ships.

Under the increased participation in international shipping, Japan's overseas shipping is now carrying about 23 to 25 per cent of the cargoes entering into Japan's foreign trade. This amount is still far below the prewar level of 60 per cent or more.

The Japanese shipping industry realizes that its merchant marine will have to be further rehabilitated if the economic development of this country is to grow. The long range program of the industry is to have a merchant fleet of 4,000,000 gross tons by 1955, which will carry 50 per cent of Japan's foreign trade commodities. To reach this objective, the industry has many serious problems to overcome.

There is the major problem of replacing the tonnage that is fast becoming obsolete. Coupled with this is the construction of new vessels best suited to the changes in volume and pattern of Japan's foreign trade and the requirements of new equipment for the shipbuilding industry.

Around these problems is the question of financing the building of new ships and new equipment for the shipyards. The industry is now encountering serious financial difficulties arising from the rapidly increasing prices for steel and other essential materials. Medium and small shipowners are hesitating to place orders for the construction of new vessels in the fact of these rising costs. The government is studying the problem and is expected to permit shipowners to buy medium-sized vessels from foreign countries. In the meantime, if it is found that relief to the industry is necessary, it will likely have to be through some form of government subsidies to the shipbuilders.

One other important question remains to be answered and that is whether or not limitations are to be placed on the size of Japan's merchant fleet and the building capacity of the shipyards. Under the terms of the "Treaty of Peace with Japan," no restrictions were placed on shipping. Information, however, from shipping circles indicates that this subject will possibly be reviewed at future discussions on a shipping agreement between the United States and Japan.

Industrialization of Switzerland Resulted In Rapid Expansion of Cantonal Banks

Old savings banks and lending establishments, as well as private banks, unable to meet the demands resulting from expanding industries—Large commercial banks handle about 57 per cent of all transactions—Insurance field constitutes one of the main factors of financial strength.

By Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

BERNE.—Since the beginning of the nineteenth century, the industrialization of Switzerland has been greatly helped by the Swiss banking system. However, the old savings banks and lending establishments, as well as the private banks were unable to meet the demands resulting from the expansion of the industries. This led to the formation of the cantonal banks, whose development has been rapid, as they now hold second place in the financial institutions of the country as a whole.

In 1948, there were 383 banks and savings institutions. There were 3,650 head offices, branches, agencies and other offices. The gross profits of the banks amounted to approximately 500 million francs (Can.$125,000,000).

Commercial Banks Contributed to Economic Development

About 57 per cent of all transactions were handled by the large commercial banks. Specializing in the floating of loans, they contributed materially to the development of the country's economic activity. Three of them are particularly well known. La Societé de Banque Suisse (Swiss Bank Corporation) was the first to establish a branch in London, and it also established a branch in New York in 1939. The Credit Suisse also has offices in London and New York. These two banks have a capital of over 200 million Swiss francs. The third bank, the Union de Banques Suisses (Union Bank of Switzerland), plays an important role in the promotion of Switzerland's foreign trade.

From 1914 to 1949 savings deposits rose from 1·8 to 8 billion francs. Collective savings represent a capital of from 1 billion to 1·5 billion Swiss francs to be invested annually, including insurance.

Excluding the National Bank, the combined balance sheets of all Swiss banks amounted to 21,442·1 million francs in December, 1950. This total is made up as follows:

	('000,000 francs)
27 cantonal banks	10,542·1
5 large banks	7,977·3
13 local banks and 7 savings banks	2,922·7
Total	21,442·1

The Swiss National Bank's reserves of gold increased from 52·1 million francs in 1907 to 6,179·4 million francs at the end of 1950; in 1940 they amounted to 2,145 million francs.

In December, 1950, bank notes in circulation totalled 4,240 million francs, the gold cover being 146 per cent.

Insurance Is a Main Factor of Financial Strength

The insurance field constitutes one of the main factors of Switzerland's financial strength. Swiss insurance companies handle considerable funds. The total premiums collected in 1947 amounted to 1,718,000,000 francs (Can.$430,000,000), including 417 million francs for life insurance, 700 million francs for accident insurance, and 601 million francs for re-insurance. Foreign business represents about 90 per cent of the total re-insurance business. It was estimated at the beginning of 1944 that the average sum insured per Swiss family was 4,589 francs. In the life assurance field, over 8 billion francs in capital were insured in 1949 and 188 million francs were paid out to policy holders.

The Swiss national income in 1950 was estimated at 17,400 million francs (Can.$4,350,000,000). In 1949 the national income amounted to 17,815 million francs; deducting 1,792 millions for direct taxation, the national income was 16,023 millions. The real income was estimated at 9,891 million francs, or 2,123 francs per head of population.

Barbados Passes Pioneer Industries Legislation

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Early in August, the Legislative Council of Barbados passed a bill to encourage the establishment and development of new industries and to make provision for granting of relief from package tax, customs duty and income tax to persons establishing factories in this connection. Similar legislation has already been enacted in Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana.

Brazilian Cocoa Exports Declined

Rio de Janeiro, October 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Cocoa exports from Bahia in the first eight months of this year totalled 1,037,266 sacks (of approximately 132 lbs. each). This is a drop of about 16 per cent compared with the export in the same period last year. In view of the decrease, the Bahia cocoa commission in September, decided to permit sales at prices lower than the official established minimum price of 30 cents a pound f.o.b. Some 50 per cent of cocoa exports go to the United States.

Chile Increasing Production of Copper, Nitrate and Petroleum

Copper production to be increased by 47 per cent—Solar evaporation process now being installed in nitrate plants will make possible production of sodium sulphate and potassic nitrate—Petroleum production expected to be double that of last year.

By M. R. M. Dale, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

SANTIAGO.—The importance of copper in Chile's economic structure has forced it again into the political forum and it has become the subject of national and international political discussions. From opinions expressed in Parliament and elsewhere, the pre-eminent wish is to free the country from the price control on its main export from which half of its foreign income is obtained, and on which, therefore, depends a very large portion of its imports. An agreement was concluded in May, which gave an immediate increase of 3 cents per pound in the price of copper sold in the United States, and the Chilean Government arranged that this increase would accrue solely for the benefit of Chile. It was also agreed to increase copper production by 47 per cent which should increase it from 761 million pounds to 1,100 million pounds per annum, the companies providing the necessary funds. In return, the Chilean Government agreed to consider the revision of the present tributary system affecting the companies, but stated that it would be in such a way that the State's participation in the benefits from copper would not be diminished.

It was also agreed that 20 per cent of the copper produced in Chile would be reserved for disposal at the discretion of the Chilean Government. Consideration has been given by the government to the formation of a Copper Corporation which would function under the present Development Corporation. However, in some quarters, it is felt that the present opulence of the industry makes the desirability of such an organization unreal and that in times of falling demand, the government might well find such an organization to be a burdensome adjunct.

Small Copper Mines to be Developed

Special attention has been given to a proposal for increasing the production of the small and medium-sized copper mines. The United States Government has agreed to provide technicians and advisers to survey the potential and has given an indication as well, that favourable consideration would be given to credits for the development of such mines.

As evidence of the optimism in the immediate future of the copper industry, it is significant that important construction is being carried out by the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. at Chuquicamata for the treatment of sulphurous minerals. The new plant is expected to be completed by the beginning of 1952.

Early in the year, during a visit to Chile, Mr. Harry Guggenheim referred to the success of the solar evaporation process now being installed in the nitrate oficinas, and foreshadowed the establishment in Chile of a heavy chemical industry based on salts being obtained by the new process. Amongst the products obtainable is sodium sulphate used in many ways. Potassic nitrate also is produced in sufficient quantities for commercial purposes, as it contains sodium and potassium.

A scientific investigation laboratory is being installed for the study of the technical possibilities of the new sub-products. The Chilean Exploration Company is reported to have commenced new installations at considerable cost for the treatment of low grade production which should result in an increase over the maximum war production of 240,000 tons annually. Production capacity has increased ninefold since 1922. Domestic prices of nitrate were increased by Ch.$900 per ton in April, but the Nitrate Corporation agreed to grant a bonus to growers of wheat, rice, potatoes, and cultivators of sunflower seed to keep prices at the same level as last year, or Ch.$2,210 and Ch.$2,410 respectively.

These new developments, through the solar evaporation process, were referred to by the Minister of Finance, following a visit to the North of Chile in the month of April in regard to new chemical products and specially mentioned the possibilities of obtaining titanium from iodine.

Petroleum Production Substantially Higher

An expenditure of Ch.$556 million on petroleum production has been calculated for 1951, when it is expected to produce 1,200,000 barrels, or double the 1950 production. An important export business has developed with the Uruguayan Petroleum Association (ANCAP) and, following a visit of the General Manager of that Association, a new and amplified supplies contract has been signed. For the period September, 1951 to October, 1953, Chile will supply Uruguay with 240,000 cubic meters for a total value of US$5 million. This will make a total purchase from Chile of US$8,400,000, and the present agreement stipulates that purchases may be amplified as the production in the Magallanes oil wells increases. A plant for the condensation of gas is to be installed in the Magallanes district.

Coal supplies show a deficit of 5 per cent compared with last year. Reserves at San Antonio formed by imported coal are virtually exhausted. Train services have been curtailed and, to ensure supplies, US$1,000,000 have been set aside in the Import Budget for imported coal. The Coal Rationing Committee decided to purchase 80,000 tons of coal in the United States. It is reported that the State Railways are also to effect a purchase.

It is reported that an important sulphur deposit has been found in the district of Los Andes, estimated to amount to some 20,000,000 tons. It is also reported that further investigations are likely to lead to other deposits being discovered.

The average general mining index for the year stood at 106·8, or 1·4 points less than the average for 1949. The index rose sharply to 118·9 in January, 1951, but declined to 103 in February due to strikes. Employment in the major mining industries averaged 49,765 in 1950, against 51,745 in 1949. A decline in the number of employed was apparent from November, 1950, being reduced to 48,148 in February, 1951. This was accounted for almost in its entirety by a reduction in coal miners as this industry was affected by strikes.

Chilean Mineral Production

	1949	1950
Bar copper	350,737 tons fine	345,460
Nitrate	1,769,910 gross tons	1,614,146
Iodine	84,261 net kilos	542,895
Iron	1,663,356 tons fine	1,771,049
Coal	1,882,117 net tons	1,964,092
Gold	5,572 kilos fine	5,915
Silver	24,873 kilos fine	23,227

Fish Canning Industry in Netherlands Is Relatively Recent Development

Practically entire production is exported—Sale on domestic market is prohibited because of short tin supplies and balance of payments position—High prices of fresh fish presently hampering industry—Exports of canned fish will be declining.

By W. G. Pybus, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(One florin=Can.$0·2771.)

THE HAGUE.—In spite of the fact that the Netherlands have been for centuries the centre of a great fishing industry, the fish canning industry has only been developed during and since the Second World War. The most important products are herring in tomato sauce, canned mackerel and sardines. One of the well-known seasonal lines is sprats in oil, while various specialties such as smoked herring and fish livers in tins are also produced. In 1950 the fish canning industry comprised about 35 concerns, spread along the coastal boundary of the Netherlands. In 1950 the turnover in this branch amounted to fl.9,017,000. Practically the entire production is exported.

It is remarkable that Holland has waited so long to develop a fish canning industry. Up to 1935 there were only three fish canning plants in the Netherlands. For many years the smoking and curing of fish has been a highly developed skill in this country and at present there are about 300 smoking establishments in operation. There is also a considerable number of drying houses for fish and shrimps. With the advent of modern canning methods, the Netherlands fish canning industry lagged behind its competitors in other lands and later found that it could not compete with canned products already on the home market, owing to the fact that well-known imported items such as Canadian canned salmon, American pilchards, French, Portuguese and Norwegian sardines were too popular. Accordingly, exports prior to the war were extremely small. In 1939 the small amount of approximately 480 tons of canned fish valued at fl.130,000 was sold abroad.

Industry Developed During Last War

With the advent of the Second World War imported products disappeared completely from the home market. During the war the fish canning industry developed considerably. Notwithstanding shortages of fish, as well as of packaging materials, production rose steadily. The total value of the production increased from fl.500,000 in 1938 to an average of fl.5,000,000 a year during the period 1941-43. The large increase may be explained mainly by the fact that meat and vegetable canning establishments, which were also short of raw materials, swung over to fish canning. The attractive feature about fish canning for the meat and vegetable operators was the fact that peak seasons came at a different time, so that it was possible to run the concern the year round with the same number of personnel.

As in most other countries the fish canning industry in the Netherlands experienced considerable postwar difficulty. Catches of fish from 1945 to 1947 were small owing to reduced fleets and the disruption of tin supplies. In addition, Holland's difficult foreign exchange position made the purchases of canning equipment and packaging materials very difficult. In view of this situation the sale of canned fish was prohibited on the home market and all available facilities were devoted to export. The prohibition of the sale of canned fish on the domestic market remained in force until November, 1949, and was again imposed on February 10, 1951, because of tin supplies and the balance of payments position.

In spite of postwar difficulties the industry in 1947 had attained a total turnover of almost fl.11,000,000, which decreased by fl.1,000,000 in the following year but in 1949 had risen to over fl.12,000,000. Last year the turnover was about fl.9,000,000. As a result of the prohibitions mentioned, the whole of the production was exported. The high prices which the industry must pay for fresh fish are at present hampering fish canning in the Netherlands. Packing materials are in short supply and more expensive than in former years. As a result Holland's exports of canned fish will be declining.

The industry operates under an Inspection Committee, which controls the quality of the products. Two manufacturers, one wholesale dealer, one retail dealer, two cookery experts and an official of the Fish Products Board comprise the regulating group, which has inspectors who must give their approval to the product before it can be placed on the market.

Commercial and Industrial Activity in Guadeloupe Continues Favourable

Buying for Christmas trade to be on smaller scale due to lack of operating capital—Industrial activity maintained due to heavy sugar cane crop—Rum market continues to improve, while prices have declined for molasses—Decided decrease recorded in coffee prices.

By G. A. Boyd, Honorary Commercial Agent for Canada.

POINTE-A-PITRE.—Commercial activity in Guadeloupe, generally speaking, has been on an increased level during the third quarter, ending September. Inflated inventories have been worked off and a healthier situation in respect of merchants' commitments is evident. Buying for Christmas trade will be on a smaller scale than in previous years due to lack of operating capital, a condition which banks are not prepared to rectify. In effect, bank credit is tighter than ever. Bills are being promptly taken up.

Due to the heavy cane crop, industrial activity, which is greatest during the second quarter, continued important during the third quarter. This was reflected in a substantial increase in the movement of funds as compared with corresponding periods in previous years with resultant betterment in trade.

Excessive Rains Affected Yield

The adverse conditions affecting industrial yield caused by excessive rains, persisted throughout the latter part of July and August. However, sugar production reached 74,000 metric tons, only 1,000 tons short of the quantity estimated at the start of grinding and 4,000 tons in excess of the revised figure of 70,000 tons. Some mills operated until early September, two months beyond the most favourable period for grinding, and yet were unable to process the entire crop. A total of 3,200 tons was withheld for local consumption and 70,800 tons exported to France. Shipping facilities improved in July and August and all of the commodity earmarked for export has been shipped. Mills had a satisfactory year and it is believed that bank loans covering operating costs and cane purchases have been cleaned up.

Improvement in the general trend of the rum market has continued. Prices are on the up grade, bullish even, and 95 francs per litre f.o.b. unpackaged has been paid for small lots of the 1951 quota. The most favourable feature of the market lies in the fact that demand is steady.

It is expected that three-quarters of the 1951 quota will be marketed before the end of the "rum year," so called, which ends March 31 of the following calendar year. This will be quite a boom to distillers whose general financial position has not been favourable for the past few years.

The 3,100,000 gallons of blackstrap molasses sold to the American market has been shipped and contributed substantially towards increasing the earning power of the mills, as well as providing much needed dollars. There remains about 3,000 tons to be disposed of. Unfortunately, prices have declined and not more than 22 cents f.o.b. tanker per gallon is expected for the product. This augurs ill for the 1952 crop which is expected to be far in excess of that for 1951.

Despite some damage from high winds, notably in August when Martinique was particularly hard hit, banana production has been maintained at about 6,500 tons per month. Improvement in prices has been steady so that farmers have done well during the quarter. Prospects are good for the fourth quarter.

There has been a decided decline in coffee prices. Holders of large lots who held out in the hope that prices would improve have sustained losses. The crop for next year is expected to reach over 500 tons, about 100 tons in excess of 1951.

Not only has the price of vanilla declined but it is practically impossible to find takers. The New York market, principal outlet for this crop, is particularly sluggish.

The cocoa crop, which was small, has been sold at satisfactory prices.

Improvement to port facilities at Pointe-a-Pitre, involving an expenditure of over 500 million francs, has not yet been started. It is reported that contracts are about to be let and it is expected that work will start before the end of the year. Road improvements are being carried on on a fair scale. Other public works are confined mainly to extension to the Pointe-a-Pitre General Hospital and the erection of police (gendarme) barracks. Building for private account is quite important. Private residences, principally, comprise the bulk of this activity.

Republic of Ireland Begins Production of Golden Syrup

Dublin, October 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The Irish Sugar Company has commenced the production of golden syrup at its Mallow, County Cork, factory. This has been the result of two years' experimental work. At the moment the syrup is available only to the wholesale trade, but will later be manufactured in sufficient quantities to meet the wide domestic demand. Golden syrup is mainly used by the confectionery trade in bulk, and to a lesser degree for table use, for which it is packed in two pound jars. The wholesale price is 2/ per two-lb. jar ex-factory, less rebate of 3/10d. per gross. The wholesale bulk price is 10d. per lb. ex-factory (minimum 1 cwt.) with a rebate of 1/6d. per cwt.

Heretofore Ireland depended for supplies of golden syrup chiefly on the English company of Messrs. Tate & Lyle, but for some years past only token shipments were procurable from Great Britain. Golden syrup attracts a high import tariff, owing to its sugar content. A local importer states that the f.o.b. price Liverpool for golden syrup was more than doubled by the time it reached the stores in the Republic of Ireland.

The plant at Mallow is small, but output can be stepped up by running shifts. Some of the equipment for it has been secured from France and Great Britain, the balance being assembled at the factory. The Irish Sugar Company has the sugar monopoly of this country and produces its sugar from locally grown beet, as well as refining imported raw sugar.

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodities	September			January—September		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
MAIN GROUPS	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	17·0	47·8	68·8	118·3	442·2	598·1
Animals and Animal Products	10·6	33·9	29·2	84·3	264·3	260·2
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1·1	4·0	2·3	10·0	21·5	26·9
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	19·0	110·3	117·2	153·7	788·8	1,025·7
Iron and Products	3·9	20·6	28·8	48·2	186·0	227·3
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	15·7	37·6	46·4	132·0	321·4	408·9
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	2·1	9·8	11·5	17·6	73·5	96·7
Chemicals and Allied Products	1·2	8·6	11·2	14·6	73·0	95·9
Miscellaneous Commodities	1·6	6·6	4·7	15·8	49·8	44·9
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	72·2	279·1	320·1	594·5	2,220·5	2·784·6
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits	1,098	1,608	1,783	5,314	9,829	9,259
Vegetables	844	543	467	3,029	6,176	7,575
Wheat	8,410	26,020	36,579	52,029	233,814	281,367
Grains, other	1,303	3,386	11,485	8,515	28,908	77,533
Flour of wheat	1,231	4,605	4,812	13,140	69,910	90,078
Farinaceous products, other	1,260	1,627	2,097	8,416	11,146	20,106
Sugar and products	165	601	290	1,603	4,486	3,431
Alcoholic beverages	823	3,803	5,593	7,210	28,940	39,102
Oil cake and oil cake meal	21	129	312	119	1,466	3,282
Vegetable fats and oils	14	363	233	103	2,944	2,511
Rubber and products	1,486	1,036	3,062	10,862	8,328	20,742
Seeds	110	2,110	775	1,238	16,784	17,692
Tobacco	48	925	171	4,915	9,504	13,669
Hay	40	75	74	362	2,311	1,444
Fodders, other	63	416	518	575	3,488	4,681
Vegetable products, other	98	525	583	882	4,187	5,623
TOTAL	17,014	47,773	68,836	118,315	442,219	598,096
Animals and Animal Products:						
Cattle	727	6,712	5,726	6,465	55,275	50,550
Other animals, living	94	431	105	1,050	4,480	1,706
Fish and fishery products	2,982	11,777	10,072	18,743	79,254	82,341
Furs and products	518	2,503	2,006	11,070	19,038	24,461
Hides and skins, raw	181	1,009	1,029	1,632	11,172	10,597
Leather and products	548	967	730	3,888	5,467	7,457
Bacon and hams	2,020	555	80	23,781	22,208	2,909
Meats, other	405	4,307	5,668	3,416	33,109	54,813
Cheese	2,050	2,771	2,007	7,203	13,003	5,586
Milk products, other	590	1,266	772	3,179	8,533	7,439
Animal oils, fats, greases, wax	221	748	334	2,057	2,794	3,654
Eggs, shell and processed	51	233	95	197	4,838	2,262
Animal products, other	222	646	558	1,653	5,118	6,455
Total	10,611	33,926	29,181	84,333	264,288	260,230
Fibres, Textiles and Products						
Cotton products	153	974	546	1,906	5,051	7,602
Flax, hemp, jute and products	2	309	93	75	1,528	1,036
Wool and products	169	1,169	755	977	4,251	5,525
Synthetic fibre and products	176	773	247	1,806	3,911	2,961
Cordage, rope and twine	5	277	316	1,094	3,927	6,113
Socks and stockings (except cotton)	7	252	131	58	1,568	1,493
Textile products, other	543	248	198	4,068	1,243	2,124
TOTAL	1,054	4,002	2,285	9,985	21,479	26,856
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards	3,015	35,892	25,436	25,774	205,081	233,651
Pulpwood	2,313	3,846	7,122	11,178	23,620	47,334
Unmanufactured wood, other	1,907	7,495	5,358	13,433	44,689	49,838
Wood pulp	2,305	19,704	31,421	20,400	143,752	264,808
Manufactured wood, other	219	669	679	2,245	3,791	5,658
Newsprint paper	8,524	40,392	43,968	73,892	353,956	395,284
Paper, other	615	2,120	2,888	6,056	12,249	26,802
Books and printed matter	88	192	337	694	1,656	2,335
TOTAL	18,985	110,311	117,208	153,672	788,796	1,025,709

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—*Continued*

Commodities	September			January—September		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Products						
Iron ore	1	3,033	2,401	1	8,483	11,804
Ferro-alloys	97	2,063	2,384	792	12,126	22,392
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets	180	2,631	974	2,346	13,945	8,221
Scrap iron	135	171	82	647	1,333	1,207
Castings forgings	1	414	628	21	2,222	4,078
Rolling mill products	355	348	1,257	4,143	4,537	7,992
Tubes, pipes and fittings	81	150	130	533	1,765	1,570
Wire and chain	106	123	118	911	709	742
Engines and boilers	8	363	727	419	13,086	6,237
Farm machinery and implements	440	4,844	6,230	6,826	69,295	82,918
Hardware and cutlery	170	390	272	1,637	3,067	3,492
Machinery (except farm)	682	2,065	3,457	7,533	17,677	26,480
Tools	110	55	61	1,051	769	885
Automobiles, freight	431	413	3,236	5,838	6,631	9,320
Automobiles, passenger	833	2,052	4,971	12,123	13,472	22,867
Automobile parts	149	881	951	2,156	8,932	10,090
Other vehicles, chiefly iron	18	207	129	109	4,703	2,112
Railway cars and parts	30	37	70	150	524	711
Iron products, other	102	386	736	934	2,682	4,200
TOTAL	3,927	20,625	28,815	48,168	185,957	227,318
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products						
Aluminium and products	1,945	3,523	9,782	16,559	75,228	97,018
Brass and products	71	491	546	747	1,959	2,588
Copper and products	4,790	8,615	7,401	38,296	64,788	59,678
Lead and products	800	3,546	3,853	6,533	20,978	31,054
Nickel	4,977	9,817	11,427	38,943	77,907	96,786
Precious metals (except gold)	1,864	3,548	3,149	17,983	23,097	37,661
Zinc and products	636	6,023	7,499	7,465	40,770	58,155
Clocks and watches	49	54	52	369	261	772
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	318	1,044	1,528	3,194	7,440	12,179
Non-ferrous products, other	209	893	1,123	1,903	8,968	12,969
TOTAL	15,658	37,554	46,360	131,991	321,397	408,859
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products						
Asbestos and products	1,158	6,038	6,733	9,057	44,297	61,691
Clay and products	28	151	183	389	1,550	1,843
Coal and products	271	771	867	1,961	8,301	5,467
Glass and glassware	7	99	66	84	571	788
Mica and products	5	29	42	63	112	424
Petroleum and products	19	72	52	503	212	904
Abrasives, artificial, crude	249	1,432	1,700	3,050	10,508	15,596
Stone and products, other	203	802	954	1,418	4,578	5,632
Carbon and graphite electrodes	66	116	162	465	951	1,204
Non-metallic products, other	73	292	735	656	2,469	3,143
Total	2,080	9,802	11,494	17,646	73,549	96,692
Chemicals and Allied Products						
Acids	94	395	435	911	2,442	4,542
Cellulose products	2	19	224	16	119	730
Drugs, medicines, pharmaceuticals	114	433	739	1,101	3,309	4,349
Explosives	1	31	191	177	652	982
Fertilizers	225	3,115	2,906	5,712	29,592	27,254
Paints and varnishes	74	410	850	672	2,786	5,696
Calcium compounds	41	116	189	360	972	2,114
Soda and sodium compounds	366	631	902	3,039	3,897	7,367
Cobalt oxides and cobalt salts	52	63	107	354	466	895
Synthetic resins and products[1]	....	379	203	....	3,741	3,173
Polystyrene[1]	....	191	441	....	1,393	5,489
Chemical products, other	267	2,788	4,009	2,285	23,663	33,273
TOTAL	1,235	8,572	11,197	14,628	73,033	95,865

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[1] Not available in 1938

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—*Concluded*

Commodities	September			January—September		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Miscellaneous Commodities						
Toys and sporting goods	72	72	62	371	264	433
Films	214	201	344	2,972	1,700	4,023
Ships and vessels	....	3,076	9	188	21,164	7,088
Aircraft and parts	51	344	672	2,716	3,487	5,030
Electrical energy	342	562	858	3,119	4,817	6,185
Miscellaneous consumer goods	180	481	523	1,475	2,661	4,513
Miscellaneous, other	434	316	429	3,094	5,772	4,875
Donations and gifts	....	208	371	....	2,445	3,718
Non-commercial articles	349	1,295	1,448	1,875	7,503	9,074
TOTAL	1,643	6,555	4,713	15,810	49,813	44,938

Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Main Groups	September			January—September		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
ALL COUNTRIES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	17,014	47,773	68,836	118,315	442,219	598,096
Animals and Animal Products	10,611	33,926	29,181	84,333	264,288	260,230
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,054	4,002	2,285	9,985	21,479	26,856
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	18,985	110,311	117,208	153,672	788,796	1,025,709
Iron and Products	3,927	20,625	28,815	48,168	185,957	227,318
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	15,658	37,554	46,360	131,991	321,397	408,859
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	2,080	9,802	11,494	17,646	73,549	96,692
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,235	8,572	11,197	14,628	73,033	95,865
Miscellaneous Commodities	1,643	6,555	4,713	15,810	49,813	44,938
TOTAL	72,206	279,121	320,088	594,548	2,220,530	2,784,564
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	8,754	11,244	15,767	68,601	173,436	167,809
Animals and Animal Products	7,122	4,325	4,363	53,685	41,417	18,484
Fibres, Textiles and Products	213	134	96	2,649	814	1,049
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	3,240	3,479	12,575	28,502	25,760	97,178
Iron and Products	1,050	868	2,040	11,084	7,519	12,750
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	7,534	8,883	15,157	68,681	80,896	131,324
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	337	673	1,332	2,280	7,282	8,995
Chemicals and Allied Products	398	645	978	3,521	4,854	6,918
Miscellaneous Commodities	252	187	207	3,356	2,089	1,861
TOTAL	28,901	30,439	52,514	242,359	344,069	446,369
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	4,047	13,444	22,201	16,832	112,163	174,178
Animals and Animal Products	2,362	23,888	21,682	20,666	180,185	205,603
Fibres, Textiles and Products	158	2,571	1,370	1,389	13,689	14,568
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	12,947	100,626	92,045	100,282	725,834	831,271
Iron and Products	227	12,745	11,446	3,155	99,834	123,906
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	2,987	24,632	21,832	24,996	192,526	201,817
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	968	7,720	7,752	8,504	52,459	67,112
Chemicals and Allied Products	361	4,978	5,346	6,255	41,759	50,695
Miscellaneous Commodities	1,063	2,185	3,056	7,265	14,633	22,191
TOTAL	25,121	192,789	186,730	189,344	1,433,082	1,691,341
OTHER COUNTRIES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	4,213	23,085	30,868	32,882	156,621	256,109
Animals and Animal Products	1,126	5,714	3,136	9,983	42,686	36,143
Fibres, Textiles and Products	684	1,296	818	5,947	6,975	11,238
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,797	6,206	12,588	24,889	37,202	97,259
Iron and Products	2,650	7,011	15,329	33,928	78,603	90,662
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	5,137	4,040	9,371	38,314	47,975	75,718
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	774	1,409	2,411	6,862	13,808	20,585
Chemicals and Allied Products	476	2,949	4,872	4,851	26,420	38,252
Miscellaneous Commodities	327	4,183	1,451	5,189	33,090	20,887
TOTAL	18,185	55,892	80,843	162,845	443,379	646,853

Trade Notes

AUSTRALIA

Correspondence for Australia Should Have Sufficient Postage

Sydney, N.S.W., October 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Businessmen communicating with the Commercial Counsellor for Canada in Sydney or Melbourne are requested to ensure that sufficient postage is provided for air mail correspondence. A number of letters have been received with insufficient postage, involving additional correspondence before the deficiency can be collected.

Australian Basic Wage Reaches All-Time High

Sydney, October 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective from the first pay period in November, the basic wage in Australia will again be increased. The new wage is based on the cost of living during the September quarter. The average basic wage for Australia will reach £10.0.0 for the first time in history.

Details of the increases and new basic rates for all Capital cities are as follows:—

	Increase per week	New Basic Wage per week
Sydney, New South Wales	14·0s	£10· 7·0
Melbourne, Victoria	10·0	9·19·0
Hobart, Tasmania	12·0	9·19·0
Perth, West Australia	9·0	9·17·0
Adelaide, South Australia	11·0	9·15·0
Brisbane, Queensland	10·0	9· 5·0

It is estimated that the cost of the increase over the whole field of Australian employment would be about £60 million and that the rise would add from £27 million to £28 million to direct labour charges in the manufacturing industry. Added yearly costs to governments are estimated at—Commonwealth £5 million to £6 million, New South Wales £5 million and Victoria £1 million.

Australia to Continue Imports of Dressed Flooring Boards

Sydney, September 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The shortage of flooring boards in Australia is still so acute, and affecting housing programs in all states, that it has been decided to extend the period for shipment against which licences will be issued to import dressed flooring boards from North America on evidence of availability. Licences will now be issued if the goods are shipped on or before March 31, 1952, the previous period for shipment being on or before December 31, 1951.

Australia to Eliminate Minor Applications for Duty Cuts

Sydney, September 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister for Trade and Customs announced last week that his department would not consider applications for concessional rates of duty on imports unless a duty of at least £50 was involved. He had decided to eliminate minor applications because there were too many of them for the present staff to deal with and because of the decision to reduce the Commonwealth public service.

The department grants special rates of import duty for goods which are not available in Australia or from Britain. The decision will affect small machines and a wide range of manufactured goods imported in small quantities.

Australia Has Overall Increase in Internal Airways

Sydney, October 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Statistics recently issued by the Department of Civil Aviation show an overall increase in domestic aviation up to March, 1951. No airline company of the fifteen operating showed a decrease for either the three months ended March, 1951, or the preceding twelve months. Route mileage flown increased by 13 per cent and actual miles flown by 9·4 per cent, which means that Australian aircraft fly approximately 41,000,000 miles a year. The number of passengers carried for the year rose by 12·9 per cent to 1,689,069, while passenger miles rose by the same percentage.

Passenger load factor, or the number of seats occupied, reveals the smallest increase—2·1 per cent. Actual tons of freight carried, however, amounted to 20·7 per cent more than the previous year, and mail-ton miles increased by 6·3 per cent. Against the preceding three months, the increase was even more remarkable. Miles flown rose by 12·4 per cent, passengers by 15 per cent, passenger miles by 16·2 per cent, passenger load factor by 4·1 per cent and mail-ton miles by 41·9 per cent.

New Capital Expenditure Shows Increase in Australia

Melbourne, October 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Expenditure on new capital equipment and new buildings by private businesses in Australia increased by £A22 million in the first six months of 1951, as compared with the corresponding period of 1950, or by 35 per cent. Total expenditure for the 1951 period was £A86 million, of which £A66 million went to new capital equipment and £A20 million for new building. An even larger increase has been forecast for the second half of 1951 and also for 1952, although the 1952 estimate may have to be revised with the re-introduction of control over capital issues.

Manufacturing industries accounted for £A14·1 million of the increase, with engineering and vehicles well in the lead with a rise in total expenditure of over 50 per cent. Capital expenditure in mining increased from £A3·6 million to £A4·8 million; transport from £A2·6 million to £A4·8 million; wholesale and retail trade from £A10·1 million to £13·2 million and all others from £A5·2 million to £A6·6 million.

Overseas Investments in Australia Have Risen

Melbourne, October 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Total paid-up capital held by overseas shareholders in Australian companies registered a further substantial increase at June 30, 1950, amounting to £A137·6 million as compared with £120·9 million in 1949, £A112·7 million in 1948, and £A105·4 in 1947. United Kingdom investors accounted for most of the increase, jumping from £A75·3 million in 1949 to £A88·4 million in 1950; holdings by United States investors rose from £A26·4 million in 1949 to £A28·7 million in 1950; New Zealand rose from £A9·5 million to £A10·1 million; holdings in Canada remained static at £A3·5 million and in "other countries" rose slightly from £A6·2 million to £A6·9 million.

Australian Paper Company Had Successful Year

Melbourne, October 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Australian Paper Manufacturers Limited produced 148,194 tons of paper and cardboard during the year ended June 30, 1951, as compared with 133,126 tons for the previous year. This sets a new production record for the company. A new record was also achieved at the company's pulp mill at Maryvale, Victoria, where production reached 43,283 tons as compared with 40,089 tons in 1949-50.

Plans for expansion already in hand include doubling the capacity of the Maryvale Pulp Mill from 150 to 300 tons a day, installing a new M.G. paper machine and a new high speed M.F. paper machine of 13,500 tons and 18,500 tons capacity per annum respectively, and installing three high-pressure steam raising boilers specifically designed to operate on raw brown coal.

Long-range plans envisage the construction of a corrugated fibre box factory and of a solid fibre box-making plant.

Ford Motor Company Plans Expansion Program in Australia

Melbourne, October 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ford Motor Company will begin a £A6,000,000 expansion program soon, and will manufacture the latest type Ford V8 engine in Australia.

Engines for cars and trucks up to five tons capacity will be made locally for the first time, and it is hoped to have the foundry and machine shop in operation by 1953.

Of the £A6,000,000 to be spent, £A4,750,000 will be allocated to the Geelong site, where the main operations were started about 25 years ago. The balance will be spent in enlarging other plants in Sydney, Brisbane and Perth.

BRITISH GUIANA

British Guiana Selected for Jute Experiment

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—British Guiana has been selected by the Colonial Office of the United Kingdom as the site for a large-scale experiment in jute production. The project will be carried out by the Colonial Office in conjunction with the British Guiana Government and Booker Brothers, McConnel and Company Limited. A two-man mission from England headed by an official of the Jute Grade Association found conditions in British Guiana to be favourable following a month's survey. The survey was the result of a small-scale experiment carried out successfully by the British Guiana Department of Agriculture.

British Guiana Increases Imports from Canada

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—British Guiana's imports from Canada and the United States for the first seven months of 1951 increased in value by $513,654 over those for the same period of 1950. The colony's imports from the United Kingdom also increased by $1,715,345 over the figure for 1950. Total imports during the period amounted to $35,463,893, while exports were valued at $28,902,119. Britain supplied the bulk of the imports valued at $16,730,843 or about 47 per cent, while Canada and the United States shared $9,449,170 or about 25 per cent.

Canada proved to be the colony's best customer, taking $13,246,442 of her exports, nearly half. Britain took $10,089,944 of the colony's products. Canada's exports to British Guiana included flour, smoked or dried fish, pickled pork, milk, potatoes, piece-goods, electrical machinery and paper.

CEYLON

Ceylon Calls Tenders for Waterworks Equipment

Washington, October 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ceylon Government has called for tenders for the supply of waterworks equipment and material urgently required for work in connection with water supply schemes in Ceylon. Tenders should reach the Chairman of the Tender Board, Ministry of Transport and Works, Colombo, Ceylon, not later than 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, January 9, 1952.

(Editor's Note.—Tender forms and further particulars can be obtained from the Ceylon Embassy, 2148 Wyoming Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.)

Ceylon Exports Rubber to Red China

Colombo, October 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Ceylon's recent export of some 5,500 tons of rubber to Communist China has received widespread publicity. The Ceylon Government's stated policy is that it will not exercise any destinational control over shipments of rubber or other materials whether to communist-influenced or other countries. This shipment of rubber to Communist China is said to be for discharge at Whampoa and Taku Bar. Local market reports suggest that further business is under negotiation.

Ceylon's Trade with Japan May be Increased

Colombo, October 18, 1951.—(FTS)—A recent statement by the Minister of Finance, following a visit to Japan, indicates that Japan-Ceylon trade may undergo further expansion. Ceylon's trade with Japan continues to be regulated to some extent by the Japan-Sterling Area Trade Agreement and Ceylon's stipulated share in it. Ceylon's foreign trade policies, irrespective of currency considerations, are, however, elastic. In view of a degree of rapprochement between the two countries on both religious and business grounds also current visits to Ceylon of Japanese traders and business missions, it appears that new developments in this connection may be expected.

Tire Factory Proposed for Ceylon

Colombo, October 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Federal Rubber Company has been in negotiation with Ceylon interests in connection with the establishment of a tire factory near Colombo. It is understood that American and Ceylonese interests will share equally in this undertaking.

Ceylon to date has imported all requirements of motor vehicle and bicycle tires from abroad, the principal suppliers having been the United Kingdom, Canada, United States and India. It is estimated that the trade in tires and tubes for motor vehicles has averaged some 85,000 and 60,000 per year respectively, while imports of bicycle tires and tubes have been some 150,000 and 100,000 respectively. The total value of imports of tires and tubes in 1950 was estimated at some 8 million rupees.

Ceylon Closes Distillery

Colombo, October 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Among other recent moves by the Ceylon Government in connection with its control of industrial development, the closing down of the only government-owned distillery is of particular interest. Members of the Cabinet have stated that prohibition is not to be forced on the country by legislation, but the movement appears to be gaining impetus and the eventual effects may be widespread. Meanwhile, the only obstruction to the import of wines and spirits is the abnormally high rate of duty. Despite this, the revival of trade in Canadian whiskies and beer offers interesting prospects.

Shipping Line Proposed for Ceylon

Colombo, October 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ceylon Government has been seriously embarrassed on a number of occasions owing to delayed deliveries of shipments of rice, flour and other badly needed foodstuffs and also the high cost of ocean freight. The suggestion has been made from high government circles that Ceylon might develop an ocean freight service of its own to assist if not control the carriage of food cargoes from Burma, Australia and other countries in which such imports originate. Discussions regarding the availability of suitable vessels and their operation have already been carried on by the Minister of Commerce and Trade with United Kingdom authorities, and by the Minister of Finance with Japanese shipping interests. It appears that some progress in this general direction has been made. The supply of vessels and technical assistance from Japan is now said to have definite possibilities.

Ceylon's Foreign Trade Increased

(One rupee equals Can.$0·2195.)

Colombo, October 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Ceylon's foreign trade continues to thrive. September returns show a total merchandise trade worth Rs.2,636,168,824 for the first nine months of the year, an increase of Rs.701,751,235 over the same period in 1950, also an increase in the favourable balance of trade from Rs.184,313,000 to Rs.280,862,000.

Imports of foods of various types have been very heavy while those of textiles, iron and steel goods, machinery, paper and vehicles have all shown substantial increases. On the other hand, tea shipments have been much larger than usual while exports of coconut products and rubber have reached record dimensions.

The United Kingdom, Burma and India rank highest in the list of sources of supply of imports, in which Japan has now gained fourth place. Export trade has been increasingly dependent on the United Kingdom, followed by Australia and the United States.

Nine months' imports from Canada were worth Rs.13,395,316 as against exports of Rs.59,831,942.

CHILE

Chile Permits Bicycle Imports from Spain

Santiago, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council has authorized an import quota of 2,000 bicycles from Spain. Requests for import permits must be presented before the 30th of October.

Chilean Gasoline Consumption Reaches Record High

Santiago, October 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Due to the constant increase in modern means of transport required by Chile, the consumption of gasoline has reached a high figure. The Chilean Customs statistics indicate under separate headings gasoline imported for the consumption of motor vehicles, etc., and that imported especially for aviation. Certain quantities of gasoline are imported in containers, but these are of little importance in comparison with the total volume.

The figures of imports with their values from the year 1941 to 1950 were as follows:

Years	Hectolitres	(Gold pesos of 6d.)
1941	1,647,323	13,531,123
1942	1,384,228	14,287,798
1943	1,231,721	13,882,836
1944	1,180,355	12,263,111
1945	1,333,707	12,773,298
1946	2,185,043	21,699,883
1947	2,616,292	32,499,815
1948	2,937,897	40,122,682
1949	3,251,295	47,092,963
1950	2,980,873	41,404,982

From the year 1948, aviation gasoline was indicated under separate heading. In that year, 150,954 hectolitres were imported; in 1949, 187,085 and in 1950, 102,197 hectolitres. A total of 196 tons of this type of gasoline was imported in containers in the year 1950.

The value of gasoline imported for general use, reduced to Chilean currency was Ch.$209,000,000 in 1947; Ch.$257,000,000 in 1948; Ch.$332,000,000 in 1949 and Ch.$419,000,000 in 1950.

Customs statistics indicate that aviation gasoline to the value of Ch.$20,830,000 was imported in 1950.

Up to 1949 inclusive, the greater part of gasoline was imported from Perú, apart from which in some years important quantities were imported from Curaçao. From 1950 practically all imported gasoline originated in the United States.

Chile Makes Important Shipments to Germany

Santiago, October 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Chile continues to effect important shipments to Germany. By a recent vessel, 1,900 tons of forage oats, 500 tons of wine, 400 tons of copper bars, 400 tons of copper wire and 200 tons of lentils were shipped. By the same vessel 500 tons of ferro-manganese were shipped to Antwerp.

Chilean Exchange System Under Review

Santiago, October 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Official circles are studying the simplification of the exchange rates in Chile and the possibility of fixing one rate only is under consideration. Should the committee approve the plan, the International Monetary Fund will be consulted before the new rate is definitely fixed.

Chile to Import Edible Oils

Santiago, October 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Economy and Commerce reports that 450 tons of crude edible oil will be imported in drums to be refined in Chile as an experiment. The difference in price compared with the refined article is US$23·50 per ton, and this difference could be invested in the construction of a storage tank in Valparaíso, which would cost about Ch.$8,000,000. Should the experiment prove successful, other storage capacity could be constructed.

Chilean Copper Plate Exports Vary

Santiago, October 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The first statistics with respect to the export of copper plates from Chile date back from the year 1941. From that date until the present time, appreciable quantities have been sold on the international market, the maximum amount being reached in 1945 with a total of 7,662 tons, as in that year 6,997 tons were purchased by Argentina. Considerable fluctuations in exports of these products have been seen over the past 10 years, as is apparent from the following figures:

Years	Amounts Exported Metric Tons	Value of Exports 6d Gold $
1941	135	250,344
1942	1,468	3,831,977
1943	2,096	4,053,368
1944	3,842	7,925,456
1945	7,622	15,919,805
1946	2,052	5,972,712
1947	2,074	5,760,008
1948	908	3,075,923
1949	1,032	2,478,800
1950	759	2,210,303

From January to June of the present year, 669 metric tons have been exported, of which 431 tons have been shipped to Belgium, 176 to Germany, 29 to Colombia, 20 to United States and 12 to Argentina.

In terms of local currency, the value of exports of this commodity in 1949 was Ch.$20,110,365, that of 1950, Ch.$27,318,299 and for the first six months of this year, Ch.$35,208,684.

JAPAN

Japanese Mandarin Oranges Purchased by Canada

Tokyo, October 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japan Orange Growers Association reports that it will have about 1,300,000 boxes of mandarin oranges available for export this year. The bulk of the oranges has been contracted for shipment to Canada, which is the principal export market. In view of increased packing and shipping costs, the Association expects the price will be close to 65 cents (U.S.) per box f.o.b. Japan. Shipments to Canada in 1949 and 1950 amounted to 900,000 cases and 1,270,000 cases respectively, with the f.o.b. price in 1949 at 55 cents per box and in 1950 at 50 cents per box. In September of this year, the Japanese Government placed mandarin oranges under export control as a means of preventing the dumping of these oranges in foreign markets.

Penicillin Production in Japan Greatly Increased

Tokyo, September 29, 1951.—(FTS)—During the past five years, rapid strides have been made in the production of penicillin in Japan and this country now ranks third among the leading producers. Production for 1951 is estimated at 12,000 billion units as compared with 7,495·5 billion units in 1950. Output in the previous years was as follows: 1946—48 billion units; 1947—13·8 billion units; 1948—307·4 billion units; and 1949—448·8 billion units.

Japan to Permit Increased Fertilizer Exports

Tokyo, October 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of Japan has agreed to permit the export of 200,000 tons of chemical fertilizer for the fertilizer year, August 1, 1951, to July 31, 1952, an increase of 100,000 tons over the previous year. This will include 100,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer and 100,000 tons of superphosphate of lime and will be for export to Formosa, Korea, Ryukyus Islands, and the Philippines.

Electric Power Shortage in Japan Critical

Tokyo, October 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Japan is faced with a critical electric power shortage as a result of the worst drought in twelve years and a shortage of fuel coal for electric power production. Daily power production has dropped to 2,509,000 k.w.h. or 35 per cent below the normal daily average. The power shortage is being felt by almost every type of industry, and industrial output has recorded a steady decline since July. The steel, chemical, textile, machinery, ceramics, paper and aluminum industries report that they have had to cut back their output from 30 to 50 per cent of normal.

Japanese Plywood Exports Greatly Increased

Tokyo, October 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports of plywood from Japan for the first six months of 1951 were valued at $2·5 million and accounted for 28 per cent of the total lumber exports valued at $6·9 million. These amounts are well above the totals for the entire year of 1950 when exports of plywood were valued at $1·8 million or 20 per cent of the total lumber exports of $8·9 million. The large gain was accounted for by increased shipments to the United States, Great Britain, Australia, and Belgium.

Japan Eases Controls on Correspondent Bank Contracts

Tokyo, October 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The Foreign Exchange Control Board has announced that it is easing the restrictions on conclusion of "correspondent bank" contracts and increasing the collecting accounts in foreign banks. Japanese exchange banks, whose transactions have been restricted to three out of the nine foreign exchange banks, are now permitted to transact business with all of them. New collecting accounts will be established with seven banks in the United States, which will engage in the settlement of import bills for Japanese traders. When collections exceed $100,000, they are required to place the surplus in various depository banks in which Japanese-owned dollar currency is placed.

Special Procurement Orders Received by Japan

Tokyo, October 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Since the beginning of the Korean War and up to September 15, Japan had received special procurement orders amounting to $440,893,000, of which $304,407,000 were for goods and $136,486,000 were for services.

Japan to Allow Postal Remittances

Tokyo, October 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective November 1, 1951, Japan will permit postal remittance to foreign countries. Remittances will be permitted by anyone possessing a postal savings account but will be limited to below $30 or £10 per month per person. Charges will be one per cent of the amount of exchange to dollar areas and one-half per cent to other areas.

R. G. C. Smith Receives New Appointment in London

R. G. C. Smith

Robert Guy Carrington Smith, Commercial Secretary for Canada in London since November, 1950, has been appointed United Kingdom Representative of the Department of Defence Production, on loan from the Department of Trade and Commerce, with the personal rank of Commercial Counsellor. He will also act as alternate Canadian delegate on the Defence Production Board of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, succeeding Mr. E. W. T. Gill, who is returning to Canada for a tour of duty at head office of the Department of External Affairs.

As United Kingdom Representative of the Department of Defence Production, Mr. Smith will be concerned primarily with matters relating to military end items and strategic raw materials, essential to the defence program, including non-ferrous metals and basic chemicals. His responsibilities will not include steel, which will be that of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Born in Quebec City in January, 1908, Mr. Smith attended Bishop's College School, in Lennoxville, Que., and graduated in 1929 from the Royal Military College of Canada, in Kingston. He then attended McGill University, and joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in 1930, being posted to Buenos Aires in April, 1931, as Assistant Trade Commissioner. Mr. Smith was transferred to New York in October, 1936, and joined the Royal Canadian Artillery in 1940. Following a motorcycle accident overseas in October, 1943, he returned to Canada, and served in the Directorate of Military Operations and Planning, at National Defence Headquarters, until the conclusion of hostilities. On his recall to the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, Mr. Smith was posted to Havana in January, 1946, and rendered considerable assistance to Canadian delegates attending the World Trade Conference in that city. He was transferred to Rome in September, 1948, and two years later was posted to London.

Effect of Defence Preparations on Canadian Economy Outlined

Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce indicates that impact of preparations increasing, but that curve of demand will level off after "the hump" has been reached, assuming no change in international outlook—Canada capable of even greater output.

DEFENCE preparations and their effect on the Canadian economy were recently discussed by M. W. Sharp, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, in an address to the Sales Research Club of Toronto. The impact of these preparations is increasing, he said, and will continue to increase for some time to come. More labour is being employed in defence plants or in industries that support the defence effort. The armed forces are expanding, and the defence consumption of raw materials is rising.

Although it was logical to conclude that the demand for the available resources of manpower and materials would continue, Mr. Sharp suggested that his audience should note the differences between wartime conditions and the relatively limited defence effort pursued at this time. "In modern, all-out war, demand is virtually unlimited, and for as long a time as is required to attain victory. In a period of defence preparations, the object of which is to prevent all-out war, there is a high degree of urgency, but there is also the prospect of attaining a state of readiness at some foreseeable time. Assuming no change in the international outlook, we face a period of build-up for our defences, often referred to as 'the hump', followed by a levelling-off on a plateau of defence expenditures adequate to maintain a state of readiness.

"A preparedness effort of this kind has a very different impact on the economy from an all-out war effort. It may produce inflationary pressures, which are difficult to manage, and none of us can afford to be complacent on that score. But, unless there are new crises in international affairs, there is hope that the hump will be surmounted in due course and productive resources released for civilian use."

Release of Demand for Resources Illustrated

Illustrating this observation, Mr. Sharp pointed out that defence preparations required clothing for the armed forces. Once these forces were at their maximum and an adequate reserve of clothing accumulated, the most severe impact of the defence effort upon the civilian supply of clothing was over. Similarly, when munitions plants now being planned have been built, the structural steel and the construction labour required to erect those factories become available for other uses. The impact then switches to a different type of metal and a different type of labour. In due time, even this demand tapers off, as there is no purpose in producing unlimited quantities of munitions and supplies that are bound to become obsolete. "It is the capacity to produce which is important under present circumstances, and not only the stock on hand," he said.

"All parts of the defence program are not proceeding at the same rate. The production of some items, like aircraft, requires a long period of factory building and tooling up. Other items can be turned out by existing factories with a minimum of expansion or new equipment and, therefore, with a minimum of delay. It is the general magnitude of the defence effort at any particular point of time that matters, for this is a measure of the overall impact on the economy. But, that kind of overall analysis can be misleading when one is trying to assess the efforts in particular areas or particular industries or on particular materials.

Curve of Demand Constantly Changing

"There are distinctive curves in the demand for various defence items. Some rise sharply from the outset and then fall away within a comparatively short period. Others rise very slowly and do not reach a peak for months. The cumulative effect is difficult to forecast with any precision. The curve of total demand for defence goods is rising and will continue to rise for some months to come, but its composition will change from month to month. This is very different from the situation in time of all-out war, when the demand for everything needed by the armed forces keeps rising in the supreme effort to crush the enemy.

"The impact of defence preparations is not to be found only in the record of defence expenditures by the Federal Government. Resources are also being channeled into the expanded output of those vital raw materials and basic industrial facilities upon which the military effort is so completely dependent. In the meantime, the manpower and the materials to open a new mine or to build a new hydro-electric plant or a new steel mill cannot be used for other purposes. In the long run, these additional productive facilities will enable Canada and her allies to maintain adequate defences with less strain upon the civilian sector of the economy. We are building a stronger Canada, in terms of defence potential, and we are also laying the foundations of a more productive and diversified economy, better able to satisfy the needs of the growing Canadian population.

"The basic economic aims of the government have been described as the 'expansion of defence-supporting industries, the development of Canada's resources and the maintenance of a strong and resilient economy with the highest possible standard of living and the maximum freedom from controls.' In accordance with these objectives, control mechanisms have been kept relatively simple, and most of the formal controls have been limited to a comparatively small number of items. This is partly owing to the fact that most scarce commodities are produced by only a few firms in Canada, and partly because private industry has recognized that, by co-operating with the government, it is serving its own interests, as well as those of the nation. The comparative freedom from complicated direct controls is also a counterpart of the attempt by the government, through fiscal and monetary measures, to create a climate in which individuals and business concerns will tend to make the adjustments in their economic activities which are necessary to make room for a rising level of defence purchasing and defence-supporting activities.

"Fortunately, Canada is capable of growth and greater output. In fact, the gross national product may well attain a level in 1951 of three billion dollars greater than in 1950. All of us would have preferred to devote the fruits of that expansion wholly to raising standards of living. For the time being that does not seem possible. What we have accomplished and what we hope to accomplish are threatened by forces of aggression.

"Our hope is that, by taking action before it is too late, by building our strength to the point where aggression will not pay, the catastrophe of war can be averted. To attain that point will require a great effort and a considerable cost. But, the effort and the cost are insignificant in terms of resources and human values compared with those of war," Mr. Sharp concluded.

Great Britain to Cut Imports by One Billion Dollars Annually

Large balance of payments deficits incurred in second half of 1951 with most areas of the world—Serious decline recorded in gold and dollar reserves of sterling area—Existing commitments and contracts will not be disturbed —Revoked open general licences will have no direct effect on Canadian exports.

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

LONDON.—During the second half of 1951 the United Kingdom incurred large balance of payments deficits with most areas of the world, in particular with Western Europe and the dollar area. This has led to a serious decline in the gold and dollar reserves of the sterling area. At mid-1951, these reserves amounted to $3,867 million; in the four months July-October they declined by almost $900 million.

The new government has taken a serious view of the trade and payments deficit. To meet the situation it has decided to reduce United Kingdom imports from all countries except the sterling area by about $1,000 million annually. At the rate prevailing in the first seven months of the year, United Kingdom imports from all countries other than sterling area would amount to about $7 billion in 1951.

The full impact will not necessarily be felt by the supplying countries at once because of the pledge by the government that existing commitments and contracts will not be disturbed. A meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers is to be held in January, 1952, to discuss the problem from the point of view of the sterling area as a whole.

Open General Licences to be Revoked

The Board of Trade has revoked, as from November 8, Open General Licences for private imports from certain European and other non-sterling countries for a selected list of commodities. In their stead it has substituted import licences with, in most cases, a quota for each commodity based on the value of imports from these sources in the twelve months prior to June 30, 1951. Imports in this period were substantially lower than those which have prevailed in recent months. A number of raw materials will be so affected but the reduction in imports will not be severe. This measure should result in a saving of about $400 million annually, mainly in un-rationed food but also in a few manufactured goods. In food the total reductions of privately imported commodities will be equivalent to about one-quarter of the total private imports of food from all sources. The items affected include canned hams and meat, various forms of sugar manufactures, fat mixtures, canned fruit and vegetables, fresh fruit and nuts.

Other economies will be effected by reducing imports of unrationed foods by the Ministry of Food and the total consumption of rationed food is to be kept at the average 1951 level.

Effect on Canadian Trade

The Open General Licences revoked under the new policy were those which had never been extended to Canadian goods. Their cancellation, therefore, will have no direct effect on Canadian exports to the United Kingdom.

The rate of importation of other goods from Canada, however, may be affected. The government proposes to slow down the stockpiling of strategic materials. Significant supplies of many of the more bulky commodities have been accumulated and it is the view of some authorities that a slowing down of stockpiling is necessary for national solvency. The decelerated program of stockpiling will not, in other words, entail a reduction in imports necessary for essential civilian and defence needs. It may mean a slowing down of deliveries, in excess of those minimum needs, destined for strategic stockpiling.

The government has announced that it is considering transferring all softwood purchases to private trade in a plan for the global limitation of purchases. It intends to maintain the consumption of softwood at its present level.

Financial and Other Measures Adopted

Other measures to be taken include (1) the raising of the bank rate from 1 per cent to 2½ per cent, (2) the reduction in the allowance for tourists travelling on the Continent from £100 to £50 per person, (3) modification of the building program (apart from domestic houses) by the postponing of starting dates on new construction so as to ensure completion of more houses in 1952.

The need for these measures arises from the basic problem confronting the United Kingdom authorities at this time. The economy has to face the necessity of establishing a volume of exports necessary to pay for imports required for immediate civilian needs and maximum defence production.

The long-term objective is the expansion of production and every effort is to be devoted thereto. The chief shortages which are restricting output at present are those in coal and steel. Increased steel output for expansion of production in the metal using industries is vital if defence production goals and a healthier balance of payments are to be realized.

British Guiana May Have Record Rice Crop

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The 1951 British Guiana rice crop is likely to prove an all-time record according to recent estimates, provided the reaping season, which was due to commence in early October, remains favourable. It is predicted that a surplus will be available for export to other markets after all commitments to Trinidad, Barbados and the Windward Islands have been filled.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problems are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Fiji Eases Import Control

Wellington, October 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Fiji has announced that the following goods may be imported from any country under Open General Licence: Tinplate, terneplate or black plate; semi-manufactured copper; semi-manufactured zinc; semi-manufactured nickel; borax; boric acid; newsprint; kraft paper; jute goods; dried, smoked, pickled and salted fish; onions; potatoes; animal feeding stuffs, excluding wheat and wheat flour; and the following finished steel (excluding fabricated steel)—heavy steel products including heavy rail, sleepers, etc. and heavy and medium plate; light rolled products including bars, rods, hoops and strips; steel sheets; wire plain or barbed other than insulated wire; wire rods; tubes and pipes including the fittings; tires, wheels and axles; steel forging; nails, screws, nuts and bolts.

To qualify for this exemption, the goods must be wholly produced or manufactured in the country from which they are exported; accompanied by a certificate of origin; and imported for use or consumption in the colony only.

Greece Revises Regulations for Financing Imports

Athens, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bank of Greece has revised the regulations governing the financing of import trade under date of October 18, 1951.

Under the revised provisions, Greek imports are, for purposes of such finance, divided into three categories. Category A—covering essential foodstuffs, feedstuffs and animals for breeding and draft, may be financed up to 60 per cent of the value of the imported items; Category B—comprising all commodities under the program of current requirements, other than those under A or C, shall enjoy finance up to 50 per cent; Category C—including specific non-essentials or luxury items, shall not be entitled to any finance at all.

The finance shall be extended by commercial banks when establishing the letter of credit abroad, or, in cases of cash against documents, when settling the value of shipping documents in Greece. The term of the credit is to be 45 days as from date of arrival of the goods.

While the above regulations will make it easier for Greek importers to finance the importation of certain preferred goods, all imports into Greece from Canada remain subject to import licences.

Jamaica Issues Open General Licence

Kingston, November 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of Jamaica announced that, effective November 1, an Open General Licence had been granted for the importation into the colony from any country of the following goods: Tinplate, terneplate or black plate; semi-manufactured copper; semi-manufactured zinc; semi-manufactured nickel; borax; boric acid; newsprint; kraft paper; jute goods; dried, smoked, pickled and salt fish, but excluding codfish; onions; animal feedstuffs, excluding wheat and wheat flour; and finished steel, excluding fabricated steel, as follows: (a) heavy steel products, including heavy rail sleepers, and heavy and medium plate, (b) light rolled products, including bars, rods, hoops and strips, (c) steel sheets, (d) wire, plain or barbed, other than insulated wire, (e) wire rods, (f) tubes and pipes, including tube fittings, (g) tires, wheels and axles, (h) steel forgings, (i) nails, screws, nuts and bolts.

To qualify for entry under Open General Licence, the goods must be wholly produced in the countries from which they are exported. The importer is required to produce a certificate of origin for such goods. The prior approval of the Exchange Control Authorities must be obtained for payment of imports to be made to a country other than the country of origin of the goods.

In a complementary notice of the same date, importers were advised that licences would be granted freely for the importation of codfish from all sources, on the understanding that a maximum retail price would continue to be fixed. The present maximum retail price is 1s. 4d. per pound.

The Union of South Africa Revises Prohibited List

Johannesburg, November 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Department of Commerce and Industries today announced revisions in the so-called "prohibited import" list. This list, established in 1948, comprises goods which will not be licensed except in the most exceptional circumstances.

Goods formerly on the prohibited list and now removed include: sardines, sild, brisling and similar fish of the sardine type packed in sealed containers, the contents of which do not exceed 4 oz. net weight; salted herrings; combs forming part of toilet or brush and comb sets; clocks of a f.o.b. cost not exceeding £8; rolled gold watch straps; compacts of a f.o.b. cost not exceeding 15 shillings. These goods may now be imported under the current licensing system.

Goods which have been added to the prohibited list are novelty tables, pin tables and other electrically or mechanically operated game or amusement machines, and silverplated vases.

Modus Vivendi Between Canada and Venezuela Renewed

Caracas, October 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The commercial *modus vivendi* between Canada and Venezuela signed at Caracas on October 11, 1950, effective for one year, has been renewed for a further period of one year from today. This agreement provides for the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment between the two countries in all matters concerning customs duties or charges, as well as in matters relating to the concession of foreign exchange for commercial transactions and to the assignment of import and exchange quotas. As a result of the agreement Canadian products are, on import into Venezuela, accorded tariff treatment equal to that accorded to any other country including duty reductions extended by Venezuela to the United States.

Imports into Venezuela are subject to no restriction except for some twenty tariff items for which import permits are required. Total annual imports into Venezuela exceed $600 million, of which about 70 per cent is supplied by the United States. Great Britain, Canada, Germany, Italy and France follow, in that order.

Venezuela has, in recent years, become Canada's most important market in Latin America. Exports from Canada to Venezuela rose from a value of $1·7 million in 1939 to $27·7 million in 1949 and $25·5 million in 1950. Canadian imports from Venezuela showed a similar expansion over the prewar level, increasing from $1·9 million in 1939 to $92 million in 1949 and $87 million in 1950.

Canadian trade with Venezuela is notable by the very wide variety of Canadian products which have found a market in Venezuela. They include wheat flour, aluminum, rubber manufactures, ships, agricultural and industrial machinery, milk and products, newsprint and electrical apparatus, to name but a few of the most important products. Venezuelan sales to Canada, on the other hand, consist almost wholly of crude petroleum for refining, in addition to which small quantities of coffee and cocoa are imported.

Freight Rates to East Coast of South America Increased

Rio de Janeiro, October 18, 1951.—(FTS)—A general increase of approximately 10 per cent in freight rates between Canada, United States and East Coast of South America has been announced, to be effective from January 1, 1952. This should apply to cargoes moving both ways.

Canadian Production of Aircraft and Parts Lower Last Year

Gross factory selling value of products of Canada's aircraft and aircraft parts industry in 1950 was $55,268,000, down 10 per cent from the preceding year's value of $61,099,000. Assembly plants accounted for $45,715,000 of the 1950 aggregate compared with $55,277,000, while the value of products of parts plants was $9,553,000 as against $5,822,000.

Number of aircraft completed during the year was 85 with a factory selling value of $2,666,000 as compared with 117 valued at $22,932,000. The value of work done on aircraft under construction but not completed by the end of the year totalled $17,086,000 against $676,000, and the value of aircraft repair work was $10,239,000 compared with $9,277,000.

There were 115 aircraft imported to the value of $1,215,000 compared with 99 at $527,000 in 1949, while the number of aircraft engines imported was 605 worth $3,448,000 against 319 at $5,434,000. Imports of aircraft parts had a value of $9,727,000 compared with $12,729,000, and parts of engines were worth $4,428,000 against $4,320,000.

Exports of made-in-Canada aircraft in 1950 numbered 68 valued at $789,000 compared with 112 at $18,666,000 in 1949, while aircraft parts exported were worth $3,594,000 against $6,268,000. Re-exports of aircraft during the year totalled 19 with a value of $175,000 against 13 at $86,000, while re-exports of aircraft parts were valued at $1,476,000 compared with $2,774,000.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Nov. 5	Nominal Quotations Nov. 12
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2091	·2088
		Free	·2085	·0734	·0722
Austria	Schilling	Export	....	·0489	·0489
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·3405	2·3375
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0208	·0208
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0174	·0174
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	...	·8396	·6089	·6090
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0565	·0564
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	....	....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2195	·2193
Chile	Peso	....	·0233	·0115	·0015
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·4181	·4176
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1866	·1864
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0453	1·0441
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	0·200	·0209	·0209
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1513	·1512
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·00000	1·0453	1·0441
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0690	·0689
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·0017	2·9981
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4181	·4176
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·6368	2·6337
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0045	·0045
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0060	·0060
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0 65	·0165
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2489	·2486
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0453	1·0441
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2091	·2088
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5227	·5220
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1829	·1827
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0642	·0641
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2195	·2193
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	....	....
Iraq	Dinar	...	4·0300	2·9256	2·9219
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9256	2·9219
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·9256	2·9219
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0016	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9256	2·9219
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	....	....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	....	....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1208	·1207
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2751	·2748
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5543	·5536
New Zealand	Pound	...	4·0150	2·9256	2·9216
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2091	·2088
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1463	·1462
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3159	·3156
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0453	1·0441
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	....	....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0655	·0654
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5227	·5220
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0361	·0361
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3415	·3411
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0960	·0958
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2021	·2018
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2393	·2390
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	....	....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3733	·3729
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4,0300	2·9256	2·9219
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9256	2·9219
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0453	1·0440
Uruguay	Peso	....	·6583	·6882	·6873
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3120	·3117
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	....	....

* September 17, 1949.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

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Wm. Frederick BULL
Deputy Minister

FOREIGN TRADE

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Department of Trade and Commerce

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COVER SUBJECT—Refrigerator cars, built in Trenton, N.S., for operation on the Newfoundland Division of the Canadian National Railways, being loaded in Halifax. The shipment of ten cars will improve transportation facilities over the 705 miles of narrow-gauge road which, under the Terms of Union, were taken over by the Canadian Government.

Courtesy The Halifax Chronicle Herald.

Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.

Hong Kong Enforcing Severe Import and Export Controls on Strategic Items

Strategic materials control policy made up of parallel controls on imports and exports—No item may be exported to China—Imports of strategic materials for local consumption must be covered by Essential Supplies Certificate—Since controls came into effect Hong Kong's trade with China and Macao has declined 25 per cent.

By T. R. G. Fletcher, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

HONG KONG.—Current Hong Kong import and export control regulations are certainly the most severe in the trading history of this wonted free port. In their application to strategic materials control, with the specific object of preventing such commodities from reaching Communist China via re-export from Hong Kong, they bid fair to rival similar controls in most countries.

While basically Hong Kong enforces no overall trade embargo against China—the interflow of commerce between the colony and the mainland is too important to Hong Kong for such a policy to be implemented—the colony has accepted its responsibilities implicit in the United Nations resolution of May 18, 1951, which called for a selective embargo of strategic materials to China by member nations and their dependencies.

Since Hong Kong is essentially an entrepôt area, its strategic materials control policy is of necessity made up of parallel controls on imports and exports. These are contained in the Importation (Prohibition) (Specified Articles) Order, 1951, and the Exportation (Prohibition) (Specified Articles) Order, 1951, both of which were brought into effect on June 25, 1951 and both of which have as an appendix a common schedule listing items considered strategic. This schedule itself merely indicates the broad scope of the control policy: under thirteen different headings it points out the general classes of goods subject to the two orders. The detailed list which expands on the schedule and is the rule-of-thumb by which the strategic materials control is actually guided, and which enumerates more than six hundred items, is not part of the orders as such but is nonetheless vital to the whole control policy.

No Item May Be Exported to China

By the terms of these complementary orders, the importation and/or exportation of any article deemed to be under control for strategic reasons is prohibited, except under a specific licence issued by the Director of the Department of Commerce and Industry. No item may be exported to China, and an item may only be exported to nearby Portuguese Macao against satisfactory guarantee from the Macao Government itself that genuine consumption will take place in that colony. No items considered strategic may be imported for local consumption in Hong Kong unless the applications for the import licences are accompanied by original copies of an essential supplies certificate, issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry; and no items may be imported for re-export to friendly destinations unless the Hong Kong Government has approved both the original import to the colony and the subsequent re-export by issuing appropriate licences. In these latter cases, the strategic materials control policy requires that the commodity concerned be directed to a designated warehouse for bonded storage on first arrival in Hong Kong from which it may only be removed on the occasion of its eventual transhipment to the approved destination.

While Hong Kong's control of strategic materials does not embrace those cases where strategic goods are consigned from source to destination (including China) via Hong Kong on a through bill of lading, this is not a serious loophole since most supplying countries have equivalent export controls at the source on a similar list of goods considered strategic.

Essential Supplies Certificate Ensures No Re-export

The essential supplies certificate mentioned earlier is a device whereby the Hong Kong Government pledges itself to ensure that there will be no re-export of any item sorely needed in the colony but under export control in the country of supply, so that it will only be released for export to Hong Kong on the condition that no transhipment will take place. Under this scheme, the Hong Kong Government investigates the alleged need of the local importer/user in the light of this company's past production records, current sales commitments, immediate inventory position, etc. If the government is convinced of the necessity for the particular commodity on order, an essential supplies certificate is issued accordingly. This certificate is issued subject to proof of contractual sale to the local user having been arranged in advance of the actual import of the goods, and, as mentioned, is an essential prerequisite to the issue of the necessary import licence, wherever items considered strategic by the Hong Kong Government are concerned. The original is forwarded to the export control authorities of the supplying country as an encouragement to them to grant an export licence. As part and parcel of its guarantee, the Hong Kong Government commits itself to checking—on a sampling basis—the ultimate use of the goods involved, subsequent to their arrival in the colony. The scheme provides for disciplinary action, which has been taken to date in several cases, should it be found that any local importer has defaulted in his undertakings regarding the use of the goods.

A slight variation of this essential supplies certificate scheme permits the Hong Kong authorities to extend its use to those cases where the goods concerned may not be regarded as strategic by the Hong Kong Government itself but where a different opinion is held in the country of supply, or where the overseas supplying country has prescribed certain specific conditions for Hong Kong distribution prior to releasing the goods involved, even though that country may not consider the items strategic either. Assuming that the commodity is of sufficient importance to Hong Kong users, and that it will not be released to Hong Kong except against guarantee of bona fide consumption within the colony, or compliance with the resale conditions, the Hong Kong Government is prepared to issue essential supplies certificates notwithstanding its own opinion of the strategic nature of this particular item. This aspect of local consumption control is called the Controlled Distribution Scheme and the colony's guarantee re local consumption is thereby extended to such items as business machines, antibiotics, motor car batteries, abrasives, air conditioners, binoculars, etc., to mention only a few items included. The particular essential supplies certificates, issued in these cases, permit the local exclusive agents of the manufacturers of the goods concerned to carry stocks in Hong Kong respecting whose ultimate sale to approved outlets they are accountable for to the Hong Kong Government at monthly intervals.

In the two months since the new orders came into effect, Hong Kong's trade with China and Macao has shown a significant drop in value. Figures for June, 1951, indicate total exports to these two countries as $179·2 millions, and for August, 1951, $133·0 millions, a decline of twenty-five per cent.

Netherlands Trade With Canada Increased During Past Year

Purchases from Canada increased in volume, while value remained practically the same—Shipments to Canada increased approximately 64·6 per cent, while value increased at least 91·6 per cent.

Prepared by the Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

(One florin equals approximately Can.$0·2771. One metric ton equals 2,205 lbs.)

THE HAGUE.—During 1950, the volume of Netherlands imports from Canada increased approximately 33 per cent, while the value remained practically the same. In the same period, the volume of Netherlands exports to Canada increased by approximately 64·6 per cent, while the value rose by at least 91·6 per cent.

Imports from Canada weighed 49,781 metric tons, valued at fl.33,352,000, in 1950, as compared with 37,451 metric tons, valued at fl.34,098,000, in 1949. Exports to Canada amounted to 27,642 metric tons, valued at fl.21,489,000, in the past year, as compared with 17,227 metric tons, valued at fl.11,215,000 in 1949.

Purchases in the dollar area are paid by the dollar returns obtained from exports and by means of ECA facilities. These imports are restricted mainly to goods which are essential to the economy of the country and which cannot be secured from OEEC and other countries with which trade is carried on by means of bilateral trade agreements.

As far as exports from the Netherlands to Canada are concerned, there has been an increase in value since the devaluation of the guilder on September 19, 1949. In addition, shipments to Canada are stimulated to a certain extent by the fact that Netherlands exporters are allowed to retain 10 per cent of net export returns to dollar countries. A considerable percentage of these free dollars thus obtained is used for the importation of non-essential and luxury articles, such as nylon hosiery, canned salmon, etc.

In the following paragraphs, details of Netherlands trade with Canada in 1950 compared with 1949 are given. Values are c.i.f. Netherlands ports.

Netherlands Imports from Canada

Live Animals.—Arrivals of live animals totalled fl.1,000 in 1950 against fl.1,735 in 1949. No details are given as to the type of animals.

Fish, shellfish and crustacea.—Imports under this classification consisted of frozen eels and amounted to 5 tons valued at fl.5,000 in 1950 and to 8·5 tons and fl.11,210 during 1949.

Raw materials and other raw products of animal origin, n.o.p.—A total of 84 tons of casings and bladders valued at fl.202,000 was brought in during 1950, as against 15 tons valued at fl.38,000 during the preceding year.

Dried seeds.—During 1950 a quantity of 23 tons of dried seeds, mostly beans, valued at fl.34,000 was purchased in Canada, while 13 tons with a value of fl.14,500 were imported in 1949.

Rye.—Arrivals in 1949 amounted to 3,054 tons (fl.805,000). There were no imports of this commodity in 1950.

Maize.—Imports of maize from Canada were resumed during the year under review and 20,058 tons valued at fl.5,136,000 were brought in.

Wheat.—There were no arrivals from Canada in 1949 but in 1950 a quantity of 1,399 tons valued at fl.400,000 was purchased in the Dominion.

Oleaginous seeds and fruits.—Arrivals under this heading consist entirely of linseed. They totalled 9,146 tons valued at fl.5,813,000 in 1950 and 886 tons and fl.437,000 during 1949.

Seeds.—Total purchases made in Canada in 1950 weighed 78 tons and had a value of fl.249,000, compared with 82 tons and fl.280,000 during 1949. Items purchased are:

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Clover and alfalfa	25	144	63	202
Grass	44	91	10	12
Vegetable	7	40	6	66

Meat.—A quantity of 212 tons of pickled horsemeat, valued at fl.268,000, arrived from Canada in 1950. There were no imports of this commodity in 1949.

Fish oils.—Imports of fish oils from Canada amounted to 376 tons and had a value of fl.258,000 in 1950. No purchases were made in the preceding twelve months.

Vegetable fatty oils.—During 1949, 2,966 tons of soya oil valued at fl.3,174,000 and 57 tons of linseed oil valued at fl.69,000 arrived from Canada. There were no imports of these commodities during 1950.

Purchases of Canned Salmon Increased

Fish preserves.—Eight tons of canned salmon valued at fl.20,000 were shipped by Canadian exporters to the Netherlands in 1949. During the year under review arrivals amounted to not less than 372 tons (fl.963,000). In addition, Canada shipped one ton of canned lobster valued at fl.11,000. "Free dollars" were responsible for the increase.

Beverages and spirits.—A quantity of 25 tons of whisky valued at fl.50,000 arrived in 1949. As a result of the availability of increasing amounts of free dollars, it was possible to import 48 tons valued at fl.158,000 and 20 tons of gin (fl.15,000) in 1950.

Feedstuffs.—Arrivals under this classification in 1949 totalled 519 tons and had a value of fl.140,000. These figures included 455 tons of linseed cake valued at fl.120,000 and 64 tons of vegetable offal valued at fl.20,000 for feeding purposes. For some time efforts have been made to reduce feedstuffs imports from the dollar area, either by means of diverting purchases to OEEC or other soft-currency countries or replacing them by domestic products. Hence, there have been no arrivals from Canada since the end of 1949.

Tobacco.—A quantity of 125 tons of Canadian leaf tobacco valued at fl.223,000 was brought in during 1950. No purchases of tobacco were made in 1949.

Crude asbestos.—In 1950 imports of crude asbestos totalled 4,168 tons and had a value of fl.2,080,000, the respective figures for 1949 being 608 tons and fl.299,000. In view of the increasing industrialization in the Netherlands, there is a growing demand for asbestos.

Mineral products, n.o.p.—Arrivals from Canada under this heading weighed 1,029 tons valued at fl.164,000 in 1950, compared with 1,151 tons and fl.187,000 in 1949.

Zinc ore.—Supplies of this commodity obtained from Canada in 1950 amounted to 1,900 tons valued at fl.593,000, compared with 1,054 tons and fl.195,000 in 1949.

Chemicals.—Total arrivals in 1950 weighed 83 tons and were valued at fl.103,000, as against 583 tons and fl.357,000 in 1949. A breakdown of the 1950 figures is as follows:

	Tons	fl. 1,000
Glycol	51	59
Artificial sweeteners	18	24
Raw materials for the plastics industry	11	16

Paints, lacquers and varnishes.—A total quantity of 39 tons valued at fl.51,000 (mainly red lead) was brought in from Canada in 1950. The respective figures for 1949 were 694 tons and fl.792,000.

Hides and skins.—Arrivals under this heading in 1950 consisted of 25 tons of salted cow hides valued at fl.41,000. In 1949 they included 164 tons of salted cow hides (fl.317,000) and 23 tons of goatskins (fl.47,000).

Raw furs to a value of fl.69,000 were brought in during 1950, as against fl.31,000 in 1949.

Synthetic rubber.—Imports from Canada, which amounted to 166 tons valued at fl.184,000 in 1949, decreased to 59 tons and fl.92,000 during 1950.

Rubber products.—Details of arrivals in 1950 and 1949 are shown below:

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Rubber belting	2	12	2	12
Rubber discs, blocks, rings, packing, etc.	....	....	....	12
Automobile inner tubes (no.)	....	....	4,069	49
Automobile tires (no.)	3,496	523	30,242	3,300

As a result of increasing domestic and European production imports of automobile tires and tubes from the Dominion have strongly decreased.

No Imports of Pulpwood Made Last Year

Pulpwood.—Imports of pulpwood amounted to 8,099 cubic metres valued at fl.261,000 in 1949, but no purchases were made in Canada in 1950. For some time, Finland has been the only country supplying pulpwood to the Netherlands.

Wood and wood products.—The following table shows the principal imports under this heading from Canada in 1950 and 1949:

	1950		1949	
	Cubic metres	fl. 1,000	Cubic metres	fl. 1,000
Douglas fir, square hewn	3,973	673	2,263	300
Douglas fir, sawn	285	82	3,184	687
Coniferous woods, sawn	281	80	704	130

Cardboard and paper, cardboard and paper products.—Under this heading 1949 imports aggregated 99 tons valued at fl.45,000. In 1950 arrivals from Canada weighed only 2 tons valued at fl.9,000. The main item of this group is building board. There has always been a good demand for Canadian building board and under normal monetary circumstances large orders could be obtained. At the moment Sweden is by far the largest supplier.

Used barrels.—Canadian shipments to the Netherlands amounted to 55 tons valued at fl.18,000 in 1950. No imports were made in 1949.

Fabrics and tissues; clothing, etc.—Arrivals under this category from the Dominion consisted of one ton of tissues, n.o.p., printed and multicoloured woven, valued at fl.14,000. In addition, 2,241 dozen pairs of rayon socks and hosiery with a value of fl.89,000 were imported from Canada.

Used jute bags.—A quantity of 875 tons valued at fl.965,000 was purchased from Canada in 1950. No imports were made in 1949.

Asbestos fabrics.—Two tons valued at fl.14,000 were shipped from Canada in 1950.

Precious metals.—Semi-manufactured gold to a value of fl.415,000 was imported from the Dominion during the year under review. The weight was 119 kilos.

Iron, cast iron, steel and works thereof.—The following table shows imports of various items under this heading from Canada in 1950 and 1949:

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Iron and steel in bars	21	16	2,052	1,137
Special steel in blocks or ingots	16	24	13	22
Special steel in rods, sheets or bands	98	172	265	511
Iron and steel tubing	10	10	....	....
Iron and steel chains	4	15	....	....
Bolts, nuts, metal screws	1	11	72	139
Textile needles	1	242	....	73
Springs	1	19	2	25
Oil cooking stoves	11	92	....	....
Machine parts and accessories ..	8	49	....	....

Imports of Copper and Brass Reduced

Copper, brass and works thereof.—Canadian shipments to the Netherlands totalled 2,760 tons and had a value of fl.4,788,000 in 1950, compared with 3,868 tons and fl.5,722,000 in 1949. The following table shows the pincipal items:

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Copper in billets, ingots, etc.	1,597	2,528	254	388
Copper in bars	112	2,133	2,894	4,171
Brass and bronze in bars	40	61	441	685
Works of copper and brass, n.o.p.	9	55	....	....

Nickel and works thereof.—Nickel in ingots, sheets, anodes, cakes, billets and cathodes to a quantity of 36 tons valued at fl.210,000 was shipped by Canada in 1950. There were no imports in 1949.

Purchases of Canadian Aluminum Higher

Aluminum and works thereof.—Total arrivals from the Dominion amounted to 4,238 tons valued at fl.5,379,000 in 1950, compared with 3,923 tons and fl.4,505,000 in 1949. They included the following items:

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Aluminum in blocks, ingots and bars	4,225	5,307	3,851	4,325
Aluminum in strips and sheets, rolled	5	26	35	54
Aluminum foil	6	28	23	70
Aluminum, powdered	....	....	14	43
Works of aluminum, n.o.p.	1	18	....	....

Lead and works thereof.—In 1950 Canada supplied 810 tons of lead in slabs, blocks, ingots and sheets (value fl.828,000), as against 2,515 tons (value fl.2,450,000) in 1949.

Other base metals and works thereof.—Under this heading Canadian exporters shipped the following commodities to the Netherlands in 1950; 15 tons of magnesium valued at fl.32,000 (10 tons and fl.13,000 in 1949), lighting equipment 2 tons and fl.17,000, and piping and tubing 2 tons and fl.16,000.

Machines and apparatus; electro-technical materials.—This group includes a large variety of products and the following table shows details regarding imports from Canada:

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Automobile engines	7	79	23	175
Marine engine parts	2	15	....	....
Pumps	9	116	13	103
Compressors	2	12	4	12
Hoists	9	2	....	....
Apparatus for handling goods	6	33	75	155
Manure spreaders	45	76	17	24
Mechanical harrows	8	14	13	26
Mowing/threshing machines	100	368	153	386
Combines	2	10	88	144
Other mowing machines	22	55	6	11
Seed and fruit sorting machines	2	29	....	....
Agricultural machines and implements, n.o.p.	6	20	13	57
Condensing and evaporating equipment	6	24	....	....
Household refrigerators	4	31	....	....
Printing machinery	2	15	....	....
Lathes and other metal working machinery	6	65	....	....
Adding machines	....	23	....	27
Bookkeeping machines	3	241	....	31
Machinery and implements, n.o.p.	6	45	....	....
Valves, iron or steel	13	94	13	90
Valves, brass	2	32	8	37
Ball and roller bearings	9	53	3	33
Electric motors (number)	204	27	44	41
Electric motor parts	5	34	....	....
Batteries	13	48	18	21
Automobile starting equipment	2	11	....	....
Ventilators	1	18	....	....
Spark plugs	1	36	....	....
Radio and television tubes	1	14	....	....
Insulated electric cable	30	110	....	....
Switchboards	9	115	....	....
Switchboard equipment	3	39	....	....

Transport equipment.—Imports from Canada amounted to 68 tons valued at fl.330,000 in 1950, as against 160 tons and fl.908,000 in 1949. Details are as follows:

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Agricultural tractors (no.)	25	64	100	250
Gears for automobiles and tractors	18	66	16	120
Automobiles parts, n.o.p.	31	157	6	45
Bicycle parts (coaster brakes)	....	....	16	114
Bicycle parts, n.o.p.	....	....	16	16
Aeroplane parts, except engines	1	40	8	289

Scientific and precision instruments and apparatus.—Imports in 1950 totalled 6 tons valued at fl.133,000, compared with 4 tons and fl.146,000 in 1949. Included in these figures were:

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Spectacle lenses	....	12	1	89
Radar equipment	....	....	3	45
Film projectors and other equipment	2	41	....	....
Manometers	1	25	....	....
Scientific instruments	1	22	....	....
Parts of instruments and appliances, n.o.p.	....	18	....	....

Fountain pens to a value of fl.11,000 were imported from Canada in 1950.

Netherlands Exports to Canada

Live animals.—Live animals, n.o.p. to a value of fl.57,000 were shipped in 1950. Shipments in 1949 were valued at fl.37,000.

Fish, shellfish and crustacea.—A quantity of 324 tons of salted herring valued at fl.409,000 was forwarded to Canada in 1950, the respective figures for 1949 being 302 tons and fl.350,000. In addition, yellow pike fillets to a value of fl.66,000 were sent in 1950.

Plants, bulbs and flowers.—Exports of bulbs totalled 1,592 tons valued at fl.3,611,000 in 1950 and 2,187 tons and fl.3,741,000 during the preceding twelve months. Tree and shrub shipments amounted to 815 tons and fl.1,231,000, as against 668 tons and fl.916,000 in 1949. Twenty-one tons of rose bushes valued at fl.70,000, 28 tons of other plants with a value of fl.73,000, and cut flowers valued at fl.11,000 were also sent to Canada in 1950.

Peas.—Of this item 30 tons valued at fl.14,000 were exported in 1950.

Poppy seed.—Exports in 1950 totalled 88 tons and were valued at fl.106,000, as against 64 tons and fl.66,000 in 1949.

Rapeseed.—Shipments in 1950 amounted to 81 tons valued at fl.57,000. for 1949 the respective figures were 76 tons and fl.53,000.

Caraway seed.—Exports in 1950 amounted to 70 tons and were valued at fl.79,000, while in 1949 they totalled 46 tons and fl.45,000.

Other seeds.—Netherlands shipments under this classification aggregated 61 tons valued at fl.188,000 in 1950, as against 60 tons valued at fl.116,000 in 1949. They included the following items:

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Clover and alfalfa	5	33	....	....
Grass	10	40	....	....
Vegetable	39	85	38	72
Flower	2	24	1	12
Sugar beets	....	....	19	32

Palm oil.—Shipments in 1949 totalled 418 tons valued at fl.480,000, but no exports were made in 1950.

Sugar.—A quantity of 130 tons of malt sugar and milk sugar valued at fl.113,000 was sent to the Dominion during 1950.

Confectionery.—Exports totalled 95 tons with a value of fl.162,000 in 1950, compared with 7·5 tons and fl.22,000 during the preceding year.

Cocoa butter.—A fairly large quantity of this commodity, 187 tons, was shipped to Canada in 1949, but no exports were made in 1950.

Cocoa powder, chocolate products.—Netherlands exports under this heading increased from 31 tons valued at fl.123,000 in 1949 to 98 tons and fl.288,000 during 1950. In the latter year the following shipments were made: cocoa powder, 74 tons (fl.161,000); chocolate products, 18 tons (fl.103,000); and chocolate coating, 6 tons, (fl.24,000).

Biscuit and cake exports to the Dominion totalled 8 tons (fl.11,000) in 1950 and 4·7 tons (fl.14,900) during the year before.

Preserved vegetables.—Shipments of these products amounted to 484 tons valued at fl.445,000 in 1950, the respective figures for 1949 being 283 tons and fl.307,000. Gherkins and onions in brine were the main items.

Fruit pulp.—In 1949 exports to Canada weighed only 10 tons and had a value of fl.8,000, but in 1950 the following quantities and values were shipped:

	Tons	fl. 1,000
Strawberry pulp	2,576	2,061
Raspberry pulp	569	441
Cherry pulp	19	14
Gooseberry pulp	36	20
Blackberry pulp	11	13
Other pulps	25	29

Beverages and spirits.—Thirty-five tons of gin (fl.94,000) and 47 tons (fl.339,000) of liqueurs were shipped in 1950. In 1949, 21 tons of gin (fl.53,000) and 44 tons of liqueurs (fl.310,000) were sent to Canada.

Cigars.—A total quantity of 221,000 cigars with a value of fl.50,000 were exported to the Dominion in 1950.

Naphthalene.—Shipments totalled 25 tons valued at fl.10,000 in 1950 and 78 tons and fl.37,000 in 1949.

Chemicals.—The Netherlands statistics give the following details regarding exports of chemicals to Canada in 1950 and 1949.

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Total	924	585	428	321
Fluor silicate of soda and calcium	300	53	203	28
Aromatic and heterocyclic organic compounds	....	....	20	11
Amins	2	3	....	....
Saccharin	....	....	1	33
Chemical products, n.o.p.	102	157	23	114

Pharmaceutical products.—A total quantity of two tons valued at fl.25,000 was shipped in 1950 and one ton valued at fl.31,000 in 1949. Quinine was the principal item.

Paints, lacquers and varnishes.—Exports made under this heading in 1950 totalled 44 tons valued at fl.48,000, compared with 6 tons valued at fl.18,000 in 1949.

Casein, albumen, gelatin, glue and textile finishing products.—Under this heading the following shipments were made to Canada in 1950: dextrin, 435 tons valued at fl.210,000 (351 tons and fl.150,000 in 1949); vegetable glue, 32 tons valued at fl.22,000; and textile finishing products, 80 tons valued at fl.51,000.

Stationers' supplies and printed matter.—A total quantity of 8 tons valued at fl.34,000 was exported to Canada in 1950, compared with 3 tons and fl.29,000 during the preceding year.

Printing and writing paper.—A quantity of 30 tons with a value of fl.41,000 was shipped in 1950.

Wooden furniture.—Shipments to Canada in 1950 weighed 26 tons and had a value of fl.76,000. In addition, wooden fancy articles to a value of fl.15,000 were sent.

Wool.—Unscoured wool sendings amounted to 13 tons valued at fl.69,000 in 1950.

Flax, hemp, jute, ramie and other vegetable textile fibres and other raw materials for the textile industry.—Exports to Canada under this heading rose from 20 tons valued at fl.33,000 in 1949 to 363 tons valued at fl.774,000 during 1950.

Yarns.—Rayon yarns sent to Canada in 1949 weighed 56 tons and had a value of fl.339,000. For the first six months of 1950 these figures were 143 tons and fl.745,000.

Fabrics and tissues, clothing, etc.—The following table shows details regarding Netherlands shipments to Canada under this heading in 1949 and 1950:

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Total	549	2,840	260	2,181
Rayon tissues	3	43	10	203
Artificial silk ribbons (metres)	466,600	15	....	....
Woollen fabrics	7	130	8	155
Cotton waste	53	45	....	....
Cotton fabrics, dyed	93	1,225	37	547
Cotton fabrics, multi-coloured woven	21	204	56	411
Cotton fabrics for industrial purposes	....	....	1	12

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons.	fl. 1,000
Corduroy	2	26	....	....
Cordage and rope of hemp, flax, jute, sisal and similar fibres	....	....	131	235
Cocoa yarn	22	33	....	....
Cocoa matting	23	54	....	....
Ladies' coats and costumes (number)	492	26	7,744	405
Household linen	6	67	2	20
Ready-made clothing, n.o.p.	1	25	....	....
Linen and cotton cuttings	15	17	....	....

Rags shipped to Canada totalled 262 tons valued at fl.261,000, as against 339 tons and fl.207,000 during 1949 .

Footwear.—A quantity of 43,242 pairs of slippers made of materials other than leather, valued at fl.128,000, was exported to Canada in 1950; the respective figures for 1949 were 46,065 pairs and fl.127,000. In addition, 3,382 pairs of rubber shoes with a value of fl.22,000 were shipped in 1950.

Exports of Ceramic Products to Canada Increased

Ceramic products.—Six tons of statuettes and fancy articles totalling fl.60,000 were shipped last year, as against two tons and fl.13,500 in 1949.

Glass and glassware was shipped to a value of fl.10,000 in 1950, the weight being one ton. The respective figures for 1949 were fl.11,000 and six tons.

Iron, cast iron, steel and works thereof.—Total exports amounted to 18 tons valued at fl.83,000 in 1950 and to eight tons and fl.33,000 in 1949. Arrivals in 1950 included two tons of special steel in bars, sheets or band valued at fl.27,000 and five tons of iron and steel products, n.o.p. with a value of fl.30,000.

Copper, brass and works thereof.—Shipments of copper works, n.o.p. in 1950 totalled seven tons and had a value of fl.37,000. The respective figures for 1949 were four tons and fl.19,000.

Lead and works thereof.—Netherlands exports to Canada amounted to five tons valued at fl.28,000 in 1950 and to seven tons valued at fl.34,000 in the preceding year.

Exports of Tin Higher

Tin and works thereof.—Tin alloys to a value of fl.59,000 were sent to the Dominion in 1949, the quantity being ten tons. These shipments increased to 31 tons and fl.206,000 in 1950.

Other base metals and works thereof.—Under this heading two tons valued at fl.14,000 were shipped in 1950, as against 4·3 tons and fl.34,000 in 1949, the main item being base metal letter types.

Machines and apparatus; electro-technical materials.—The following table shows exports under this heading to Canada:

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Ships' parts	2	14	....	....
Printing presses	1	15	....	....
Metal sheet working machinery	....	12	....	....
Automatic weighing machines	3	17	....	....
Machines, mechanical apparatus and implements, n.o.p.	8	31	3	17
Vacuum cleaners	65	619	10	104
Shaving apparatus and hair clippers	4	178	2	106
Radio parts	7	42	2	13

Transport equipment.—Eleven tons valued at fl.21,000 were exported in 1950, as against three tons and fl.19,000 during the preceding twelve months.

Scientific and precision instruments and apparatus were sent to Canada as per specification below:

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Microscopes	1	54	....	....
Measuring and drawing instruments	3	60	1	11
Film cameras and projectors	....	....	1	24
Scientific and precision instruments, n.o.p.	....	....	....	11

Paintings and drawings.—Shipments in 1950 had a value of fl.42,000, the 1949 figure being fl.69,000.

Production of Sisal in Brazil Increased Rapidly During Last Twenty Years

First brought in from Mexico in 1930 as a decorative plant—Production encouraged on a large scale by Ministry of Agriculture—Output increased from 2,097 tons in 1944 to 30,961 tons in 1949.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—(FTS)—The production of sisal, or agave, is steadily increasing in Brazil. As it will grow on poor land, it is a very valuable crop for the less favoured regions.

Sisal was first brought to Brazil from Mexico in 1930, as a purely decorative plant. The climatic conditions were found to be so favourable that it soon began to be cultivated on a fairly large scale, particularly in the State of Paraiba. The leaves were prepared by very primitive methods, as they are even today in some parts of Paraiba, and the fibre was consumed by the local small and rudimentary rope, duster and sack factories.

The Production Section of the Ministry of Agriculture then began to encourage the production of sisal on a large scale, distributing millions of bulbs and teaching the people how to plant them. As a result, within a few years the cultivation of sisal increased at an amazing pace, as will be seen from the following statistics:

Brazilian Production of Sisal (Agave)

	Tons
1944	2,097
1945	2,569
1946	9,409
1947	19,625
1948	25,867
1949	30,961

The State of Paraiba continues to be the largest producer of sisal in Brazil. It is now receiving more attention than cotton, but the competent government authorities in the States of Rio de Grande do Norte, Pernambuco, Bahia, São Paulo, Alagoas, and Sergipe are now encouraging the cultivation of this valuable plant.

Brazilian Production of Sisal, 1950

State	Area Cultivated (Hectares)	Number of Plants	Production (Tons)	Value (Cr$1,000)
Bahia	6,600	14,873,000	2,412	13,266
Paraiba	15,995	75,090,000	35,000	192,500
Pernambuco	583	1,650,000	1,100	6,000
Alagoas	44	100,110	130	715
Sergipe	96	229,230	174	958
Rio Grande do Norte	2,060	6,600,000	1,428	7,854
São Paulo	600	1,200,000	200	1,100
BRAZIL—Total	25,978	99,742,340	40,444	222,393

When the plant is about three years old, the leaves that are in a horizontal position are ready to be cut and are a bright greenish yellow colour and softer to the touch. If the leaves are not cut at the right time, they become tougher and more difficult to process. The fibres become stained, hard and less resistant and therefore lose some of their commercial value.

Each plant normally yields from 30 to 40 leaves each cutting, at intervals of from 8 to 12 months, with a total of from 7 to 8 cuttings during the life of the plant. Towards the end of the life of the plant, the flowers appear, announcing the approaching death of the plant.

The flowers are borne in a tall, candelabra-like panicle and are transformed into bulbs which fall to the ground when ripe. The flowers appear only once, just before the death of the plant, when it is from 6 to 8 years old, at which time it varies from 3·5 to 6 metres in height. Each panicle produces 3,000 or more bulbs which, although tender, may remain a long time without being planted, if kept in a cool place away from the sun.

Sisal may be reproduced either by the bulbs or shoots. Many planters prefer shoots as greater selection is possible. The shoots are taken from the mother plant when from 0·25 to 0·30 metres long and cultivated in a nursery until they attain 0·50 to 0·60 metres, when they are transplanted.

Leaves Processed the Same Day That They are Cut

The leaves should be processed the same day that they are cut. In some parts of Paraiba the fibres are still processed by hand, but in other parts modern machinery is used to separate the fibre from the pulp, wash and dry it, and tie it in bundles for shipment.

The machines used are mostly of local manufacture and more than 780 are in use, besides hand machines. A few machines of United States manufacture are in use, but the British machine is considered to be the most suitable for Brazil.

The leaves contain 3 per cent fibre, 3 per cent so called refuse (green part of leaves and pulp) and 94 per cent of a liquid for which no use has been found to date. In Brazil the refuse is used only as a fertilizer, although many important by-products could be produced from it.

In Brazil, sisal is used principally in the manufacture of cordage for ships, heavy ropes, and strings and the manufacture of sacks. Although the sacks made from sisal are stiffer than those made from jute, they are nevertheless suitable for packing coffee beans, salt, minerals, etc. It is also used for the manufacture of sandals, hats, women's purses, carpets, door mats and to stuff furniture, but on a much smaller scale.

The surplus production is exported to the United States and to Europe, and is an important source of revenue, particularly for the State of Paraiba.

Brazilian Exports of Sisal (Agave)

	Quantity (Tons)			Value (Cr$1,000)		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
Argentina	2,153	3,888	2,100	13,480	23,333	12,660
Germany	....	2,425	3,404	....	15,832	18,713
United States	3,426	11,404	7,694	19,253	63,371	36,079
Finland	551	....	....	4,321	....	....
France	5,774	441	1,821	38,924	3,134	10,186
Holland	551	....	361	3,486	....	1,988
Japan	....	....	6,042	....	....	30,323
Norway	489	....	....	3,559	.....	....
Total	14,850	19,863	23,018	95,687	116,275	117,830

Serious Congestion at Port of Matadi Delays Issue of Import Licences

Validity of existing import licences will expire the end of November—Deficiency of river fleet on Congo River held largely responsible for situation at principal ocean port.

By W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

LEOPOLDVILLE, November 5, 1951.—Congestion at the port of Matadi, on the Congo River, is now so serious that all new import licence applications are being held up temporarily. The validity of all existing import licences will expire the end of this month, after which new licences with a validity of only two months must be applied for. It has not been determined to what extent these measures reflect the necessity of keeping a running check on cargoes due to arrive at Matadi, and to what extent non-essential imports may have to be delayed.

Matadi is the principal port of the Belgian Congo. Imports of all types of merchandise, particularly of heavy equipment, have increased substantially in recent months. This reflects the prosperity of the Belgian Congo, which has thus been enabled to make heavy purchases abroad and to diversify its industries. Deliveries are now being made of heavy

Belgian Congo—Canadian cargo being unloaded at Matadi, at the mouth of the Congo.

orders placed following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. In July, 1951, for example, nearly twice as much merchandise was imported by the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi as in the corresponding month last year.

The situation became so serious that shipping lines in North America had to impose a 30 per cent freight surcharge for shipments to Matadi. Alternative ports, such as Pointe Noire, are not equipped to take much of the load away from Matadi, where imported merchandise often remains from four to six months before being cleared.

The basic difficulty arises from the fact that the river fleet, operating between Leopoldville and Stanleyville and Port Francqui, is insufficient to meet the demands of the increased traffic. The railway from Matadi to Leopoldville finds its rolling stock tied up for long periods, awaiting an opportunity to unload into warehouses, river boats or barges at Leopoldville. The over-taxed river fleet is being augmented as rapidly as possible, but it seems unlikely that the serious delays at Matadi will be cleared up for several months to come.

Value of Canadian Manufactures at Record High

Estimated gross factory value of products manufactured in Canada in 1950 reached an all-time peak total of $13,781,220,000, a rise of 10 per cent over the preceding year's value of $12,479,593,000.

Among the 17 main groups listed in the report, all but one had a higher factory value of production in 1950 than in 1949. The food group—largest of the 17—had a gross production value of $3,018,804,000 as compared with $2,882,581,000 in 1949, followed by iron and steel products at $1,499,927,000 as against $1,419,145,000, transportation equipment $1,252,860,000 against $1,063,211,000, paper products $1,248,484,000 against $1,093,060,000, wood products $1,000,011,000 against $840,355,000, and non-ferrous metal products $959,491,000 against $867,043,000.

Textile products—except clothing—had an estimated production value of $737,138,000 ($636,824,000 in 1949); clothing (textiles and fur), $728,532,000 ($727,498,000); chemicals and allied products, $635,991,000 ($587,398,000); products of petroleum and coal, $618,287,000 ($533,731,000); electrical apparatus and supplies, $580,578,000 ($486,286,000); printing, publishing and allied products, $417,606,000 ($377,908,000); non-metallic mineral products, $281,277,000 ($246,457,000); rubber products, $239,185,000 ($178,503,000); leather products, showing the single decline, $210,415,000 ($210,804,000); tobacco and tobacco products, $188,330,000 ($172,420,000); and miscellaneous manufacturing industries, $164,304,000 ($156,363,000).

Foreign Trade Service Directories

The list of Canadian Government Trade Commissioners, formerly reproduced in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be published henceforth once a month, appearing in the last issue of every month.

The Head Office Directory and the list of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, which formerly appeared once a month, will be published henceforth once a quarter, in the last issues of September, December, March and June.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	62·8	70·3	189·1	208·6	235·4	237·0	221·2	285·1
February	57·4	59·6	153·1	179·5	208·3	205·0	199·5	233·9
March	71·1	73·3	178·4	209·0	228·4	216·8	228·2	290·2
April	48·5	50·9	178·5	190·9	212·3	237·8	205·5	295·2
May	75·6	67·0	197·0	267·8	282·3	272·9	287·0	323·4
June	73·3	66·0	166·7	272·7	233·5	255·1	289·2	312·5
July	74·4	66·2	188·7	236·6	250·9	241·3	253·7	374·5
August	77·1	69·1	242·7	221·3	224·1	251·7	257·1	349·8
September	76·8	72·2	169·8	218·6	283·0	228·4	279·1	320·1
October	91·3	88·2	204·2	250·8	307·0	269·1	315·2	
November	95·0	86·0	232·2	253·1	293·9	292·3	292·7	
December	81·3	68·9	211·9	266·2	316·4	285·5	289·9	
Total	884·5	837·6	2,312·2	2,774·9	3,075·4	2,993·0	3,118·4	2,784·6

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	44·6	49·7	140·3	173·8	206·1	223·8	211·9	327·2
February	42·9	47·0	117·0	177·1	182·2	206·0	200·2	274·2
March	59·1	65·1	139·9	208·9	197·1	235·9	237·4	342·5
April	45·3	48·9	160·8	225·6	226·7	242·7	230·9	393·0
May	66·1	67·1	164·2	240·3	225·1	250·5	290·2	405·1
June	60·5	58·9	157·7	231·1	233·0	250·5	282·5	360·4
July	57·6	55·8	161·6	226·8	225·1	230·9	259·5	370·6
August	57·9	57·0	163·2	204·6	206·5	212·1	267·3	357·5
September	59·6	56·4	156·1	208·1	221·7	221·6	279·7	311·5
October	68·6	63·9	186·4	254·5	243·4	234·3	320·6	
November	70·1	63·3	198·2	229·1	238·2	239·6	327·9	
December	52·2	44·3	181·9	194·2	232·0	213·4	266·3	
Total	684·6	677·5	1,927·3	2,573·9	2,636·9	2,761·2	3,174·3	3,142·0

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 19·0	+ 21·8	+ 51·0	+ 36·7	+ 33·0	+ 15·2	+ 11·8	− 38·4
February	+ 15·3	+ 13·5	+ 37·7	+ 4·7	+ 28·1	+ 1·2	+ 1·4	− 37·3
March	+ 13·0	+ 9·2	+ 40·0	+ 3·0	+ 33·9	− 16·9	− 5·7	− 48·5
April	+ 4·0	+ 2·6	+ 19·5	− 32·2	− 11·6	− 2·4	− 21·2	− 92·9
May	+ 10·6	+ 0·8	+ 34·6	+ 30·9	+ 62·4	+ 25·1	− 0·6	− 78·1
June	+ 13·8	+ 7·9	+ 11·1	+ 45·3	+ 3·0	+ 6·9	+ 9·3	− 44·6
July	+ 17·9	+ 11·4	+ 29·6	+ 12·8	+ 28·4	+ 12·8	− 2·7	+ 7·9
August	+ 20·3	+ 12·9	+ 82·8	+ 20·3	+ 20·0	+ 41·9	− 6·6	− 3·9
September	+ 18·3	+ 16·7	+ 15·8	+ 13·4	+ 64·4	+ 9·4	+ 3·1	+ 12·0
October	+ 23·8	+ 25·3	+ 20·2	− 0·8	+ 66·0	+ 37·4	− 1·7	
November	+ 26·2	+ 23·5	+ 37·0	+ 26·9	+ 58·2	+ 55·9	− 31·5	
December	+ 30·3	+ 25·6	+ 32·4	+ 76·7	+ 87·3	+ 74·9	+ 27·2	
Total	+ 212·5	+ 171·2	+ 411·9	+ 237·8	+ 473·1	+ 261·2	− 17·2	− 323·8

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	25·5	33·6	51·1	50·5	64·9	55·8	48·6	40·1
February	23·6	27·3	37·9	44·9	51·7	44·1	30·4	33·6
March	26·4	27·8	50·5	47·6	59·2	39·5	30·1	39·7
April	16·4	18·8	41·0	43·1	44·4	63·0	25·8	41·7
May	30·5	27·9	54·9	90·5	85·1	72·4	48·5	47·2
June	28·9	25·6	30·6	76·2	54·2	60·7	52·5	51·3
July	30·5	25·8	40·4	69·4	56·3	70·6	35·2	73·9
August	31·3	26·7	71·9	66·0	52·5	62·9	42·5	66·4
September	30·8	28·9	54·3	54·5	47·9	56·9	30·4	52·5
October	38·4	36·0	47·7	66·8	65·6	72·3	47·7	
November	41·4	35·8	57·9	69·3	56·7	56·8	38·6	
December	30·0	25·5	59·4	72·5	48·5	49·9	39·6	
Total	353·6	339·7	597·5	751·2	686·9	705·0	469·9	446·4

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	8·0	8·9	20·1	14·3	21·6	25·4	26·1	33·9
February	8·1	8·8	13·0	10·5	17·9	22·9	25·4	27·8
March	10·9	11·5	14·4	13·8	21·6	28·3	32·7	30·4
April	8·4	9·2	21·2	12·7	24·6	30·1	29·5	48·9
May	12·7	11·9	18·8	15·2	27·4	29·5	36·3	43·6
June	10·8	9·2	23·4	18·1	26·0	27·0	37·1	39·9
July	11·3	9·7	21·9	17·7	29·4	29·4	32·7	43·3
August	11·4	10·4	14·5	15·1	24·7	26·2	34·3	39·1
September	10·5	10·0	12·0	15·6	24·1	21·9	36·2	28·6
October	11·0	11·6	15·6	18·3	29·3	19·4	41·7	
November	13·0	11·0	14·9	17·8	28·3	26·5	40·2	
December	8·0	7·0	11·7	20·3	24·6	20·8	32·0	
Total	124·0	119·3	201·4	189·4	299·5	307·4	404·2	335·5

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 17·7	+ 24·8	+ 31·2	+ 36·3	+ 43·4	+ 30·5	+ 22·8	+ 6·2
February	+ 14·6	+ 18·7	+ 24·9	+ 34·5	+ 33·9	+ 21·4	+ 5·3	+ 5·9
March	+ 15·6	+ 16·4	+ 36·2	+ 33·9	+ 37·7	+ 11·3	− 2·4	+ 9·3
April	+ 9·1	+ 9·6	+ 19·8	+ 30·4	+ 19·8	+ 33·4	− 3·6	− 7·1
May	+ 17·7	+ 16·2	+ 36·2	+ 75·6	+ 57·8	+ 43·4	+ 12·4	+ 3·8
June	+ 18·3	+ 16·6	+ 7·3	+ 58·2	+ 28·3	+ 34·1	+ 15·5	+ 11·5
July	+ 19·4	+ 16·3	+ 18·6	+ 52·0	+ 27·1	+ 41·7	+ 2·6	+ 30·8
August	+ 20·0	+ 16·5	+ 57·5	+ 51·1	+ 27·9	+ 37·1	+ 8·5	+ 27·6
September	+ 20·3	+ 19·0	+ 42·4	+ 39·4	+ 24·1	+ 35·5	− 5·6	+ 24·2
October	+ 27·5	+ 24·6	+ 32·1	+ 48·7	+ 36·5	+ 53·4	+ 6·3	
November	+ 28·4	+ 24·8	+ 43·3	+ 51·6	+ 28·6	+ 30·7	− 1·4	
December	+ 22·1	+ 18·6	+ 47·8	+ 52·5	+ 24·0	+ 29·4	+ 7·9	
Total	+ 230·8	+ 222·1	+ 397·4	+ 564·3	+ 389·1	+ 401·8	+ 68·3	+ 112·2

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	22·1	20·0	62·3	79·5	105·0	116·0	130·9	186·9
February	19·7	16·8	57·6	69·4	94·8	106·7	128·8	152·4
March	25·9	22·7	66·5	83·1	112·5	122·4	154·3	190·2
April	20·1	18·0	71·4	88·3	109·2	110·7	137·8	183·2
May	26·1	20·4	72·2	79·8	114·7	121·2	175·4	208·7
June	25·1	20·0	66·5	82·0	109·8	113·9	177·7	188·4
July	25·9	21·0	74·8	82·1	118·9	104·4	168·2	201·9
August	28·3	25·3	75·0	81·4	114·0	115·4	167·1	192·8
September	29·4	25·1	69·6	87·5	162·0	113·7	192·8	186·7
October	33·5	28·0	99·1	102·4	148·9	148·1	204·4	
November	31·9	28·4	89·2	92·9	163·3	171·3	192·0	
December	33·3	24·7	83·9	106·0	147·8	159·8	191·5	
Total	321·3	270·5	887·9	1·034·2	1·501·0	1,503·5	2,021·0	1,691·3

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	28·7	32·3	97·4	136·4	150·0	164·8	154·5	233·3
February	27·9	31·2	86·0	138·4	136·8	148·8	143·1	199·0
March	38·0	42·9	100·1	165·1	138·3	169·0	160·9	245·7
April	29·2	31·4	114·8	181·6	159·5	177·3	162·2	278·4
May	38·3	40·5	113·4	184·7	145·0	172·1	195·5	273·2
June	36·4	37·1	106·6	174·7	154·9	176·9	188·3	241·5
July	33·4	34·1	112·5	168·9	149·5	160·3	170·6	234·7
August	33·7	35·3	123·1	155·3	136·1	143·6	172·6	229·5
September	36·2	34·7	115·8	163·0	152·7	158·0	177·4	211·6
October	42·5	38·5	140·4	190·4	160·2	167·6	208·3	
November	40·8	37·6	149·5	174·4	163·4	162·7	214·8	
December	33·6	29·2	145·6	141·7	159·4	151·0	182·3	
Total	418·7	424·7	1,405·3	1,974·7	1,804·8	1,951·9	2,130·5	2,146·9

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	– 5·9	– 11·3	– 33·2	– 55·8	– 43·2	– 47·3	– 21·5	– 43·0
February	– 7·5	– 13·8	– 27·1	– 67·1	– 40·4	– 40·6	– 12·8	– 44·1
March	– 10·3	– 19·5	– 32·4	– 80·2	– 24·2	– 44·9	– 3·7	– 52·4
April	– 8·4	– 12·8	– 41·9	– 91·6	– 48·0	– 65·1	– 22,9	– 92·3
May	– 11·0	– 19·5	– 39·9	– 102·7	– 28·7	– 49·1	– 18·2	– 61·7
June	– 10·5	– 16·5	– 38·5	– 90·5	– 43·5	– 61·3	– 8·4	– 50·6
July	– 6·6	– 12·4	– 35·9	– 84·9	– 28·6	– 54·2	– 0·1	– 29·8
August	– 4·5	– 9·4	– 45·6	– 71·6	– 20·3	– 26·6	– 2·5	– 33·7
September	– 5·9	– 8·9	– 44·7	– 73·8	+ 11·4	– 42·6	+ 18·6	– 22·1
October	8·0	– 9·7	– 39·4	– 86·2	– 9·7	– 17·8	– 0·9	
November	– 7·7	– 8·6	– 58·1	– 79·8	+ 1·5	+ 10·9	– 19·7	
December	– 0·7	– 3·7	– 60·1	– 33·9	– 9·9	+ 10·7	+ 12·0	
	– 87·0	– 146·0	– 496·7	– 918·1	– 283·6	– 427·8	– 80·0	– 429·8

Canadian Imports by Areas

Country	September			January—September		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	10·0	36·2	28·6	89·7	290·4	335·6
America	2·1	9·1	5·8	17·2	52·3	59·3
Africa	0·1	2·3	1·2	3·1	19·2	20·6
Asia	1·6	8·7	5·8	16·7	60·7	102·1
Oceania	1·1	3·6	14·2	11·4	32·1	71·4
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	14·9	59·9	55·2	138·2	454·7	588·9
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	34·7	177·5	212·5	319·6	1,526·6	2,150·2
Latin America	2·2	25·4	21·5	12·0	155·4	202·4
Europe	3·7	9·1	15·1	28·6	67·6	130·3
Other Foreign Countries	0·9	7·7	6·9	7·6	55·1	70·1
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	41·5	219·7	255·9	367·8	1,804·8	2,553·1
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	56·4	279·7	311·5	506·0	2,259·5	3,142·0

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	September			January—September		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	10,015	36,213	28,559	89,644	290,364	335,515
Gibraltar	....	1	....	....	1	....
Malta	....	....	2	1	8	36
TOTAL EUROPE[1]	10,015	36,214	28,561	89,645	290,373	335,551
America:						
Newfoundland[2]	200	....	....	1,693	....	....
Bermuda	3	32	2	60	67	65
Barbados	99	1,979	402	1,207	9,051	12,148
Jamaica	539	2,885	1,247	5,225	15,897	17,147
Trinidad and Tobago	113	1,906	1,027	2,120	13,655	13,458
Bahamas	99	17	14	2,082	364	248
Leeward and Windward Islands		14	15		345	877
British Guiana	1,056	2,256	3,109	4,804	12,775	14,916
British Honduras	6	47	19	54	148	454
Falkland Islands	....	......	....	....	....	....
Total America	2,115	9,136	5,835	17,245	52,302	59,313
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	45	2	....	658	39	6
Union of South Africa		642	290		3,441	4,342
Other British South Africa		....	....		....	....
Southern Rhodesia	....	27	222	2	198	1,317
Gambia	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast	22	1,014	....	596	6,815	6,511
Nigeria	....	48	6	362	1,332	731
Sierra Leone	1	1	2	11	16	47
Other British West Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	2	11	2	21	37	42
British East Africa	46	574	629	1,433	7,338	7,604
TOTAL AFRICA	116	2,319	1,151	3,083	19,216	20,600

(1) Includes Ireland in 1938, see page 650.

(2) The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian Statistics as from April 1. 1949.

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	September			January—September		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	642	2,730	1,974	5,882	27,988	33,307
Pakistan		105	48		1,194	2,176
Ceylon	317	1,917	838	2,692	13,130	13,415
Aden	....	2	....	7	12	22
Federation of Malaya	558	3,755	2,454	7,085	16,816	47,848
Other British East Indies	4	....	431	104	27	3,076
Hong Kong	48	164	87	582	1,537	2,213
TOTAL ASIA[1]	1,581	8,673	5,832	16,735	60,704	102,057
Oceania:						
Australia	656	2,752	6,573	5,767	17,841	40,064
New Zealand	187	827	5,563	3,765	8,156	26,744
Fiji	229	....	2,053	1,884	6,119	4,608
Other British Oceania	....	....	....	16	....	....
TOTAL OCEANIA	1,072	3,579	14,189	11,432	32,116	71,416
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES[2]	14,900	59,924	55,567	138,159	454,712	588,939
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	34,705	177,353	211,597	319,403	1,525,099	2,146,910
Alaska	10	85	52	62	745	953
American Virgin Islands	....	1	....	....	9	164
Hawaii	6	56	275	112	367	1,112
Puerto Rico	....	24	536	2	265	1,059
United States Oceania	....	....	....	....	115	....
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	34,721	177,519	212,460	319,579	1,526,600	2,150,198
Latin America:						
Argentina	293	914	353	1,520	7,299	12,482
Bolivia	....	....	....	8	1,334	1,317
Brazil	56	3,698	2,815	575	19,090	29,079
Chile	....	343	13	73	1,289	1,423
Colombia	1,256	1,410	733	4,933	9,607	8,867
Costa Rica	14	410	824	60	2,612	6,744
Cuba	34	669	302	330	3,039	3,857
Dominican Republic	....	78	25	....	875	1,028
Ecuador	3	150	192	22	941	1,807
El Salvador	3	160	22	12	791	1,144
Guatemala	10	313	480	76	3,967	4,155
Haiti	4	208	379	61	1,394	2,450
Honduras	17	491	319	23	4,536	3,157
Mexico	111	6,250	1,123	538	26,203	14,266
Nicaragua	....	18	86	....	281	507
Panama	3	513	294	15	4,916	2,836
Paraguay	2	19	44	55	245	336
Peru	303	5	117	2,471	2,818	4,492
Uruguay	11	444	53	96	1,622	3,628
Venezuela	67	9,278	13,302	1,151	62,567	98,852
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	2,187	25,371	21,476	12,019	155,426	202,427
Europe:						
Albania	....	....	....	2	....	....
Austria	....	76	81	83	484	2,809
Belgium and Luxembourg	555	1,413	3,536	4,229	13,852	29,226
Bulgaria	....	4	....	....	4	2
Czechoslovakia	256	450	214	2,214	4,397	3,897
Denmark	6	80	145	118	612	1,584
Estonia	1	1	3	17	3	106
Finland	6	12	5	53	189	119

(1) Includes Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 650.

(2) Includes Ireland, Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 650.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	September			January—September		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—CONC.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Conc.						
France	709	1,517	2,174	4,317	9,761	18,299
Germany	919	1,147	3,225	6,990	7,567	22,492
Greece	1	10	6	18	139	129
Hungary	4	4	5	119	25	100
Iceland	1	.....	.....	1	32	9
Ireland[1]	1	2	20	17	63	468
Italy	161	857	1,149	1,721	5,871	10,575
Latvia	.....	.....	1	10	2	26
Lithuania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Netherlands	446	1,315	1,291	2,573	5,712	10,396
Norway	53	97	380	481	900	2,015
Poland	18	26	134	175	225	1,254
Portugal	30	111	155	187	1,041	1,477
Azores and Madeira	18	29	29	125	300	311
Roumania	.....	.....	4	21	8	18
Spain	68	124	290	602	2,478	6,164
Sweden	195	626	644	1,692	3,407	6,622
Switzerland	278	1,228	1,543	2,621	10,408	11,994
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	7	12	28	246	19	98
Yugoslavia	3	.....	4	20	93	126
TOTAL EUROPE	3,735	9,141	15,066	28,635	67,592	130,325
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	.....	11	13	.....	109	51
Arabia	.....	3,068	2,350	.....	20,097	18,748
Belgian Congo	.....	6	268	1	660	2,617
Burma[1]	11	.....	.....	257	.....	4
China	158	187	181	1,845	4,381	1,726
Greenland	253	.....	.....	508	.....	.....
Egypt	35	213	8	402	631	514
Ethiopia	.....	.....	.....	2	19	28
French Africa	4	8	27	53	510	378
French East Indies	.....	.....	.....	158	.....	.....
French Guiana		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French Oceania	1	.....	.....	1	445	12
French West Indies			.....	1	.....	.....
Madagascar	.....	.....	.....	33	8	26
St. Pierre and Miquelon	.....	5	2	9	14	21
Iran	6	19	23	43	110	385
Iraq	4	18	.....	78	104	1,108
Israel[1]	1	25	58	126	344	758
Jordan			.....	.....		.....
Tripoli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Italian Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Japan	333	1,034	977	3,461	8,909	9,150
Korea		.....	.....	1	35	.....
Liberia	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
Morocco	1	9	77	52	167	557
Indonesia	26	79	75	434	517	821
Surinam	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	612
Netherlands Antilles	.....	2,358	1,124	.....	11,930	8,805
Philippines	40	575	419	332	4,252	7,132
Portuguese Africa	.....	.....	16	.....	109	26
Portuguese Asia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Siam (Thailand)	.....	39	81	10	1,018	1,663
Canary Islands	1	1	.....	11	6	13
Spanish Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syria	.....	3	1,213	9	40	13,511
Turkey	3	60	21	92	696	1,448
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	865	7,718	6,933	7,558	55,149	70,117
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	41,512	219,747	255,933	367,794	1,804,767	2,553.062
TOTAL IMPORTS	56,412	279,671	311,500	505,953	2,259,479	3,142,001

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(1) Included in the totals for "Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here to facilitate comparison with other years.

Canadian Trade Not Seriously Affected By New British Import Restrictions

Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, analyses effects in Toronto address—Application of new controls not cause for pessimism about future of sterling market for Canadian goods.

Effects of new restrictions on imports into the United Kingdom, as announced recently by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were analysed by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, during the course of an address at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, delivered in Toronto on November 13, 1951. "I think it can be said that these new restrictions, however regrettable they may be, are not likely to involve any major dislocation in Canadian trade," he observed. "Secondly, I do not think that the application of these new restrictions is necessarily a cause for pessimism about the future of the sterling market for Canadian goods.

"Let me give my reasons for these opinions. Even since the end of the war, the United Kingdom and the sterling area have been economizing in the use of their relatively scarce supplies of dollars. This has already resulted in restrictions on imports designed to keep out what were regarded as relatively less essential goods and to concentrate dollar spending on the remainder. Consequently, exports from Canada to the sterling area now consist to a very large extent of goods that have a high priority.

"In the years immediately following World War II, United Kingdom purchases from Canada were relatively high, reaching a level of $750 million in 1947. Even at this time, however, more than 80 per cent of British purchases in Canada consisted of essential foodstuffs and wood and mineral products.

"With the continuation of the dollar problem in subsequent years the United Kingdom Government has attempted, wherever possible, to find non-dollar sources for goods purchased in Canada. This process was accentuated with the sterling crisis in 1949, at which time the United Kingdom undertook to reduce imports from the dollar area by 25 per cent. The main impact of this policy on Canadian trade appeared early in 1950. From that time forward, eggs and bacon, for example, have disappeared from the list of important export items to the United Kingdom. At the same time, British purchases of woodpulp, lumber, and other items of relatively high priority were curtailed. A similar policy was applied with respect to dollar purchases of other sterling countries. As a result, in 1950 Canadian exports both to the United Kingdom, and also to the sterling area as a whole, were 33 per cent lower than in the previous year.

Purchases of Essential Materials Increased

"In the circumstances which have followed Korea, the United Kingdom has found itself with inadequate supplies of essential materials. As a result, there has been an increase in purchases from Canada of materials such as aluminum, lumber and woodpulp. Thus, while British purchases in Canada have been increasing in 1951, these additions are almost exclusively in the category of essential materials necessary to support desired living standards or production objectives. Moreover, these goods, under present circumstances, are not available from non-dollar countries.

"An examination of the present make-up of United Kingdom purchases shows that wheat, flour, lumber, newsprint, woodpulp, and primary metals and minerals constitute about 85 per cent of total exports to the

United Kingdom. Moreover, the remaining 15 per cent is comprised for the most part of items which, though small in dollar volume, are nonetheless essential goods which could not be readily obtained elsewhere.

"With respect to our trade with other sterling countries, a somewhat larger proportion of Canada's exports is comprised of manufactured items. For these products, Canada's market in the sterling area is conceivably more vulnerable. However, in view of the reductions already made in our sales to sterling area countries, there is a definite limit to the amount of further trimming which could be done without damage to the economies of these countries.

"Nor should it be overlooked that there is a ready market in Canada and elsewhere for a very high proportion, if not all, of the goods that are presently being supplied to the United Kingdom. Hence, if cuts are unavoidable, they come at a time when they are likely to cause a minimum of dislocation.

"These are my reasons for suggesting that the new British restrictions are not likely to involve any major dislocation in Canadian trade. I am not suggesting, of course, that there will be no effects, or that there is no cause for concern. In due course there may well be painful effects upon some producers and some exporters. That remains to be seen, when further details are available.

Measures Taken to Cure Payments Difficulties

"I have expressed the opinion that these new restrictions are not necessarily a cause for pessimism about the future of the sterling market for Canadian goods. Perhaps this is merely an expression of faith on my part, but I think it is something more than that. This opinion rests upon the belief that for any country restriction of imports is at best but a temporary and painful cure for balance of payments difficulties. I am not going to suggest what the United Kingdom should or will do to effect more fundamental adjustments. That is not my business. I cannot avoid the conclusion, however, that restrictions on imports of the kind announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer can only be a stop-gap to arrest the serious decline in reserves, and that, in one way or another, trade must and well be re-established on a more tolerable level.

"As for Canada, it has been our consistent policy to encourage imports from the United Kingdom and the sterling area. That will continue to be our policy. We recognize that Britain can only spend as many dollars as she earns.

"We would welcome greater diversification of our foreign trade. We would like to see more British goods sold in Canada and more Canadian goods sold in Britain. That is why, in our trade policy, we are working to break down the barriers between dollar and non-dollar countries. That is why we have striven to retain a foot-hold in the British market for manufactured goods through the Token Import Scheme, and in the British West Indies for all kinds of goods through the Trade Liberalization Scheme.

Trade Promoted in Any Part of Free World

"Some people have expressed concern that Canada is becoming too dependent upon the United States market, that we are putting too many eggs in one basket. Personally, I do not share that concern. But let me make it perfectly clear that the Canadian Government never misses an opportunity to promote trade with any part of the free world. Our general policy is pointed in that direction and we have about 100 trained foreign service officers located in fifty offices in forty-one countries doing their best to sell Canadian goods. They are constantly seeking markets, reporting on potential outlets, interviewing exporters and importers, assisting in the establishment of agencies, following up deliveries, investigating complaints, and performing a hundred and one other related services. Our files are full of factual reports and evidence of the part these men have played in this great game of international trade; wheat sales to Germany, flour to Venezuela, purebred cattle to Mexico, seed potatoes to Argentina, forage crop seeds to France, milk powder to Ceylon, apples to the United Kingdom, canned hams to the United States, onions to Barbados, feeding stuffs to Jamaica, fibre flax to Britain, honey to Holland, furs to Italy, pigs to Trinidad. These are only a few instances, affecting some of the products in which you, as agriculturists will have a particular interest.

"That there has been a shift in trade towards the United States simply reflects the fact that the United States market offers better opportunities for the sale of Canadian goods than any other market. To neglect opportunities to sell in the United States would be the worst kind of folly.

"As I see it, the best course for Canada to pursue is to keep 'plugging away' at the expansionist approach to trade problems. On the one side this means a willingness on Canada's part to accept increased imports and to avoid unnecessary import restrictions. On the other side, it involves a constant vigilance to ensure that other countries live up to their obligations to abide by the rules of the game which we have accepted.

"The expansionist approach has its risks. There are some who prefer what they consider the safer course and would hedge trade about with various kinds of quantitative restrictions, in order to protect particular interests. There are some who doubt whether other countries will live up to their obligations.

"Of course, the expansionist approach has risks—but as I look around the world at countries which have adopted what they thought were less risky courses, I do not think that the results are particularly satisfactory. On the other hand, Canadian trade is flourishing and we are in a strong and flexible position to meet any eventualities," Mr. Howe concluded.

Port Congestion at Singapore Eased

Singapore, October 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The monthly average of cargo handled in the port of Singapore during January-August, 1951, was almost 20 per cent higher than the average for 1950. This caused a severe strain on the facilities of the Singapore Harbour Board which was operating at near maximum capacity before the boom started. To cope with congestion, several measures were put into effect. First, demurrage charges were raised (for example) from 30 cents per ton per week for the first two weeks to $7.50 per ton per week thereafter. Second, the board obtained authority to seize and sell at public auction goods which had been stored for more than 21 days. Many importers used the Harbour Board transit sheds to supplement private warehouse space which was at a premium. Third, 1,000 feet of new quayage and an additional 78,200 square feet of godown space were put into operation. Finally, there has been a slackening in import and export trade in the last two months. This has brought the situation under control and delays in berthing ships are now at a minimum.

In addition to cargo handled at the Singapore Harbour Board wharves, some two-fifths of the total is handled in the "Roads" by lighter. The proportion handled in the roads increased from 2,336,833 tons or 37 per cent of the total for 1950 to 2,119,410 tons or 43 per cent of the total for January-August, 1951. With pressure eased at the wharves, this proportion is likely to decline.

Trade Notes

ARGENTINA

Argentina Offers Credit for Fertilizer Purchases

Buenos Aires, November 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Central Bank has modified its regulations to include the extension of credit for the purchase of organic fertilizers from the packing plants and also for the purchase of chemical fertilizers. Requests for loans are to be made through the local branches of the Banco de la Nación, and will bear an interest rate of five per cent per annum. The term of the credit is for two years with amortization of 50 per cent each year.

Argentine Production of Cement High

Buenos Aires, November 2, 1951.—(FTS)—According to the Asociación de Fabricantes de Cemento Portland the production of portland cement during September, 1951, totalled 2,893,010 bags of 50 kilos. The stock at the end of September amounted to 2,010,300 bags of 50 kilos.

Argentina Suspends Sales Tax on Dairy Exports

Buenos Aires, October 30, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective November 1, 1951, exports of dairy products from Argentina will not be subject to the eight per cent sales tax. This has been arranged in order to encourage the dairy industry, as unfavourable climatic conditions have adversely affected production.

BELGIUM

Belgian Congo is Good Market for Canadian Canned Fish

Leopoldville, November 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Canned fish consumption in the Belgian Congo is increasing rapidly, and the colonial administration is making plans to raise the domestic production of this commodity over a long period. Although the Benelux countries are shipping more canned herring to this country, there should be a good market for Canadian canned "sardines" and herring in the Belgian Congo, provided the Canadian product is competitive. Price is an important factor, as this is a very cheap market.

In order that Canadian exporters may stimulate the sale of sardines and herring in this market, it is suggested that the popular 12-ounce oval can should be provided with a red label, portraying a fish, as the native population can more readily understand a label with eye appeal.

The Belgian Congo does not preclude the entry of so-called Canadian sardines, labelled as such, though the Canadian product is excluded from Belgium under the terms of an old treaty with Portugal. There are no tariff, exchange or treaty barriers to the importation of canned fish in the Belgian Congo or Ruanda-Urundi.

Canada obtained 40 per cent of the market for canned sardines in 1950 and 41 per cent in the first four months of the current year. Canadian exports to this market during the first quarter of 1951 are larger than in the corresponding period last year, though shipments from the United

States climbed even more rapidly. Total imports in 1949 amounted to 652 metric tons, in 1950 to 1,325 metric tons and during the first four months of 1951 to 772 metric tons.

Low-priced canned herrings from the Netherlands have been appearing on the market here on a large scale during the last year, and are being offered in cases of four dozen 15-ounce cans at the equivalent of Can.$7·77 CIF Matadi, or at even slightly less, including a three per cent commission. Offers from Canada indicate that it may be difficult for the Canadian product to compete with the cheaper variety from Holland.

The market for Canadian lobster is limited, as it is considered a luxury. Furthermore, South African and Belgian crayfish are cheaper, though less palatable, and are therefore in greater demand in homes of the white population.

Belgium to Promote Production of Pulp and Paper

Brussels, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—A National Commission to study means of increasing the raw material resources for the paper industry was established by the Belgian Minister of Economic Affairs on September 16. The Minister stated that Belgium's production of wood pulp would cover about 30 per cent of her needs in 1951 against 26 per cent in 1949. It was obvious, therefore, that the commission's work would have great importance for producers of papers and cartons of all kinds, but especially for users of newsprint. Since the resources of Belgium proper were limited, any appreciable increase in production would be difficult. On the other hand, immense forests exist in the Belgian Congo, and special attention is to be given to the problem of increasing the production of wood pulp in the Congo.

CHILE

Solar Radiation System to Increase Chilean Nitrate Output

Santiago, October 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Following a visit of Chilean officials to the nitrate zone, it is reported that production on two properties will be increased by 4,000 tons annually by the introduction of the solar radiation system. It is also reported that a new sulphite plant will commence to function the middle of next year. For this new installation a total expenditure of US$180 million is anticipated, of which around US$60 million has already been invested by the owning corporation.

Further Industrial Development Planned by Chile

Santiago, October 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The Development Corporation (CORFO), is negotiating the following foreign credits: US$10 million for the extension of the steel plant at Huachipato; US$5 million for the Lota Coal Mining Company and £1 million sterling for the Schwager Company.

Chile Plans to Increase Coal Production

Santiago, October 22, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that the International Bank has agreed, in principle, to grant a loan of over US$10 million to increase coal production in Chile. Studies have been made by coal mining companies of the extensions to be made once the loan is authorized. The introduction of modern methods with the maximum mechanization possible should lead to an important increase in production.

ISRAEL

Agricultural Production Increases in Israel

(One acre equals 4·07 dunam.)

Athens, September 20, 1951.—(FTS)—During the winter 1950-51, the total area under cultivation in Israel increased from 1·2 million dunam to 1·6 million dunam, including an increase of from 35,000 to 50,000 dunam of irrigated crops, mainly in the coastal plains.

The area under cultivation this winter is expected to reach 2·3 million dunam, increasing to 3 million dunam during the winter of 1952-53. This increase is being brought about by the cultivation of land, mostly in the Negev region, abandoned by the Arabs on the formation of the State of Israel in 1948, and subsequently neglected.

However, this is still below the 4 million dunam cultivated during mandatory times, but due to more extensive use of fertilizers, well planned ploughing and proper crop rotation, yields obtained by Jewish farmers are reportedly much higher than those obtained by Arab farmers during the period of the Mandate.

Israeli Foreign Trade Position Shows Slight Improvement

Athens, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—According to figures released by the Statistical Service of the Israel Ministry of Finance, the value of imports during the first seven months of 1951 amounted to I£62·8 million, as compared with I£61·3 million during the same period of 1950. During the same time exports increased by approximately 36 per cent from I£8·8 million to I£12 million. Thus the deficit in the trade balance during January-July, 1951, amounted to I£50·8 million, compared with a deficit of I£52·5 during the same period of 1950. Exports, this year, covered imports to the extent of 19·1 per cent, as against 14·4 per cent for the same period of last year.

The net trade deficit is I£37·8 million for the seven-month period of this year, as compared with I£42·2 million for the same period of last year, when imports without payment (gifts, capital transfers, personal effects of immigrants, etc.), amounting to I£13 million for this year and I£10·3 million for 1950, are taken into account, resulting in a 10 per cent improvement over last year.

Compared with the same period of 1950, the value of imports of food, drink and tobacco was higher by I£1·9 million or 14·5 per cent, and raw materials by I£4 million or by 39·7 per cent. On the other hand the value of manufactured articles imported was lower by I£3·8 million, or by 10 per cent.

During January-July, 1951, imports from Canada, the largest item of which consisted of wheat and flour, amounted to I£883,715 as compared with I£2,716,052 for the same period of last year. Israel's exports to Canada increased from I£90,928 to I£206,500, of which diamonds accounted for I£150,496 and woollen tissues I£36,852.

It may be added, however, that though the import statistics of Israel show a considerable reduction as between the first seven months of 1950 and the same period of 1951, figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that exports from Canada to Israel have been roughly the same for the seven-month period in both 1950 and in 1951.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Australia Extends Validity of Import Permits for Dressed Floor Boards

Sydney, August 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Trade has extended from December 31, 1951 to March 31, 1952, the period for shipment against which licences would be issued to import dressed flooring boards from North America on production of evidence of availability.

Bermuda Increases Import Allocation for Christmas Trees

Hamilton, October 20, 1951.—(FTS)—A government notice of October 16 notified importers in Bermuda that the Supplies Commission would consider applications for permits for the importation of Christmas trees from Canada and the United States up to a maximum c.i.f. value of $400 for each importer, subject to the condition that the trees were for direct importation and ultimate sale by the importer concerned.

A similar announcement in September had set the maximum c.i.f. value at $200 for each importer.

The Philippines to Issue Import Licences on C & F Basis

Manila, September 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Import Control Commission has recently announced that import licences in the future shall be issued only on a c & f basis and will eliminate licences on a c.i.f. basis.

The Philippines to Charge Service Fee on Licences Issued

Manila, September 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Import Control Commission has announced that a licence fee of 2 per cent of the amount of the licence will be charged on every licence issued and a fee of $1.00 for the registration of each shipment under Section 10 of Republic Act No. 650, except when the value of the shipment does not exceed $50, in which case a documentary stamp of 30 centavos affixed to the registration certificate shall be sufficient.

United States Provides Duty-Free Entry of Baler Twine

Washington, November 15, 1951.—(FTS)—An Act of Congress, approved on October 25, 1951, amends the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of twine used for baling hay, straw, and other fodder and bedding material under paragraph 1622 which provides for the duty-free entry of binder twine. Previously, baler twine was dutiable at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1005(b).

Chile and Mexico May Establish New Steamship Service

Santiago, October 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Governments of Mexico and Chile are studying the possibility of establishing a steamship line between the two countries. This line would be under the Mexican flag and subsidized by the Mexican Government. It would provide direct communication between Mexican and Central American ports and Valparaíso.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy Bartolomé Mitré 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. MCCULLOUGH, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitré 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Melbourne—R. W. BLAKE, Agricultural Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—C. R. GALLOW, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Ceylon

Colombo—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. DALE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

China

Shanghai—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Calle 19, No. 6-39, fifth floor. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. TREMBLAY, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—L. H. AUSMAN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy (Commercial Section), 145 Fuerstenberger Strasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 28, 5th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—B. J. RANKIN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercandante 15. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Naples—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries) via Cimarosa 65, Int. 12, Vomero.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Kingston—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

The Hague—Acting Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. MCLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—J. L. MUTTER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. BISSONNET, Commercial mercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

Puerto Rico

San Juan—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

Singapore

Singapore—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Canadian dian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Cape Town—K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar and Zanzibar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Spain

Madrid—E. H. Maguire, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. Bachand, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London — R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Territory includes South of England, Scotland, British West Africa and Iceland. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—D. A. B. Marshall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

Liverpool—M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England, and Wales.

Belfast—H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. Hopper, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—A. E. Bryan, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. Bursey, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—J. A. Strong, Consul General of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—B. C. Butler, Consul of Canada, and Trade Commissioner Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—D. S. Cole, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. Duclos, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. Scott, Consul-General of Canada. 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

Venezuela

Caracas—J. A. Stiles, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Caracas—Acting Canadian Government Agricultural Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Nov. 12	Nominal Quotations Nov. 19
Argentina	Peso	Off. Free	·2977 ·2085	·2088 ·0722	·2090 ·0722
Austria	Schilling	Export	...	·0489	·0489
Australia	Pound	...	3·2240	2·3375	2·3400
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0208	·0208
Bolivia	Boliviano	...	·0238	·0174	·0174
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6090	·6096
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0564	·0565
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	....	....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2193	·2195
Chile	Peso	....	·0233	·0015	·0115
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·4176	·4180
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1864	·1865
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0441	1·0450
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	0·200	·0209	·0209
Denmark	Krone		·2084	·1512	·1513
Dominican Republic	Peso	.	1·00000	1·0441	1·0450
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0689	·0690
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	2·9981	3·0008
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4176	·4180
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·6337	2·6360
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0045	·0045
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0060	·0060
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0165	·0165
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2486	·2488
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0441	1·0450
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2088	·2090
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5220	·5225
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1827	·1829
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0641	·0642
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2193	·2195
Iran	Rial	..	·0212	....	
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·9219	2·9250
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9219	2·9250
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·9219	2·9250
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound		4·0300	2·9219	2·9250
Japan	Yen	.	·0028	....	..
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	....	....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1207	·1208
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2748	·2750
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5536	·5541
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·9216	2·9250
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2088	·2090
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1462	·1463
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3156	·3159
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0441	1·0450
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	....	....
Peru	Sol	...	·1538	·0654	·0655
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5220	·5225
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0361	·0362
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3411	·3414
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	...	·0916	·0958	·0959
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2018	·2020
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2390	·2392
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	....	....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3729	·3732
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4,0300	2·9219	2·9250
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9219	2·9250
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0440	1·0450
Uruguay	Peso	....	·6583	·6873	·6880
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3117	·3119
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	....	....

* September 17, 1949.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal,* which reviews development of Canadian trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade:* Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade,* have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
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COVER SUBJECT—Southampton Docks, showing R.M.S. Queen Mary alongside the terminal building placed in service this year. A large percentage of Great Britain's exports and imports pass through Southampton. British exports in October amounted to £235·2 million, which was £27 million more than in the preceding month. Imports were valued at £362·6 million, however, an increase of £25 million over the corresponding figure for September. The excess of imports over exports for the first ten months of 1951 was £1,042 million.

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OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
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Malaya Offers Good Market for Canadian Concentrated Milk

Powdered, evaporated and condensed milk are important items in Canadian exports to Malaya and Singapore—While shipments declined in 1950 to $261,641 due to devaluation and import control, from over $1·7 million in 1948 and 1949, exports totalled $676,966 in first half of 1951—Continued growth in the trade indicated.

By D. S. Armstrong, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

SINGAPORE.—One of the most important items in Canadian export trade with Malaya and Singapore is concentrated milk—powdered, evaporated, and condensed. The annual value of Canada's exports of these products was over $1,700,000 in 1948 and 1949, but due to devaluation and import control, 1950 exports dropped to $261,641. For the first half of 1951, concentrated milk exports to Malaya totalled $676,966 and there are signs that the trade may continue to grow in the future.

Fresh milk production is negligible in Malaya and Singapore and therefore the area is almost entirely dependent on imports. Recognizing the nutritive value of concentrated milk, its importance in the diet of the population, and the necessity of unrestricted supplies, the control authorities allow free imports of condensed and powdered milk into Malaya. Total requirements have grown from 1,780,000 cases in 1947 to 2,500,000 cases in 1950. During January to September, 1951, imports totalled 2,326,683 cases, indicating that consumption is still increasing and may reach 3 million cases this year at an estimated value of $24,000,000. The main sources of supply in order of importance are Australia, the Netherlands, Denmark, Canada, and the United States.

Condensed Milk in Greatest Demand

Sweetened condensed milk constitutes 90 to 95 per cent of all concentrated milk imports. It is used primarily in the feeding of infants and is popular because of the ease with which formulas can be prepared and because of the sugar content—sugar being rationed in Malaya. The principal source of supply is Australia closely followed by the Netherlands. These two countries contribute an average of 80 per cent of all condensed milk imports. Canada's exports to Malaya have never been particularly high except in 1949 when shipments reached 100,000 cases. This figure fell to 5,000 in 1950 but it has risen to 27,830 cases during the first 9 months of 1951.

Malayan Imports of Condensed Milk

	1947	1948	1949 (In cases)	1950	Jan.-Sept. 1951
Australia	667,375	743,664	767,066	973,520	830,309
Netherlands	212,570	149,999	204,330	898,779	801,305
Denmark	52,398	21,004	39,198	181,679	319,496
United States	252,783	605,233	694,951	....	125,052
United Kingdom	20	232	....	91,675	59,135
New Zealand	24,057	27,699	114,472	96,807	40,518
CANADA	4,900	60,510	100,548	5,000	27,830
Others	....	29,370	17,520	....	2,492
Total	1,214,103	1,637,711	1,938,085	2,247,466	2,206,137

Imports of evaporated milk average about 150,000 cases per year with the Netherlands leading as a source of supply although in 1948 Canada occupied first place in this respect. Canada was the second largest source of supply in 1949 and 1950. Malayan trade returns indicate that during the first nine months of this year imports from Canada fell to 1,350 cases but this does not take into consideration some 18,000 cases which show in Canadian export statistics as having left Canada for Malaya in August.

Malayan Imports of Evaporated Milk

	1947	1948	1949	1950	Jan.-Sept. 1951
			(In cases)		
Netherlands	81,272	14,843	48,056	129,792	54,625
Australia	24,726	847	25,133	4,966	2,700
CANADA	2,327	68,212	37,410	22,450	1,350
Denmark	1,400	550	575	16,673	640
United Kingdom	....	....	....	6,152	340
United States	317,783	29,541	29,107	2,500	6
Others	19,049	14,150	2	....	....
Total	446,557	128,143	140,283	182,533	59,661

There are several difficulties in connection with the sale of evaporated milk. Firstly, the standard content must be 31 per cent milk solids and 9 per cent butter fat as compared with the Canadian minimum standard of 25·5 per cent milk solids and 7·8 per cent butter fat. (These Malayan standards apply also to condensed milk). Secondly, direct imports of evaported milk are not allowed, and merchants can only obtain supplies via Hong Kong, payment being made by using the free exchange market. The free rate of exchange is presently about 20 per cent higher than the official rate, making Canadian evaporated milk non-competitive with products of other countries.

Malayan demand for powdered milk varies with availability and price of condensed milk together with consumer preference. Since the war imports have ranged between 62,000 cases and 123,000 cases per year. About 80 per cent of powedred milk consumption is "whole," or "full cream" milk. The demand for powdered skim milk is limited mainly to margarine makers, the production of reconstituted milk and to ice cream manufacturers who are now turning to special mixes. However, between 1947 and 1949 a large quantity of vitaminized skim milk powder was supplied by the United States under a special aid program.

Malayan Imports of Powdered Milk

	1947	1948	1949	1950	Jan.-Sept. 1951
			(In cases)		
Australia	24,784	26,805	35,429	41,983	32,807
CANADA	6,628	14,739	37,934	9,779	12,101
United Kingdom	228	88	301	562	5,819
Denmark	....	115	....	224	4,518
New Zealand	5,041	25,865	3,170	5,003	4,171
United States	85,583	45,309	30,419	4,690	772
Netherlands	205	67	16	128	697
Others	471	3,000	63	....	....
Total	122,940	115,988	107,332	62,369	60,885

Australia has traditionally been the chief source of supply of whole milk powder—Malayan imports from there ranging between 24,000 and 42,000 cases per year. Canada is next in importance with about half the quantity of Australian shipments. United States and New Zealand also participated to a lesser, but still important degree. Since devaluation Canadian prices have been far from competitive, and together with a temporary prohibition on direct imports, the inevitable result has been a drop in shipments as illustrated by the following statistics of Malayan imports from Canada: 1949—37,935 cases; 1950—9,780 cases; January-September, 1951—12,100 cases. However, Australian prices have increased as much as 40 per cent recently and may soon reach the Canadian level.

Chinese and Malays Hold Bulk of Purchasing Power

The consuming population in Malaya is predominantly Chinese and Malayan and, to a lesser extent, Indian. Europeans and Eurasians are not a large factor in the consumption of milk products. The Chinese are particularly "brand conscious" and they will pay a premium for a brand of concentrated milk that is well advertised and has a history. In picking brand names, labels and colours, care must be taken to cater to local tastes. In addition, it is helpful, but only necessary in the case of skim milk powder, if instructions are printed in Chinese, Malay and Tamil as well as English.

The methods and channels of distribution are more or less standardized in Malaya. Overseas manufacturers or exporters appoint agent-importers (also known as traders, general merchants, importers and exporters) on an exclusive basis. The local firm organizes a chain of dealers or wholesalers known locally as a "kongsie". Members of the kongsie agree to handle a particular brand of concentrated milk but not necessarily on an exclusive basis; additionally, it is common for wholesalers to buy from one another. In the concentrated milk trade, the agent-importer carries stocks at strategic points (usually Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh) and supplies his kongsie from these stocks. Agent-importers are usually large British, Dutch, American or Chinese firms; dealers are invariably Chinese. Price control on concentrated milk products does not exist in Malaya but in an effort to combat rising costs of living and profiteering from shortages, the government publishes fair prices as submitted by agents weekly in the press to guide the public and, in effect, blacklist unscrupulous sellers.

Office Machinery and Equipment Exposition to be Held in San Francisco

The 1952 Office Machinery and Equipment Exposition, sponsored by the National Office Management Association, 132 W. Chelton Avenue, Philadelphia 44, Pennsylvania, will be held in the Civic Auditorium, in San Francisco on May 19, 20 and 21, 1952.

American Society of Tool Engineers to Hold Exposition

The Ninth Biennial ASTE Industrial Exposition will take place March 17-21, 1952, at the Chicago Amphitheatre. This exposition is sponsored and operated by the American Society of Tool Engineers, 10,700 Puritan Avenue, Detroit 21, Michigan. This Society, established in 1932, is one of the largest American trade associations, with a current membership of 18,000.

Foreign exhibitors are invited to participate if they have machines, tools, accessories, or allied equipment which may be of interest to industry. Foreign visitors are also invited.

The exposition should be of special interest to representatives of business firms. It is not open to the public.

Industry in Colombia Continued To Progress Steadily Last Year

Most manufacturers operating at capacity, aided by protective tariffs and import controls—Shortage of raw materials being felt.

By W. Ross Van, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(One peso equals $0·5641 Canadian.)

BOGOTA.—Industry in Colombia has continued to progress steadily. Aided by protective tariffs and import controls, most manufacturers are operating at capacity and earning good profits. Among the principal industries at the present time which are in a position to supply the country's demands are beer, textiles, cement, shoes and other leather goods, cigars, cigarettes, candy and biscuits. However, industries are beginning to feel the world shortage of raw materials, especially the rayon industry, which will undoubtedly curtail proposed expansion and may even reduce the present rate of production.

Increased interest is being taken in the manufacturing under licence of pharmaceutical products, principally owing to the fact that finished pharmaceuticals are subject to much increased import duties under the new customs tariff. One large Canadian pharmaceutical firm has already established a branch plant in Bogotá which will soon be in production. The rubber tire industry is expanding steadily and fills the local demand for most common tire sizes. Local production has increased to an annual rate of about 185,000 tires with the corresponding tube sizes, which is a 25 per cent increase over 1949.

Attempts are being made to increase the export of cement, and shipments during the year have been made to the United States, Canada and to some neighbouring republics.

Construction has continued to increase during the year, regardless of the progressively higher costs of construction material.

Increased Production of Paints Encouraged

The annual consumption of paints is approximately 1½ million U.S. gallons, of which one-third is produced locally. Two firms have a combined output of about 400,000 U.S. gallons per year, while the remaining 100,000 gallons of local production come from three or four small factories. The government is encouraging the establishment and expansion of paint factories and increased production. The 1950 customs tariff considerably increases the duty on imported paints with a levy of 50 centavos per gross kilo plus 20 per cent ad valorem, whereas the old tariff charged a flat rate of 12 centavos per kilo.

During the year, a special quota of $500,000 was authorized to established importers and distributors. These quotas for dollars at the official rate of exchange were given pro-rata, based on the record of importations during the three previous years. Representatives of factories who had not previously imported were given a flat US$2,000 quota.

The main source of imports was the United States, although small quantities were also secured from Great Britain and Canada.

There was no notable increase in production over that of 1949. The quality of the present output is poor, and little apparent effort is being made towards improvement. Colombia does not make any varnishes, lacquers or specialized types of paints, although it does produce automobile paints.

There are only two rayon pulp consumers in Colombia up to the present with estimated pulp consumption during 1950 of 2,000 tons and 1,100 tons respectively. A great deal of difficulty was experienced in securing sufficient raw material during the latter part of the year due to the acute world shortage of rayon pulp. This shortage seriously threatens to curtail Colombian viscose yarn production during 1951.

Acetate Rayon Yarns to be Produced

Work is well advanced on a new plant in Cali in Southwestern Colombia to produce acetate rayon yarns. This new industry may commence production at the end of 1951, which will make a third important Colombian consumer of rayon pulp.

The principal suppliers of rayon pulp to Colombia have been Canada and Sweden, with Canada supplying approximately two-thirds of the local requirements.

Organizational work is proceeding on the government project of constructing an integrated iron and steel industry at Paz de Río. Dollar expenditures for foreign equipment and services have been underwritten to a total of $25 million in the form of an open credit offered by a private French bank. At the end of the year, contracts were being prepared to take up $20·5 million of this credit in the form of financing purchases of steel mill furnaces and equipment from various French firms. A further open credit for $12 million has been offered by German private interests, but by the end of 1950, there were no apparent plans to take up any of this credit. The balance of the financing would be largely to cover local construction and operating expenses in pesos which will be financed by the government's central bank, the Banco de la República. Completion of this 100,000-ton-a-year iron and steel plant has been scheduled for 1953, but informed sources are of the opinion that this date is too optimistic.

The production of plastic manufactures continues to increase. It is estimated that 1950 production exceeded that of the previous year by 30 per cent. Factories are all from medium- to large-scale, located in Barranquilla, Bogotá, Cali and Medellín. Both compression machinery, using phenol and urea formaldehyde, and injection machinery, using polystyrene, are employed. All raw materials are imported, principally from the United States with smaller supplies from the United Kingdom and Canada.

Although imports of finished articles are permitted from time to time, they are discouraged by high duties. Soft plastic yardage is imported. Hard plastic sheets are imported, and due to limited demand for this commodity, together with the high cost of machinery, no steps are likely to be taken to manufacture locally. There is room for continued increase in production and a general widening of the range of goods produced, all dependent on the availability of raw material.

The Banco de la República gives the gold and silver production figures for the year as follows:

	Gold Production Troy oz.
1949	359,475
1950	379,412

	Silver Production Troy oz.
1949	106,678
1950	116,104

Gold and silver mining in Colombia are carried out principally by Canadian, American and British groups. The American and Canadian groups have been operating an average of 18 years, while the smallest, which is British, is the oldest of the three, having been opened some 98 years ago. The combined output of these three groups is 73 per cent of the total production. The remaining 27 per cent comes from many small mines.

All gold production must be turned in to the central bank, known as the Banco de la República. The export of gold, most of which goes to the United States, accounts for no more than approximately 4 per cent of Colombia's dollar receipts.

Petroleum Production in Colombia

	1949	1950
	(barrels)	
Production (Year)	29,722,406	34,059,017
Production (daily average)	81,431	93,312
Refinery throughout	9,259,449	9,563,587
Crude exports	24,166,861	28,268,272
Pipeline runs	27,480,187	30,750,126

Notable occurrences in the petroleum industry in 1950 were: modified petroleum legislation intended to foment exploration, to encourage investment of more venture capital, and to counteract foreign firms' increasing lack of interest in Colombian petroleum prospects; and the formation of a Colombian organization charged with the development and promotion of the De Mares concession and refinery.

Wildcat drilling accounted for two producing wells during 1950, while exploitation drilling resulted in 94 producers. The general lack of exploration activity noted in 1949 has continued.

No strikes were reported, and labour relations improved over 1949. Labour conditions are better, due to an increase in social benefits made available to the workers and salaried personnel.

Rather serious distribution difficulties from the refinery on the Magdalena River to the interior area around Bogotá were encountered on account of frequent transportation interruptions and an increased rate of consumption of gasoline, fuel oil, etc., that had been considerably underestimated a few years ago. Some action is being taken to rectify the situation by the construction of a gasoline-fuel oil pipeline from the Magdalena up to the Bogotá plateau, involving a climb of almost 9,000 feet. Until this pipeline is completed, the present chronic shortage of petroleum fuels will continue in the central part of the country, with its results of black marketing, watering of gasoline, etc.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problems are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Queensland Agricultural Scheme Will Provide More Food for Great Britain

Queensland-British Food Corporation established in 1948 for production, processing and marketing of foodstuffs and supply thereof to the United Kingdom—Present aim is consolidation, improvement of yields and development of cattle and hog breeding.

By Roy W. Blake, Agricultural Secretary for Canada.

MELBOURNE.—Efforts to provide more food for Great Britain have been made during the past three years by a British-Australian corporation that has been engaged in large-scale operations in the State of Queensland. The British Overseas Food Corporation, which was identified with the East African ground-nut scheme, accepted the invitation of the Queensland Government to investigate the possibilities of producing peanuts in that state. The delegation sent out in January, 1948, found no suitable territory for the cultivation of peanuts other than areas that required substantial clearing. This the corporation was unwilling to undertake.

The delegation was also interested, however, in the production of fodder grains, which could be used for meat and fat production. The open downs in central West Queensland appeared most suitable for oilseed crops and for the growing of grain sorghum, which could be used for hog production in Queensland and for export to the United Kingdom. Following consultations with the state government, an agreement was signed on February 25, 1948, and the Queensland-British Food Corporation was established for the production, processing and marketing of foodstuffs and the supply thereof to the United Kingdom. It was arranged that the Queensland Government should supply one-quarter of the capital required up to a limit of £A625,000, and would acquire suitable land and lease it to the new authority.

Sorghum Planned as Main Crop for First Few Years

The target for crops was set at 250,000 acres. Cultivation was to be on a large scale, using the most scientific methods of agriculture. For the first few years, it was planned that sorghum would be the main crop and would be used in conjunction with green feed and other protein rations for fattening hogs in Central Queensland, with surplus grain production going to the United Kingdom. Sunflower would also be grown for export to Great Britain.

The first property acquired for the corporation comprised an area of 92,596 acres, fenced and improved for pastoral purposes; three other properties of 118,098 acres, 52,208 acres and 51,372 acres each were subsequently purchased. All these properties were obtained by negotiations prior to resumption at prices, including plant and improvements, well below £1 per acre.

Ploughing was let out on contract until the corporation was able to take delivery of its own tractors. In the first year a total of 31,405 acres was ploughed but due to an exceptionally dry summer, one of the driest in sixty years for that region, seeding could not commence until sufficient rain fell in mid-January. Seeding operations were handled by the corporation, using its own plant and men, with two ten-hour shifts a day, the two-hour break between shifts being used for servicing equipment. A total of 29,286 acres was sown to grain sorghums, the balance being put into experimental crops and grasses.

Frost Disastrous to First Crop

The crop developed satisfactorily, and an estimated 1,000,000-bushel output was predicted. However, a succession of extremely heavy frosts occurred, with disastrous results to the crop. Development was checked and the frosts caused serious lodging. The final yield amounted to about 316,000 bushels of only fair to poor quality grain. Cattle were turned into the lodged crops and cleaned up all the grain left on the ground, making good gains, which helped to compensate for the reduced yield of grain. Of the total crop of about 7,000 tons, 5,958 tons were exported, the balance being retained for use as seed and hog feed, and as a drought reserve.

In addition, about 100 acres were sown to sunflower and the results justified the opinion that this crop would be of value to provide vegetable protein for hogs and also as a rotation crop with grain sorghum. Despite damage from frost and flooding, the crop was of good quality and yielded about 400 lbs. per acre.

The area sown to sorghum during the next season was increased to 66,432 acres. The experimental program was expanded with spacing, rate of seeding and variety trials of sorghum, sunflower, soybeans and grasses being carried out. The second crop did not suffer from frost, but persistent and unseasonally heavy rains during the autumn and winter hampered harvest operations and unduly prolonged the normal period of harvest.

After the crop had been harvested and bagged, the trucks could not get onto the land and, by the time the ground was dry enough to bear them, many of the bags had rotted and burst open when lifted. Once the grain had been stored in the sheds, another hazard appeared in the form of a plague of mice; literally millions of mice swarmed over the grain causing serious losses. However, despite these difficulties, the final yield from the second harvest, was just over 1·2 million bushels of sorghum and 30,000 bushels of sunflowerseed.

The 1950-51 season brought new difficulties no less serious. This year it was drought. Most of the grain harvested did not receive rain from the time of planting, resulting in a disappointing crop of 439,990 bushels from about 50,000 acres. Several thousand acres did not germinate at all. Those which did, grew surprisingly well considering that they received no rain after germination. One good feature of the crop was its high quality. The average yield was only 8·8 bushels to the acre, which compares with an anticipated average of more than 25 bushels from Queensland farmers' crops and 100 bushels to the acre grown on Darling Downs.

Three Experimental Piggeries Established

While the final objective of the corporation was the production of hogs for export to Britain, it was decided to proceed cautiously, concentrating on the production of grain sorghum for the first few years. To date, three experimental piggeries have been established in selected localities in order to test conditions and costs, methods of feeding, most suitable breeds, etc.

Piggeries are located on sites with an abundant water supply where irrigated crops and pastures can be grown. Two piggeries are run on semi-intensive lines where hogs get most of their feed from a dry meal ration containing 80 per cent sorghum plus protein and mineral supplements. The range piggery venture is an attempt to lower further the labour and capital cost by running hogs in much larger paddocks on sorghum stubbles and on sorghum and other crops grown for them. They are hand-fed only during hard periods of the winter, when sufficient paddock feed is not available. No permanent farrowing pens are erected but light shelters are provided for sows farrowing. So far, this experiment is proving successful despite a very cold, dry winter. It is expected that each piggery will turn out some 2,000 baconers a year when fully operating.

To utilize the non-arable land acquired with the properties and to use the stubble after harvesting, the corporation carries on a beef cattle enterprise, divided between breeding and feeding.

During the first two years of operations, store cattle were bought in the open market. They were grazed in the summer on natural pastures and run on the sorghum stubble in the winter. About 14,000 head of store cattle are carried at present, which is lower than normal owing to the hard weather conditions in Queensland this year. Since starting the project in June, 1949, the corporation has purchased 27,276 stores and sold 13,406 finished cattle. Store cattle take about 18 months to fatten under normal conditions. The sorghum stubble is proving a particularly good asset during the current dry season and the corporation was able to turn off their fat cattle earlier than other cattlemen in the surrounding district.

Cattle Breeding Begun This Year

The breeding enterprise got under way at the beginning of 1951 on a property of some 360 square miles. It is designed to breed cattle for fattening on the grazing areas, reducing the number of stores purchased and improving quality. About 7,500 head are being carried at present with a probable turnoff of some 1,500 to 2,000 store cattle annually; it is hoped to increase this number as the property is improved.

Properties acquired to date by the corporation are all within easy reach of the railways. Construction is proceeding as quickly as labour and materials will allow, and many buildings, fences, cattle dips, yards and roads have been completed. A large central store for seed, oil, grease and spare parts has been completed to facilitate control and the keeping of records. The corporation realizes the importance of providing comfortable accommodation and amenities for its workmen, in order to attract good types of men with their families and is trying to make life as comfortable as possible in this isolated area.

With an area of over 700,000 acres, the corporation is, for the next few years, concentrating on consolidation rather than expansion. It will try to improve yields and develop the breeding of cattle and hogs. Most of the crop failures experienced during the past three seasons can be traced to a series of unfortunate weather conditions, but given better conditions, the corporation should be able to put the scheme on a sound basis and achieve its object of providing more food for Great Britain. With neighbouring property owners adopting similar methods, the production of meat in Queensland should be considerably increased and a more stable economy established.

Tobago Dam Completed

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The $2 million Hillsborough Dam which is to give the Island of Tobago an adequate water supply was completed in August. It is expected that the dam will be in use early in 1952.

Yield of Most Chilean Agricultural Products Declined This Year

An estimated 200,000 tons of wheat must be imported to cover the deficit—Rice production poor in south and 20,000 tons will be imported—Potato crop suffered severely from blight.

By M. R. M. Dale, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

SANTIAGO.—Most agricultural products showed a definite drop in yield during the first six months of 1951, two of the most important being beans and lentils which are staple foods in Chile. Taking the average production per head of population only in the case of the potato yield is an increase seen in terms of domestic consumption. Unfortunately this progressive increase has been interrupted by the failure of this year's harvest. The Development Corporation has been giving special consideration to assistance for Chilean agriculture, particularly with regard to mechanization, in order to offset the loss of labour resultant from the pull of industry. Various agreements have been entered into with the United States and FAO for the furthering of agricultural techniques and the extension of the frontier.

Chilean Average Annual Agricultural Production

(Thousands of Metric Tons)

	1936-40	1941-45	1946-50
Average annual population	4,677·0	5,216·0	5,616·0
Wheat	859·0	867·0	960·0
Maize	63·4	66·1	65·7
Barley	109·7	75·1	85·1
Oats	111·3	85·6	71·2
Beans	77·1	72·6	69·7
Lentils	26·5	13·6	15·1
Chickpeas	4·8	4·0	4·4
Rye	7·7	5·8	4·4
Peas	20·5	20·1	14·2
Potatoes	425·9	463·9	549·7

Cereal Harvests Generally Normal

The cereal harvest, especially wheat, in most parts of the north of the country terminated in February, with the exception of certain districts where it was delayed by shortage of labour. The yields obtained were, in general, normal and the quality more or less satisfactory. In the Central Zone the wheat harvest was completed in March. In the irrigated zones, both yield and quality were good, but in districts without irrigation, the yield was not so good.

It is estimated that 200,000 tons of wheat must be imported to cover the deficit, although latest estimates show an estimated production of 972,000 metric tons which is 150,000 more than last year on an area planted of 823,000 hectares, which is 10,000 hectares less than last year.

The harvest of barley in the Central Zone has been more or less normal. In the southern zones unseasonal rains delayed the harvest, the yield being variable, as also the quality, due to the excessive humidity. In the far south, weather conditions delayed thrashing and the yields are reported as 30 per cent less than the previous year.

Low Rice Production Necessitates Imports

The production of rice was reported as satisfactory in the Province of Santiago, but southward from this province the production progressively decreased as the lack of seasonal hot weather prevented the ripening of the grain. Early reports, which were at the time thought to be exaggerated, reported losses through climatic causes of from 60 to 80 per cent. The area sown is given as 3,400 hectares less than the previous year, and it is claimed that this is because farmers have been devoting their attention to more remunerative crops. Although the local price, which is a controlled one, has been increased by just over 25 per cent, producers still claim that the business is unremunerative. As a result of these difficult factors, Chile, which a few years ago had built up an interesting export business in rice, is now reduced to importing, to the extent of some 20,000 tons, to be purchased probably from Italy and Ecuador. Statistics show that the area sown in the year 1945 was just over double that of the present year.

The production of maize at 85,100 tons is 25,000 tons more than the previous year on an increased area sown of about 2,300 hectares. In the north, production was somewhat below normal due to irregularity and scarcity of water supplies on irrigated lands.

The production of lentils has been very satisfactory in the northern zone and normal in others, showing an increased production of 5,300 tons on an increased planted area of 3,400 hectares.

Potato Crop Suffered Severely from Blight

The potato, which is an exceptionally important crop to Chile, has suffered severe loss through the potato blight. Losses in the central and near southern zones were slight as it was not "tizón" as first reported, which played such havoc in the far south, especially in the Province of Chiloé where the damage is estimated at as much as 70 per cent, while in other provinces of the zone losses were thought to be 30 and 40 per cent. It has, however been necessary to import large quantities of potatoes from Argentina for consumption. In regard to imports for seeding it is interesting to note that Canada has participated. The latest estimate of the production is 385,000 tons, which is 75,000 tons less than last year on a slightly larger area sown.

The production of oats at 87,500 tons is 23,400 tons higher than last year on an increased area sown of 10,000 hectares.

The production of beans in general was delayed by lack of warm weather, and although the results obtained are only regarded as fair, the production is only 3,000 tons less than last year on a slightly reduced area sown.

According to the latest estimates, flax and hemp will give improved yields this year, but on the other hand, sunflower seed on a planted area 10 per cent greater than last year is likely to show a slightly reduced yield.

The production of tobacco on a slightly greater planted area is anticipated to show about the same yield as last year. In the extreme north of the country, experiments have been made with planting of varieties of cotton with good results. The sugar cane cultivated in the same district gave a slightly higher yield than last year.

The production of alfalfa in the northern valleys has been affected by lack of rain and, in general, a shortage of pasture for animals is seen. In irrigated zones, especially in the central part of the country, pasture in general has been satisfactory and it is anticipated that cattle will enter the winter season in good condition.

In the valleys of the north, production of fruit in general has been abundant, especially pears, quices, figs and walnuts. On the other hand, production of almonds and peaches has been less than the previous year.

Chermoyas, although attacked to a certain degree by pest, are in abundant supply. The production of avocadoes and olives has been very abundant and of good quality. Oranges and lemons also promise a good crop.

In the apple orchards to the south, the yield has been normal in some districts, but in others, the rains and winds during the budding season encouraged fungus and pest and have caused a serious reduction in the yield, as well as affecting the quality.

In the Northern Zone, the general state of the vines has been satisfactory with a production somewhat above normal. This is also the case in the Central Zone, where both wine and table grapes were of good quality. To the south of the Province of Santiago, the quality progressively deteriorated due to lack of summer heat, which caused a reduction in the saccharine grade of the grapes and also a reduction in the yield.

The milk production for 1950 was 643·5 million litres, showing an average production of 5½ litres daily per animal in the Province of Santiago, whereas in the south of Chile the maximum production was 3 litres. From the beginning of May, transit permits for milk had to be authorized by the General Supplies Control Department which controlled the pasteurization of milk, and insisted on the registration, with full particulars of all pasteurization plants. In accordance with a development plan for the industry, long term loans are being granted by the Institute of Agricultural Economy, up to a total of Ch.$3·5 million for dairy farm improvements and construction.

United States Trade with ERP Countries Increased

Washington, November 1, 1951.—(FTS)—United States imports from the European Recovery Program countries have doubled in value, and United States exports to the area have increased more than 50 per cent since the beginning of Korean hostilities, the Office of International Trade, United States Department of Commerce, reported today.

Imports increased from $483 million in January-June, 1950, to $777·6 million in the succeeding half-year, and to $1,025·9 million in the first half of 1951. Exports in the same half-year periods rose from $1,539·4 million to $1,626·3 million and then to $2,374·5 million.

The increase in imports was due principally to large purchases of iron and steel products, textile manufactures, chemicals, and other industrial goods, now being produced in expanding quantities in the ERP countries. The larger part of the rise in the value of imports is accounted for by an increase in trade volume, though a rise in the price level was a contributing influence.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Colombian Sea, Rail and Air Services Improved During the Past Year

New berths and warehouses completed at port of Buenaventura—Flota Mercante Grancolombiana operating monthly direct service to Canada—Locomotives purchased for railways—Air services extended—Three-year plan of highway construction and maintenance proposed.

By W. Ross Van, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(One peso equals $0·5641 Canadian.)

BOGOTA.—During 1950, four new berths and three new warehouses were completed at the Pacific Coast port of Buenaventura in Colombia. No work was done on the two other principal seaports, Barranquilla and Cartagena, on the Caribbean. In April, a decree was issued restricting shipments through Buenaventura in order to divert enough cargo to Barranquilla and Cartagena to place them on a paying basis and to reduce cargo congestion at Buenaventura.

In April a direct service on a monthly basis was opened by the Flota Mercante Grancolombiana between Colombian and Canadian ports, while Saguenay Terminals Limited and Swedish-American Line continued to offer a similar service. From April to December, 1950, official figures show 18,426 tons carried by the Flota Mercante Grancolombiana from Canada to Colombian Caribbean ports, and 7,870 tons for Venezuelan ports. Total direct cargo for Canada from Colombia during the same period was 2,403 tons. During the winter months, service was being continued from Halifax and Saint John. The first year's experience of this new service to Canada was so successful for the Flota that a decision was made at the end of the year to double the regular monthly service in 1951, as well as adding an occasional service from Eastern Canada to Pacific Coast ports of Colombia and Ecuador.

Previous plans for the extension of railways were halted in 1950 as a result of the Currie report, which recommended a closer integration of rail transport with other forms of surface transportation. Mr. Currie suggested the extension of the main rail line from Bogotá further down the river to connect with the head of year-round navigation on the Magdalena River. This line would also make it possible for shipments to be made from Buenaventura to Bogotá via Medellin, thus avoiding transshipments by the more roundabout route. At the present time, the total railway mileage in Colombia is 2,979 kilometers, of which 2,345 kilometers belong to the National Railways.

Locomotives Purchased for Railways

Principal equipment purchases made during the year were 29 locomotives and 2 Diesel-electric locomotives. Of these, twenty-six were for the National Railways and five for the Ferrocarriles de Antioquia; twenty-six of the steam locomotives were secured from Belgium and three from Germany; the two Diesel locomotives were imported from Austria. In addition, the Ferrocarriles de Antioquia bought 74 units of rolling stock, all from Austria, consisting of tank cars, gondolas, passenger and dining cars. The National Railways experienced severe financial losses, as nearly all of their lines were out of order at various times during the year due to bad weather conditions. During 1951, the National Railways hope to import some 200 cars of rolling stock, mostly box-cars, gondolas and livestock cars. They have already purchased five Diesel locomotives from the United States for use on the Pacific run, but it is not believed that these will be delivered for at least one year.

Highway construction during the year was practically abandoned, and what money was available was used for maintenance. The continuous rains caused innumerable landslides and washouts. Towards the end of the year, the Economic Development Committee, on the recommendation of the World Bank, drew up a plan for the construction and maintenance of roads, calling for an expenditure of Ps.90 million over a three-year period beginning in early 1951.

Of importance to trucking in 1950 was the freeing of highways from control. Formerly, routes were given to specific carriers. Due to increased transportation difficulties, all carriers were given freedom of route in order to expedite transportation of goods.

The principal air passenger and cargo services in order of importance are as follows: Passenger—Avianca, Lansa, Saeta, Aero-taxi; Cargo—Avianca, S.A.M., Lansa, Saeta, Latco.

Air Services Extended

During the year, Avianca's direct flights to New York were increased from two to three each way per week. In early spring, a service was established to Rome via Paris, which was suspended at the end of the year. In December, Lansa inaugurated a bi-weekly service to Havana. The approximate figures of passengers carried during the year 1950 are as follows: Passengers (domestic), approximately 880,000; cargo, 185-190 million kilos, a considerable increase over 1949. Lansa was authorized to carry airmail, which had previously all been handled by Avianca.

The various airlines are made up of the following number of planes, which consist of DC3's, DC4's, C46's, C47's, C54's and several PBY's: Avianca, 40; Lansa, 18; S.A.M., 16; Saeta, 5. The general tendency of the various airlines is to purchase additional equipment. During 1950, two used DC4's were procured by Lansa. Two new Constellations have been ordered by Avianca to be delivered during 1951.

There has been no increase in passenger fares. The air-cargo rates are considered competitive with surface freight rates which are, however, among the highest in the world. No accidents were reported by commercial airlines during the year.

Cereal and Cotton Crops Exceed Estimates

Istanbul, October 3, 1951.—(FTS)—According to an announcement made by the Minister of Agriculture, the cereal crop actually produced is even greater than the most optimistic forecasts. Of a total cereal crop of 10,818,462 tons, wheat accounts for 5·65 million tons, barley 2·65 million tons, rye 600,000 tons, oats 360,000 tons, corn 841,000 tons. Indicated results for cotton are around 187,000 tons, representing about 935,000 bales.

It is also reported that the Soil Products Office (Toprak Mahsulleri Ofisi) has purchased 900,000 tons of cereals as compared with purchases in 1950 amounting to only 450,000 tons. It is understood that the government has decided to authorize the export of 200,000 tons of cereals, comprising 80,000 tons of wheat, 20,000 tons of barley and 100,000 tons of rye. Syria is reported to be negotiating for 50,000 tons of wheat and Lebanon for 25,000 tons.

Canadian Imports by Commodities

Commodities	September 1938	September 1950	September 1951	January—September 1938	January—September 1950	January—September 1951
MAIN GROUPS			(Millions of Dollars)			
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	9·0	41·8	35·4	91·9	334·8	415·7
Animals and Animal Products	1·9	7·5	9·6	19·1	56·6	97·7
Fibres, Textiles and Products	6·9	31·8	30·5	65·4	255·0	400·3
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2·8	8·7	10·7	23·8	72·1	103·3
Iron and Products	11·6	77·3	102·9	125·0	722·1	1,020·8
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3·3	21·5	21·0	29·3	150·6	220·6
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	12·4	62·6	62·4	90·1	431·6	512·2
Chemicals and Allied Products	3·1	13·6	14·1	24·4	115·2	148·0
Miscellaneous Commodities	5·5	15·0	24·9	36·8	121·6	223·3
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	56·4	279·7	311·5	506·0	2,259·5	3,142·0
			(Thousands of Dollars)			
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits	1,533	7,940	7,254	15,480	67,570	71,998
Nuts	306	1,128	1,487	2,176	16,615	17,537
Vegetables	130	306	518	5,160	20,547	23,406
Grains and products	949	4,511	2,103	13,329	24,410	28,499
Sugar and products	1,750	7,358	9,859	14,730	54,153	66,791
Cocoa and chocolate	134	1,646	396	1,463	12,230	9,898
Coffee and chicory	254	5,039	3,112	3,007	30,557	36,044
Spices	62	140	231	631	3,077	2,855
Tea	766	1,794	1,173	7,033	21,585	16,009
Beverages, alcoholic	649	1,522	1,381	4,288	10,840	11,963
Gums and resins	126	648	455	1,021	4,024	5,281
Oil cake and oil cake meal	32	161	627	483	1,306	2,874
Oils, vegetable	762	2,312	1,325	9,293	23,736	34,693
Plants, shrubs, trees, vines, etc	295	512	620	647	1,478	2,130
Rubber and products	723	5,556	3,980	7,704	30,515	71,749
Seeds	188	291	176	1,332	4,606	5,947
Tobacco	195	319	211	1,630	2,818	2,629
Vegetable products, other	174	585	475	2,504	4,724	5,376
TOTAL	9,027	41,766	35,383	91,910	334,789	415,678
Animals and Animal Products:						
Animals, living	56	114	146	834	1,681	2,351
Fish and fishery products	243	393	662	1,810	2,907	4,507
Furs and products	346	2,154	917	4,766	15,686	18,579
Hides and skins, raw	190	1,082	721	1,722	8,295	12,404
Leather, unmanufactured	230	702	451	1,895	5,751	7,822
Leather, manufactured	304	668	758	1,902	4,791	6,284
Meats	182	907	2,429	1,152	4,747	16,711
Milk and products	22	168	1,676	1,667	1,639	7,166
Animal oils, fats, greases, wax	68	680	479	615	3,502	9,045
Animal products, other	275	652	1,343	2,764	7,563	12,809
TOTAL	1,916	7,520	9,581	19,126	56,561	97,678
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton, raw and linters	604	9,983	4,334	8,608	58,380	72,517
Cotton products	1,418	4,839	4,640	12,516	48,736	71,807
Flax, hemp, jute and products	746	2,277	2,159	6,216	19,179	25,297
Silk and products	608	644	501	5,010	5,175	6,324
Wool, raw and unmanufactured	651	4,517	6,579	7,235	38,035	88,341
Wool products	1,305	4,229	4,979	12,246	39,091	57,029
Synthetic fibre and products	383	1,656	2,181	2,687	14,757	29,427
Textile products, other	1,147	3,693	5,122	10,920	31,688	49,581
TOTAL	6,861	31,837	30,496	65,438	255,041	400,322
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Wood, unmanufactured	366	1,442	1,984	4,036	13,050	22,689
Wood, manufactured	373	1,498	1,545	3,208	11,716	17,966
Paper	660	1,929	2,636	5,565	16,504	25,219
Books and printed matter	1,388	3,788	4,530	11,034	30,789	37,449
TOTAL	2,786	8,656	10,695	23,842	72,059	103,323

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodities	September			January—September		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Its Products:						
Iron ore	439	3,341	3,349	2,108	11,112	16,098
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	33	590	585	366	1,512	7,216
Ferro-alloys	9	86	378	216	803	2,693
Scrap iron	32	576	327	487	3,699	3,215
Castings and forgings	241	1,003	1,156	1,976	6,515	9,382
Rolling mill products	1,758	8,746	16,358	18,246	63,424	125,858
Pipes, tubes and fittings	119	2,683	2,982	1,537	27,987	31,990
Wire and chain	96	869	1,356	1,566	7,439	12,006
Engines and boilers	594	3,710	7,798	6,502	41,301	61,940
Farm implements and machinery	1,443	8,922	14,188	18,434	134,046	155,400
Hardware and cutlery	172	909	1,176	1,605	8,147	13,111
Household machinery	265	970	684	2,031	9,562	10,486
Mining, metallurgical machinery	489	3,225	4,693	4,185	20,714	38,912
Business, printing machinery	448	1,636	2,632	4,525	19,241	28,449
Other non-farm machinery	1,653	11,493	17,995	18,471	113,896	170,366
Stamped and coated products	137	694	629	1,171	5,831	8,165
Tools	165	1,081	1,435	1,737	9,292	14,520
Autos, freight and passenger	328	6,292	2,299	9,644	62,327	65,073
Automobile parts	1,527	13,602	13,739	16,767	115,526	154,585
Other vehicles, chiefly iron	376	1,066	1,179	1,796	13,019	13,918
Cooking and heating apparatus	209	1,257	1,355	1,129	9,500	14,799
Iron products, other	1,027	4,514	6,617	10,464	37,203	62,635
TOTAL	11,560	77,266	102,910	124,961	722,097	1,020,819
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminum and products	676	2,379	3,142	3,763	11,813	21,085
Brass and copper and products	194	1,477	1,281	2,381	11,924	16,447
Lead and products	12	29	35	98	523	670
Nickel and products	107	567	407	1,082	5,221	4,578
Precious metals (except gold)	194	5,144	1,566	2,081	22,162	24,316
Tin and products	218	1,233	1,010	1,727	6,544	13,643
Zinc and products	80	296	381	564	2,413	3,455
Clocks and watches	223	889	777	1,577	8,714	7,603
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,030	6,490	9,717	9,816	59,093	91,183
Non-ferrous products, other	577	3,030	2,668	6,242	22,150	37,616
TOTAL	3,310	21,532	20,983	29,333	150,558	220,596
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products:						
Asbestos and products	77	217	243	659	1,783	2,527
Clay and products	583	2,857	3,198	5,958	24,128	33,302
Coal	3,358	18,072	14,924	25,581	125,675	121,148
Coal products	250	1,433	1,833	2,320	10,451	16,209
Glass and glassware	570	2,260	2,368	4,718	20,134	24,884
Petroleum, crude	5,459	19,984	20,578	31,347	144,683	175,269
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	1,096	13,199	12,983	11,115	71,112	92,138
Stone and products	580	2,264	3,283	5,113	17,506	25,725
Non-metallic products, other	451	2,214	3,013	3,335	16,091	21,039
TOTAL	12,422	62,501	62,422	90,145	431,563	512,242
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids	119	524	525	1,168	4,063	5,964
Cellulose products	135	504	505	1,270	4,522	5,606
Drugs, medicines, pharmaceuticals	260	1,307	1,386	2,659	14,397	17,360
Dyeing and tanning materials	372	1,311	672	2,707	9,002	11,640
Fertilizers	294	552	743	1,770	6,008	7,344
Paints and varnishes	336	1,762	1,450	2,600	13,018	16,150
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	825	2,284	2,320	5,785	16,968	20,781
Synthetic resins and products	86	1,818	1,903	625	15,232	22,493
Chemical products, other	650	3,561	4,610	5,848	32,008	40,687
TOTAL	3,078	13,621	14,114	24,432	115,218	148,025
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Films	100	448	421	1,052	3,416	4,432
Toys and sporting goods	236	654	836	1,705	4,770	8,210
Refrigerators and parts	47	1,155	1,133	1,052	10,150	28,348
Musical instruments	120	325	285	903	2,728	3,645
Scientific equipment	369	1,695	1,999	3,283	16,695	20,534
Aircraft and parts	606	667	3,611	2,528	7,430	24,294
Works of art	61	168	411	901	1,860	2,508

Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

Commodities	September			January—September		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Miscellaneous Commodities:—Conc.						
Canadian tourists' purchases	1,200	4,262	5,830	6,180	22,779	32,947
Parcels of small value	337	489	1,702	3,288	6,536	17,540
Wax, mineral and vegetable	38	207	152	305	1,816	2,175
Miscellaneous consumer goods	486	1,030	1,267	3,794	8,881	12,881
Miscellaneous, other	1,138	1,987	4,991	7,311	18,546	41,487
Canadian goods returned	302	389	359	1,682	4,868	6,006
Non-commercial articles	412	1,495	1,919	2,782	11,119	18,312
TOTAL	5,451	14,972	24,916	36,765	121,593	223,319
ALL COUNTRIES						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	9,027	41,766	35,383	91,910	334,789	415,678
Animals and Animal Products	1,916	7,520	9,581	19,126	56,561	97,678
Fibres, Textiles and Products	6,861	31,837	30,496	65,438	255,041	400,322
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,786	8,656	10,695	23,842	72,059	103,323
Iron and Products	11,560	77,266	102,910	124,961	722,097	1,020,819
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3,310	21,532	20,983	29,333	150,558	220,596
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	12,422	62,501	62,422	90,145	431,563	512,242
Chemicals and Allied Products	3,078	13,621	14,114	24,432	115,218	148,025
Miscellaneous Commodities	5,451	14,972	24,916	36,765	121,593	223,319
TOTAL	56,412	279,671	311,500	505,953	2,259,479	3,142,001
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	1,323	2,593	1,725	11,741	20,141	13,748
Animals and Animal Products	416	898	971	3,415	6,648	10,517
Fibres, Textiles and Products	3,353	9,412	9,186	30,835	81,694	119,340
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	339	326	306	2,567	2,620	3,160
Iron and Products	1,226	11,723	7,614	17,267	107,868	100,143
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	390	5,778	2,648	4,234	27,195	33,030
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	1,482	2,553	2,466	9,509	21,895	25,020
Chemicals and Allied Products	685	1,400	1,399	4,718	9,818	12,041
Miscellaneous Commodities	801	1,530	2,244	5,357	12,486	18,516
TOTAL	10,015	36,213	28,559	89,644	290,364	335,515
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	3,086	13,083	11,365	36,869	125,508	151,768
Animals and Animal Products	901	4,925	4,444	8,327	37,738	60,586
Fibres, Textiles and Products	2,026	9,647	11,724	21,288	98,131	174,664
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,215	7,966	9,834	19,662	66,458	94,611
Iron and Products	9,872	63,668	89,027	102,912	601,701	878,905
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	1,904	11,380	13,663	18,605	97,022	148,494
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	8,841	43,169	39,267	68,188	302,312	326,335
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,861	11,665	11,916	16,457	99,128	127,498
Miscellaneous Commodities	4,000	11,849	20,358	27,095	97,100	184,049
TOTAL	34,705	177,353	211,597	319,403	1,525,099	2,146,910
OTHER COUNTRIES						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	4,617	26,090	22,293	43,300	189,140	250,163
Animals and Animal Products	599	1,697	4,167	7,384	12,176	26,575
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,483	12,777	9,585	13,315	75,217	106,318
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	232	364	556	1,613	2,981	5,552
Iron and Products	462	1,875	6,269	4,783	12,528	41,771
Non Ferrous Metals and Products	1,017	4,374	4,672	6,493	26,340	39,071
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	2,099	16,779	20,689	12,448	107,356	160,887
Chemicals and Allied Products	532	556	800	3,257	6,272	8,486
Miscellaneous Commodities	650	1,592	2,314	4,313	12,007	20,754
TOTAL	11,692	66,105	71,344	96,906	444,016	659,576

Hungary Prohibits Entry of Canned Foods in Gift Parcels

Information has been received from the Postal Administration of Hungary that food in soldered tin cans, or other hermetically sealed containers, is prohibited entry to that country in gift parcels.

Trade Notes

BRAZIL

French Industry May Establish in Minas Gerais

Rio de Janeiro, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Press reports indicate that the Schneider group of French manufacturers will transfer their big truck factory to the State of Minas Gerais. It is also reported that another industrial group, presumably French, is interested in erecting a tractor and excavator factory in Minas Gerais.

Brazil Exports Sugar to Japan for First Time

Rio de Janeiro, October 30, 1951.—(FTS)—For the first time in history, Brazil is exporting sugar to Japan. An export licence for 500 tons of sugar has been granted recently.

Quartz, Diamonds and Amethysts Found in Bahia

Rio de Janeiro, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Recent reports from the State of Bahia indicate that large deposits of quartz, diamonds and amethysts have been located on the banks of the Caroá River, a tributary of the Amazon. The State Government has asked the Ministry of Agriculture to send technicians to assess the extent and value of the deposits.

COLOMBIA

Oil Pipeline Being Built in Colombia

Bogotá, October 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The new oil pipeline which is being built from Bogotá to Puerto Salgar will be inaugurated in March 1952. The pipeline will lift finished oil products from an altitude of 100 feet to 8,700 feet and extend for 140 kilometres, at a cost of over US$3 million. The capacity of this line is estimated at 8,850 barrels a day of finished petroleum products such as gasoline, fuel oil, etc. There are five stations through which the fuel is pumped, namely, Puerto Salgar, Guaduas, Villeta, Alban, and Bogotá.

This project should solve Bogotá's periodic gasoline shortages, formerly due to landslides which blocked railway lines and roads.

Colombian Cotton Production Continues to Increase

Bogotá, October 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Colombian cotton production has reached an all-time high. The Departments of Bolivar and Tolima are the most important regions for cotton production. There are now 25,000 acres under cultivation in Bolivar near the Sinú River, close to the Caribbean. The cotton produced in this new area is of medium-long fibre, while Tolima cotton is long staple. Records show that Tolima has produced 8,100 tons of raw uncleaned cotton valued at five million pesos and Bolivar's crop is expected to total another 8,000 tons. This marks steady progress in Colombian agricultural expansion. Domestic raw cotton production now fills almost half the requirements of the Colombian cotton textile industry, which supplies practically all the domestic demand for piece-goods.

Salt Plant to be Built in Colombia

Bogotá, October 29, 1951.—(FTS)—A new plant for table salt production is being planned at Zipaquirá near Bogotá, which it is estimated will produce 63,000 tons of iodized salt a year. The Banco de la Republica has agreed to make a loan of 5,000,000 pesos for the construction of the plant. The plant will be designed to produce 200 tons a day, and will operate in conjunction with the large caustic soda and soda ash plant just completed last month. From a medical point of view this treated salt is considered indispensable to control goitre disease, which has reached alarming proportions, due primarily to a complete lack of iodine in all Colombian table salt.

HONG KONG

Value of Hong Kong Trade Increased

Hong Kong, November 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Imports into Hong Kong during the first nine months of 1951 amounted to $3,604·1 million as compared with $2,555·8 million in the first nine months of 1950, an increase in value of total imports of 41 per cent to date in 1951.

The value of exports totalled $3,638·1 million, as compared with $2,467·2 million in the 1950 period, an increase of 47·5 per cent during the current year.

Hong Kong has Large Number of Vehicles

Hong Kong, November 7, 1951.—(FTS)—According to data released by the Hong Kong police, the colony probably has the greatest vehicular density per mile of road of any territory in the world.

With 15,741 registered motor vehicles at October 15, 1951 (exclusive of vehicles operated by the armed forces), Hong Kong has a density per mile of road of 38·39 vehicles, compared with 20·5 in the United States, and 17·7 in Great Britain.

Japanese Trade Agency May be Established in Hong Kong

Hong Kong, November 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japanese Government is said to be planning to request permission to establish an overseas agency in Hong Kong. The purpose of the agency is to facilitate Japanese trade with Hong Kong, assist in the gathering of trade information re South-East Asia regions, and remove some of the present difficulties regarding the settlement of trade accounts between Japan and Communist China.

Hong Kong Trade with China Declining

Hong Kong, November 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The value of Hong Kong's trade with China (exclusive of Formosa), for the first nine months of 1951 has exceeded that for the same period in 1950 by over 40 per cent.

However, since the imposition of the embargo on strategic goods to China by the colony on June 25, trade with the mainland has dropped very sharply. Compared with the average monthly values of exports and imports during the period January-June, 1951, inclusive, exports to China during September were lower by 54 per cent, imports were down by 38 per cent.

	Imports (HK$ million)	Exports (HK$ million)	Total (HK$ million)
Nine months 1951	623·4	1,423·6	2,047·0
*Nine months 1950	584·4	889·0	1,473·4
Jan.-June, 1951 monthly average	75·9	191·9	....
July, 1951	67·9	81·4	....
August, 1951	52·9	102·2	....
September, 1951	47·3	88·8	....

*1950 figures *inclusive* of trade with Formosa.

INDIA

Bombay to Have India's First Oil Refinery

Bombay, November 8, 1951.—(FTS)—United States oil experts are attempting to find a suitable location on Bombay's harbour for the installation of an oil refinery which will be the first of three proposed for India. Standard Vacuum Oil Company is interested in the Bombay venture, while Caltex and Burmah Shell will explore the possibility of setting up similar plants in Madras and Calcutta. Each refinery is likely to have a capacity of 1,000,000 tons per year.

India Has Sulphur-Bearing Pyrites Deposits

Bombay, October 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Government geologists are prospecting extensive deposits of pyrites which have been discovered in the south of Bombay State. Deposits have been traced over a 12-mile area and are reported to contain 51 per cent sulphur, 5 per cent nickel and about 1 per cent copper. It is estimated that 4,000 tons of sulphur could be produced monthly from 10,000 tons of ore and would make India self-sufficient in this scarce raw material. India requires 40,000 tons of sulphur a year, almost entirely imported from the United States and Japan to supply 43 plants manufacturing 100,000 tons of sulphuric acid annually.

India Will Allow Free Imports of Power-Generating Sets

Bombay, October 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Bombay State factories and particularly textile mills are faced with a critical power shortage and it is expected they will be called upon to reduce consumption of electric power by one-third. Textile mills will likely go on a 40-hour week and possibly close down altogether during the hot weather next April and May when absenteeism is at its height. To alleviate this situation certain power-generating equipment has been placed on Open General Licence No. XXIII which will allow the equipment to be imported without an import licence up to June 30, 1952.

JAPAN

Japan to Have Large Coal Shortage

Tokyo, October 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The Economic Stabilization Board reports that Japan will produce 45 million tons of coal during the current fiscal year and will also import 1·2 million tons. However, this will not be enough to meet the current demand and the coal shortage will amount to 1,575,000 tons.

Japan Plans to Increase Power Supply

Tokyo, September 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The Economic Rehabilitation Planning Office of the Economic Stabilization Board reports that it is expected to increase electric power output by 1,800,000 kilowatts by the end of March, 1953. The program calls for an additional output of 1,100,000 kilowatts by the power companies, 400,000 kilowatts by private plants, and 300,000 kilowatts by local governments.

Japan Air Lines Commence Regular Flights

Tokyo, November 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Japan's first postwar domestic air service commenced regular flights on November 1 between Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka and Sapporo. Three passenger planes have been leased from Northwest Air Lines for this service.

Japan Receives Foreign Orders for Tankers

Tokyo, November 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The Standard Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has placed orders in Japan for two tankers of 26,500 deadweight tons each. In addition, another contract has been signed for the construction of two Panamanian oil tankers of 19,000 deadweight tons each.

More Vessels for Japan-New York Route

Tokyo, October 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Japanese shipping companies operating between Japan and New York have added four more vessels to their fleet, giving them a total of five high-speed vessels on this route.

Japan Contracts with Portuguese Goa for Iron Ore

Tokyo, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry announced that Japan has signed a contract to import 500,000 tons of iron ore annually from Portuguese Goa. The Japan Export Bank has decided to grant 400,000,000 yen for the development of metal mines in Goa. Japan will supply plant equipment in return for iron ore.

Export Prices for Japanese Watches and Clocks May be Increased

Tokyo, September 8, 1951.—(FTS)—It is estimated that Japan is exporting three million clocks and watches per month. Export prices for hanging clocks, alarm clocks and watches may be increased from ten to thirty per cent as a result of increased manufacturing costs and marked quality improvements.

Chemical Fertilizer Production Below Capacity

Tokyo, August 30, 1951.—(FTS)—For the twelve months ending July 31, 1951, the Japanese chemical fertilizer industry operated at about 80 per cent of capacity and produced 1,643,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, 431,000 tons of calcium cyanamide, 1,354,000 tons of superphosphate of lime, and 170,000 tons of soluble phosphoric fertilizer.

Lemons Shipped from New Zealand to Great Britain

Wellington, November 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The 200 cases of lemons which had been shipped experimentally by the New Zealand Marketing Department to London were marketed early in October and found a ready reception. This is the first shipment of New Zealand lemons ever made to Britain and sold at about 5s. per bushel higher than the price being received for Italian lemons. An experimental shipment of grapefruit was also placed on the London market, but difficulty has been encountered in selling them due to a glut of grapefruit on the market.

Japanese Wool Buyers Permitted to Enter New Zealand

Wellington, November 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand Government is now permitting Japanese wool buyers to enter New Zealand at any time and in unrestricted numbers. Consideration will also be given to the entrance of other Japanese businessmen. During 1950 exports from New Zealand to Japan amounted to £997,000, while imports from Japan amounted to £477,000. While for the first quarter of 1951 exports to Japan amounted to £904,000 and imports from Japan to £62,000, these figures compare with an average value of New Zealand exports to Japan of £1·75 million per annum and an average value of imports from Japan of £1·39 million per annum for the years 1936 to 1938.

The possibility of Japan flooding the New Zealand market with cheap goods has raised a great deal of apprehension during the last few months, but the government's policy is to ensure that imports from Japan consist of goods which are of an essential nature and are not obtainable from Commonwealth countries.

New Zealand Imports of Motor Cars Increased

Wellington, November 6, 1951.—(FTS)—According to the Minister of Industries and Commerce, the New Zealand imports of motor cars during the calendar year 1951 should be well over 20,000. A total of 15,836 new cars was imported during the first eight months of the year, compared with 11,505 for the first eight months of 1950 and 6,578 during the same period in 1949. If the present rate of imports is maintained, it is expected that the shortage of cars will be overtaken late in 1952.

Value of Products of New Zealand's Manufacturing Industries Higher

Wellington, November 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The gross value of the products of manufacturing industries in New Zealand increased from £309·6 million in 1946-47 to £435·8 million in 1949-50, while the percentage of net output to national income has remained around 23 per cent since 1946-47. An interesting point is that farm products processing industries export 78 per cent of the gross value of their products, compared with only 25 per cent for the whole manufacturing sector. Virtually no exports are made from industries other than those processing farm products. The utilization of imported materials by farm products processing industries amounts to only 1·3 per cent of their costs of production as compared with 13 per cent for manufacturing industries as a whole.

Cotton Textile Mill Planned for the Philippines

Manila, September 17,1951.—(FTS)—The Philippine Government-owned National Development Company recently announced that a cotton textile mill will be established in the Philippines in conjunction with a proposed rayon plant, to undertake principally the manufacture of staple fibres, transparent wrapping material and tire cords. The plan will require an investment of $3·5 million.

Meat Canning Industry Expands in the Philippines

Manila, September 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Rose Packing Company, a Philippine corporation, has recently announced a proposal to erect another meat canning plant in the Philippines, with a capacity of 5 million cans a year. At present, the company operates a factory near Manila, with a capacity of 10,000 cans a day. The company believes that it should be possible for the Philippines to be self-supporting.

The 1950 importation of canned products during the first 11 months totalled 5,700,000 cans of the 4-oz. size and 3,000,000 of the 12-oz. size.

Cans for this industry are being imported owing to the lack of locally-produced cans. Representation will be made to the Philippine Government to have its can making plant re-opened.

The Rose Packing Company states that it will produce products similar in size and content to those imported, as it is already familiar to the consumers and will encounter minimum sales resistance.

Philippine Pineapple Industry to Expand Production

Manila, September 17, 1951.—(FTS)—One of the most important pineapple canning industries in the world plans to invest an additional $5 million in the Philippines in an effort to double production in three years. Negotiations have been completed with the Philippine government-owned National Development Company extending the packing company's lease on its 17,500 acre plantation for another 12 years. On the completion of the investment contemplated, at present levels of production, the canning of pineapples and pineapple juice would reach $22 million.

Philippine Forestry Director Despatched to Japan

Manila, September 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Philippine Government has decided to send the Director of Forestry to Japan to investigate the problems of expanding the lumber and general export trade of the Philippines with Japan.

In addition, while in Japan, the Director of Forestry will observe: How wood waste incurred in sawing (sawdust) and remanufacture is recovered for the manufacture of useful articles; how the waste incurred in the manufacture of veneers is utilized into useful articles, and the percentage of recovery; methods and manufacture of bamboo into slide rules, drafting rulers, umbrella handles, and other products; and methods and extent to which Philippine logs exported to Japan are utilized in various articles and the percentage that goes into each item.

Paint Factory Forced to Close Down in the Philippines

Manila, September 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Philippine paint industry has made great efforts to supply the Philippine market with modern products. However, for the first time in 30 years, one of the most important paint factories has closed down. It is stated that import control is responsible.

Strict licensing of imports was introduced in 1950 and licences for paints for the year 1950 totalled $3,294,500. Paint imports for the second quarter of 1951 totalled $3,355,737.71.

Storage Batteries Manufacture Contemplated in the Philippines

Manila, September 14, 1951.—(FTS)—Arrangements have been made for the manufacture or assembling of an American storage battery in Manila. Production has been organized in a $55,000 factory and Manila-made batteries should be available towards the end of September.

Coconut Wallboard Plant Under Study in the Philippines

Manila, October 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The Board of Directors of the National Development Company has recently approved the blueprint for a $4 million coconut wallboard plant, using coconut husks and other by-products on a large scale. Coconut wallboard has proven to be a good building material.

It is planned to establish the plant in Lucena, Quezon Province, centre of the coconut growing region. Meantime, a coconut experimental station is to be established in Calauag, Quezon.

Bags of Philippine Fibres to be Produced Shortly

Manila, October 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The Philippine Fibres Processing Company, the first bag factory to be established in the Philippines, will shortly begin production in their plant located in Pandacan, near Manila.

The factory's present output, using fibre imported from Pakistan, is 7,000 bags a day or 2 million bags a year. When the local supply of kenaf fibre is available in late October, the factory expects to increase its production to 4 million bags a year, by working two shifts.

Philippine Toothpick Plant Erected

Manila, October 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The first toothpick plant in the Philippines has started operations with a daily capacity of 16,000 packages. The plant is using local wood veneers which are cut by special machines, after which the toothpicks are sterilized and packaged. The toothpicks are marketed under the trade name of "Atlas".

Two New Industries to Start Operations in the Philippines

Manila, October 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Two important industries will shortly start operations in Iloilo. One is the Apan Starch Manufacturing Company which will produce 30 tons of cassava flour per day. The company has actually 180 hectares planted to cassava with an average of 60 tons per hectare.

The second industry consists of the manufacture of coir concrete board. With coir fibre as a basis, boards for walling, ceilings and roofing materials could be made for 4.75 pesos ($2.375) per sheet of 8′ x 4′ x ½″ which could be retailed at 6.00 to 6.75 pesos ($3.99 to $3.375) per sheet.

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa's Imports at Record Level

Cape Town, October 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Director of Imports and Exports in addressing the Annual Congress of Associated Chambers of Commerce of South Africa, emphasizes that imports during the first eight months of 1951 were at the highest level in the history of the Union and at a rate of £470 million per annum.

Though foreign credit balances have declined by £44 million during the six months to September 30, the position is regarded as satisfactory since the expenditure has been primarily for raw materials essential to the South African economy which were being stockpiled in anticipation of increasing international shortages and further advances in overseas prices. In effect, therefore, a portion of the financial reserves of the country was being converted to a commodity basis.

Having consideration for the stockpiling import of raw materials in excess of immediate requirements which is characterizing 1951 the rate of import into the country will be substantially lower during 1952.

Cost of Living Continues to Rise in South Africa

Cape Town, October 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Food prices in South Africa, which are already 16 per cent above 1948, have been advanced by about 4 per cent from November 1, through an upward revision of controlled selling prices. The items affected include bread (plus ½d. per loaf), flour (plus 2d. for 5-lb. unit), wheat (plus 3/6 for 200 lb. bag), higher prices are on bran meal, rye, oats, barley, semolena, butter (plus 1d. per lb.) and cheese (plus 1d. per lb.). From November 3, controlled beef carcass prices have been increased by 2½d. per lb., estimated 4d. per lb. retail, while mutton, freed from control, will probably advance 6d. per lb. retail.

The cost-of-living index for South Africa (1939=1,000) has advanced continuously to 1,288 (1944), 1,397 (1947), 1,478 (1948), 1,534 (1949), 1,593 (1950), and in the months of July, August and September 1951, has stood respectively at 1,722, 1,721 and 1723.

International Trade of South Africa at Peak

Cape Town, October 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Preliminary trade figures for the nine months to September 30, emphasize the high level of the country's international trade and give further evidence that the calendar year imports will reach the forecast total of £470 million. Imports during the period amounted to £356·7 million, compared with £214·4 million during the corresponding period of last year, while exports amounted to £253·6 million compared with £161·3 million.

In September, imports totalling £40·7 million, were £13·8 million above the similar month of 1950, while exports amounting to £25·7 million were below the 1950 value of £26 million, due to decreases in the value of export shipments on wool, diamonds, hides and skins, sugar and coal.

SWEDEN

Swedish Iron Ore Exports Increased

Stockholm, October 30, 1951.—(FTS)—Sweden exported iron ore in the first eight months of 1951 to a value of 323 million kronor, which is 71 million kronor above the figure for the same period last year, an increase of 28 per cent, due mainly to price increases. The quantity rose by 6 per cent (9·67 million tons). The average price during these eight months was 33·44 kronor per ton against 30·80 kronor for the same period last year. The August price average was 37·62 kronor, or above 22 per cent more than the figure for last year.

Sweden Starts Campaign for Scrap Iron Collection

Stockholm, October 29, 1951.—(FTS)—A campaign has been undertaken in Sweden for the collection of scrap iron, as few imports are now received from the United States and Germany. Sixty per cent of Sweden's iron production (1·5 million tons) is won from resmelting scrap iron, 40 per cent being based on iron ore. This year only 55 per cent of scrap iron requirements were available on the home market, and only one-quarter of import requirements was obtainable. The campaign aims at stepping up the collection of scrap iron by 50 per cent. Whereas most industrial countries estimate that one-third of the iron production is re-used as scrap iron, the corresponding figure in Sweden is 20 per cent, or 350,000 tons a year.

Swedish Overseas Shipping Decreased

Stockholm, October 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Board of Trade statistics on Sweden's overseas shipping show a decrease of 15·4 per cent in September, as compared with the August figure. Arriving tonnage amounted to 2,411,000 net tons, as against 2,835,000 in August. Departing tonnage totalled 2,421,000 net tonnage, against 2,878,000 in August. German ships now rank second only to United Kingdom ships among foreign vessels calling at Swedish ports.

Swedish Trade For September has Favourable Balance

(One krona=Can.$0·2026.)

Stockholm, October 31, 1951.—(FTS)—September figures issued by the Board of Trade for Swedish foreign trade, as compared with those for August, show a considerable change from an import to an export surplus. Exports increased by no less than 159 million kronor or 21 per cent, while imports during the same period decreased by 83 million kronor, or about 10 per cent. Compared with September last year, there was an import increase of 214 million kronor or 40 per cent, and an export increase of 401 million or 78 per cent. For the whole period, January-September, 1951, trade in both directions increased by 61·6 per cent. In actual figures this comprised a rise in imports of 2,639 and in exports of 2,434 million kronor. The result of the various transactions for the period January-September is an import surplus of about 530 million, as compared with approximately 330 million kronor for the same period last year. The export surplus for September was almost 160 million kronor, as compared with an import surplus in August of 80 million kronor.

	1950 Sept.	 Jan.-Sept.	 Aug.	1951 Sept.	 Jan.-Sept.
	(Million kronor)				
Import	542	4,282	839	756	6,921
Export	514	3,954	756	915	6,388
Import surplus	28	328	83		533
Export surplus	...	...	...	159	...

Sweden to Expand Peat Production

Stockholm, October 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The high prices of fuel in Sweden have made it worthwhile to expand peat production. The Swedish Fuel Commission has drafted a 10-year plan which has a long-term target of four million tons of peat annually. For 1952-54 a production of 400,000 tons annually is aimed at. It is hoped that coke can be produced from peat which can be used to replace charcoal and possibly also blast furnace coke. Thus two million tons of imported coal could be saved. Experiments with new processes are taking place at Riddarhyttan. It is pointed out that this new project is so expensive that only present high fuel prices and world developments which may result in a dearth of other fuels, could justify it.

Swedish Ball Bearing Industry Expanding

Stockholm, November 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Orders at the main S.K.F. Swedish factories have increased so far this year by 80 per cent over the volume for the same period last year. Many of these orders, however, could not be filled, and in a number of cases a delivery period of 12 to 18 months has been quoted. Considerable expansion in the form of new buildings and machinery has taken place at local S.K.F. plants during recent years, but owing to the labour shortage the increased production capacity could not be fully utilized. The Gothenburg and Katrineholm plants, employing a total of 5,200 workers, are now working at 75 per cent capacity only.

On the other hand, the company's factories in other countries are working at full capacity and since these, in the main, are not handicapped by the labour shortage which obstructs Swedish developments, considerable expansion has been undertaken in most of them.

In Philadelphia, new buildings are being erected at a cost of $10,000,000, and the number of workers is expected to increase from 3,600 to 4,000 in the near future. Both the factories in England, in Luton and Sundon, have been extended annually during and since the war. They both employ 3,000 men. In France, S.K.F. has no less than five factories, of which the newest has just been completed in Tours. This plant, which is one of S.K.F.'s most modern installations, is to produce railway roller bearings. The three S.K.F. factories in Germany, two in Schweinfurt and one in Cannstadt, where extensive war damage has now been repaired, at present employ 5,200 workers. As there is a satisfactory supply of labour in Germany, it is expected that this figure will increase considerably when present extension work is completed. The S.K.F. factory in Scarborough, Canada, which was established this year, is soon to be expanded. Further, in Holland it is planned to build a new plant which is scheduled to commence production during the latter half of 1952.

S.K.F.'s production, in recent years, has mostly increased in the larger bearings category, such as railway roller bearings. Automobile bearings, which are usually of the small ball bearing types, are estimated to com-

Sweden—Measuring outer diameter of a spherical roller bearing.

prise 20 per cent of the total S.K.F. production. It is of interest to note that S.K.F.'s largest roller bearings are worth as much as 15,000 times the smallest ball bearing types.

Before the Second World War, efforts were made to specialize the various factories on the types which they were best equipped to produce and for which there was a market near at hand. The war, however, reversed all plans in this direction and at present nearly all types of bearings are produced in most factories. Naturally, only a small number of the several thousand different types of bearings included in S.K.F.'s production are manufactured simultaneously, but the automatic machinery can easily be adjusted to manufacture the different types.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

New Belgian Congo Import Licensing Regulations to Relieve Port Congestion

Leopoldville, November 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The Belgian Congo authorities have now amplified the measures intended to relieve the serious congestion at their ports, especially Matadi. As a result, the original measures, outlined in *Foreign Trade* of November 24, 1951, have been amended and are now as follows:

The validity of all existing import licences expires on December 15, on which date the goods must have reached the Belgian Congo Customs. After this, new licences must be applied for. Their maximum validity is six months, but they may be extended if necessary.

The general principle to be followed in the granting of import licences is that those covering goods essential to the economic life of the colony may be issued freely. On the other hand, the importation of non-essential goods and those of which sufficient stocks exist may be temporarily delayed. All licences which are being cancelled will be reinstated as soon as the transport situation permits.

While no lists of goods according to essentiality have yet been drawn up, nearly all Canadian exports to the Belgian Congo are of a nature which seems to fall within the essential category.

Leopoldville, November 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Existing licences covering goods entering the Belgian Congo via ports other than Matadi are not subject to the above provisions, but will remain valid for the period covered by the licence.

New Costa Rican Exchange Law and Customs Tariff Established

Guatemala City, November 21, 1951.—(FTS)—A new Costa Rican International Payments Law was made effective on October 1, 1951. It is a simplified version of the previous regulations which have been in effect since April 1, 1950. The five exchange categories and the varying exchange surcharges applicable thereto have been eliminated. Under the new regulations a list of "Articles of Prime Necessity," which is substantially the same as the preferential list of the superseded regulations, may be imported at the official rate of exchange. All other imports must be financed at the free exchange rate.

Simultaneously with the promulgation of the International Payments Law, a revised customs tariff was introduced in Costa Rica. The tariff classifications have undergone only minor changes, but the new specific rates of duty have been substantially increased, partly as a result of the incorporation of a number of import charges which had previously been levied separately. In addition to the specific rates of duty, which continue to be levied on the gross weight of most imports, an ad valorem duty, usually two per cent of the f.o.b. value, is imposed under the new tariff.

Information regarding rates of duty and exchange regulations applicable to imports of specified goods into Costa Rica under the new laws may be obtained, on request, from the Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Italy Temporarily Reduces Customs Tariff

Rome, November 14, 1951.—(FTS)—Italy temporarily reduced by 10 per cent the rates of customs duty applicable to most tariff items until March 31, 1952, by virtue of a Presidential decree effective November 4, 1951. The few items on which the new reductions are not applicable cover mostly manufactured articles and food products available in Italy. These reductions are supplementary to those already provided for by the interim tariff which came into force on July 15, 1950, and was to expire on December 31, 1951. The application of the general tariff is thus delayed at least until March 31, 1952.

In addition to the above reductions, the application of customs duties is suspended for the same period on certain items including such goods of interest to Canada as cod, stockfish and similar fish dried, salted or smoked, and poultry eggs.

The purpose of the reductions and suspensions is to increase imports from countries belonging to the European Payments Union and thus to reduce the large credits which have recently accrued to Italy as a result of an export surplus to these countries. The new rates, however, should have little effect on Canadian exports to Italy, which depend more on availability of foreign exchange in that country than on rates of duty.

Irish Steel Industry to be Expanded

Dublin, October 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Irish Steel Ltd., in which the Irish Government has a financial interest, is planning major expansions, including the installation of a sheet mill. The sheet mill would be an entirely new venture in Ireland. The firm has the assurance that the government will provide financial assistance.

The industry is considered capable of making a susbtantial contribution to Irish steel supplies, which are now imported from Great Britain and the Continent at high prices and subject to uncertain deliveries. The limited range of steel products presently available from the steel mills is being sold at prices substantially lower than those at which any steel of the same class could be imported and, within that range, the mills are meeting the total domestic demand.

Economy of Mauritius Affected by Inferior Sugar Crop

Cape Town, October 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The economic well-being of Mauritius is irrevocably associated with the sugar industry which supplies 97 per cent of the country's exports. The 1951 harvest is inferior to that of 1950. Despite satisfactory conditions during the growing season and the absence of hurricanes, late rains have extended the growing season and reduced the sugar yields. At this mid-harvest date a total outturn of 470,000 tons is forecast. Though this is only six per cent below the production for the 1950 season, it is based on the cultivation of a substantially larger area. With increasing labour costs, plus the expenses of extensive cultivation of new areas, returns will be materially reduced to the detriment of the consuming power of the colony's 500,000 population. Generally consumer demands are low. Collections are slow, retailers are in financial difficulties and requiring credit assistance which is forcing the importers to an over-traded position. Agents are being required to take up *del crede* guarantees to overseas suppliers and dishonoured trade drafts are increasingly prevalent. Since the first of the year the cost of living index has advanced from 310 (January) to 313 (April) to 337 (July).

Sugar exports since July 1 have included 33,500 tons to the United Kingdom, 15,100 tons to Colombo and 9,100 tons to Hong Kong. Other exports have included molasses, rum, hemp and ginger.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Nov. 19	Nominal Quotations Nov. 26
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2090	·2088
		Free	·2085	·0722	·0724
Austria	Schilling	Export	....	·0489	·0488
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·3400	2·3370
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0208	·0207
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0174	·0174
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6096	·6089
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0565	·0564
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	....	....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2195	·2192
Chile	Peso	....	·0233	·0115	·0115
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·4180	·4175
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1865	·1863
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0450	1·0438
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0209	·0208
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1513	·1511
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0450	1·0438
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0690	·0689
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·0008	2·9972
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4180	·4175
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·6360	2·6329
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0045	·0045
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0060	·0060
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0165	·0164
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2488	·2485
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0450	1·0438
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2090	·2088
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5225	·5219
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1829	·1827
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0642	·0641
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2195	·2192
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	....	....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·9250	2·9213
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9250	2·9213
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·9250	2·9213
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9250	2·9213
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	....	....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	....	....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1208	·1207
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2750	·2747
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5541	·5535
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·9250	2·9213
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2090	·2088
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1463	·1461
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3159	·3155
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0450	1·0438
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	....	....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0655	·0654
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5225	·5219
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0362	·0361
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3414	·3410
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0959	·0958
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2020	·2018
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2392	·2389
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	....	....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3732	·3728
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4,0300	2·9250	2·9213
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9250	2·9213
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0450	1·0437
Uruguay	Peso	....	·6583	·6880	·6871
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3119	·3116
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	....	....

* September 17, 1949.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

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Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

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Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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Reprints of Special Articles

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- Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
- European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
- Influence of Geography on Import Trade
- Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

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Wm. Frederick BULL
Deputy Minister

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, DECEMBER 8, 1951.

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COVER SUBJECT—Business district of Willemstad, Curaçao, capital of the Netherlands Antilles, showing the well-known pontoon bridge, "Queen Emma," which connects the two commercial centres of this city, Punda and Otrabanda. The Antilles were an economic liability until Venezuelan oil was produced in quantities sufficient for export and refineries were established on Curaçao and Aruba, two of the six islands which comprise this territory. (See report on page 804).

Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
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Netherlands Iron and Steel Industry Stimulated by Increased Demand

Although raw materials must be imported, the industry is flourishing, mainly as result of low-cost water transportation—Considerable expansion made possible by Marshall Aid funds—Domestic demand exceeds supply and Netherlands imports 70 to 75 per cent of iron and steel required by her industries.

By W. G. Pybus, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

THE HAGUE.—Increased demand is stimulating the Netherlands iron and steel industry. Mainly as a result of low-cost transportation the Netherlands has a flourishing iron and steel operation, in spite of the fact that raw materials must be imported. Although some concern is shown regarding the powers of the central organization of the Schuman Plan, Holland's economical steel industry feels it can meet free competition.

The Royal Netherlands Iron and Steel Works Ltd., situated at the North Sea port of Ymuiden, is by far the largest enterprise of the Netherlands iron and steel industry. The Ymuiden works has three blast furnaces, four batteries of coke ovens, five open-hearth steel furnaces, a cast-iron pipe foundry, a 100-inch plate rolling mill and a 48-inch sheet rolling mill. Auxiliary works include a factory for nitrogenous fertilizers, a plant for blast furnace cement and one for coal tar distillation. In addition, the company supplies coke oven gas to the municipality.

The following table shows the production of the Ymuiden concern during the past two years:

Royal Netherlands Iron and Steel Works Production

	1949-50	1950-51	
	(metric tons)		
Pig iron	423,423	458,527	
Cast tubes	28,602	29,312	
Thick sheets	125,437	158,901	
Thin sheets	60,172	70,218	
Beams	7,316	12,159	
Fertilizers (in pure nitrogen)	18,336	46,681	
Cement	200,324	227,000	
Gas, supplies to municipalities	47,563,127	70,103,496	cu. metres.

Expansion Plans Helped by Marshall Aid

Considerable expansion of the Netherlands iron and steel industry has been made possible by the assistance of Marshall Aid funds. Construction has begun on a new blooming mill and a semi-continuous strip mill, which are scheduled to be in operation by the fall of 1952. The annual output of the new plant will be approximately 60,000 tons of hot rolled sheets, 75,000 tons of cold rolled sheets and 75,000 tons of tin plate. On completion of the new plant, the company's steel production will be increased from 300,000 to 570,000 tons yearly.

Low-cost water transport forms the economic base of the Netherlands iron and steel industry. With the exception of about 60 per cent of its coal requirements, the industry imports all of its raw materials. The establishment of the iron and steel works at a sea port connected to an inland canal system keeps raw material transport costs extremely low. The depletion of high grade domestic iron ores in the chief industrial countries of Europe placed Holland in a competitive situation, since her import costs are lower owing to the geographical position of her industry.

High grade ores, with an iron content of 50 to 68 per cent, are brought by ship to Ymuiden from Sweden, Spain, North Africa and France. Coal is transported by canal barges from Limburg in the south-east of Holland. Limestone, originating from the company's mines in Belgium, is moved by barge and coaster direct to the Ymuiden works. Finished iron and steel products can be shipped to almost every point in the Netherlands via an extensive canal network.

The advantages of the Ymuiden location for the Netherlands iron and steel industry were first seen in the closing years of World War I. The shortages of steel brought about by that war, and the increasing demand in Holland for iron and steel, led to the formation of the Royal Netherlands Iron and Steel Works Ltd. in 1918. In 1924 the concern started with one blast furnace and one battery of coke ovens. During its 27 years of operation the organization has grown steadily. The depression years of the 1930's, which proved to be the acid test for most marginal industries, left no scar on the Netherlands operations. Production during the difficult years 1930-1936 averaged 80 per cent of capacity, thus proving the economic soundness of the Dutch iron and steel industry.

In addition to the advantage of geographical position, the Netherlands iron and steel industry enjoys relatively inexpensive labour costs and government support in maintaining low steel scrap prices. Although there have been two wage increases of 5 per cent in the last year, labour costs in Holland still remain at relatively low levels, giving the industry an advantage in foreign markets. Although output per man is considerably lower than for Canada, the Netherlands industry can easily compete since the average wage paid to workers in the Netherlands iron and steel industry is approximately twenty dollars per week.

Since the war the Netherlands government has controlled the prices to be paid for scrap metals on a relatively low level. Following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, deliveries, at a controlled price of about thirteen dollars a ton, dropped sharply. An increase in scrap prices to over 22 dollars per ton increased the supply to a considerable extent. These prices, when compared with world market prices of scrap, give some indication of the favoured position of the Netherlands industry in this regard.

Domestic Demand for Iron and Steel Exceeds Supply

Netherlands metal working industries have kept up a demand for steel far in excess of domestic supply. In spite of a steadily increasing production, Holland imports 70 to 75 per cent of its iron and steel used by industry. Shipbuilding, marine engines, harbour, railway and heavy construction equipment, structural steel, motor trucks and a host of smaller metal working concerns have greatly increased their demand for material in the postwar years. The Netherlands Government, faced with war losses, the termination of incomes from abroad and an increasing population is encouraging industrial expansion. The metal working industries, now employing more than 350,000 people, form one of the key branches in Holland's industrialization program.

In common with other producers, the general world shortage of iron and steel resulting from increased defence production has placed an additional demand on the Netherlands iron and steel industry. In order to assure employment in the domestic metal working trades home industries have first call on the output from the Ymuiden plant.

Exports of pig iron, which increased to 282,000 tons last year, will be reduced when the new steel plant is completed in 1952. The pig iron capacity of the Ymuiden works has in the past been far in excess of that for steel. As a result, Holland for many years has been a leading exporter of pig iron. The completion of the new steel plant will mean that the Netherlands will be in a position to process practically all of its pig iron production. It is expected that the domestic market will continue to absorb the bulk of the plant's steel output.

The Muinck Keizer Steel Company of Zuilen near Utrecht and the Netherlands Cable Works of Delft with a branch steel works at Alblasserdam, are the two other steel producers in the Netherlands. The Muinck Keizer Company, which is linked with the Royal Netherlands Iron and Steel Works Ltd., operates five small electrical furnaces and a rolling mill for steel bars and wire rods. The plant also produces steel castings, forged steel products, drawn wire and wire products.

High-tension electrical cables are the principal materials made by the Netherlands Cable Works at Delft. In order to secure its own supply of loops and wire used in the protective layers of its cables the company has erected a subsidiary steel plant at Alblasserdam. This subsidiary plant, equipped with rolling mills and wire drawing facilities, has an excess capacity over its parent plant's requirements, which is sold in the open market.

Both of the above-mentioned steel concerns use steel scrap as their main raw material. Pig iron which is mixed with the scrap is supplied by the Royal Netherlands Iron and Steel Works.

Schuman Plan Considered Generally Advantageous

The plan for the integration of the Western European coal and steel industries, which takes its name from France's foreign minister Robert Schuman, was approved in treaty form by the negotiating countries on April 18 of this year. Ratification of the treaty by the Netherlands parliament, which favours the scheme, is being delayed pending the settlement of differences over the treaty between France and Western Germany, the two leading participants.

The Netherlands iron and steel industry considers the Schuman Plan to be generally advantageous for the Netherlands. Considerable reserve is shown regarding the extensive powers in the hands of the central organization or "high authority" of the Schuman Plan. More enthusiasm is shown for the fact that the plan is designed to discourage price fixing on raw materials, which in the past has greatly benefited marginal producers. Since the Netherlands industry has proven itself to be a low cost consumer, in spite of the fact that it must import the major part of its raw materials, it stands only to benefit from the establishment of a more competitive market.

Parcel Post Shipment of Fresh Canadian Fruit Permitted Only to United States

The Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, request that attention should again be drawn to the fact that the export of apples by parcel post to countries other than the United States is still prohibited. This is in accordance with the regulations pertaining to Apple Maggot and for the reason that apples, like other fresh fruits, also prohibited transmission to other countries by parcel post, would decompose in transit.

World Tobacco Organization Proposed By Congress Held in the Netherlands

Recommended by First World Tobacco Congress, held in Amsterdam in September—Organization would provide information on the production, marketing and scientific aspects of tobacco—Canada represented at meeting.

By C. J. Small, Acting Agricultural Secretary for Canada.

THE HAGUE.—The First World Tobacco Congress, held in Amsterdam in September, recommended the establishment of a World Tobacco Organization. Its purpose would be to provide information on the production, marketing and scientific aspects of tobacco. Fifty countries were represented at the Congress and it was decided to call the first general meeting of the World Tobacco Organization when twenty countries have indicated their intention to become members.

The Canadian delegation to the conference was headed by Dr. Norman A. MacRae, Chief of the Tobacco Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and included R. J. Haslem, Assistant Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Farm, Harrow, Ontario, and C. J. Small, Acting Agricultural Secretary for Canada at The Hague.

The Congress was opened by the Acting Minister for Economic Affairs for the Netherlands. He pointed out that international payments difficulties and postwar developments in Indonesia had hampered a return to favourable prewar conditions, when the Dutch market handled about 60,000 metric tons of tobacco annually. He also stated that the increasing public taste for Virginia type cigarettes, in preference to Oriental types, was a trend working against Western Europe's efforts to bolster its foreign exchange position by reducing dollar imports.

World Tobacco Organization Discussed

The Congress was divided into five study groups, dealing with tobacco growing, natural science, technology economics and world co-operation. Resolutions passed by the Congress in plenary sessions advocated the establishment of a World Tobacco Organization (W.T.O.). Future congresses and the maintenance of a library and permanent exhibition of types of tobacco and articles connected with the tobacco trade were considered. The W.T.O. is prohibited from engaging in the tobacco trade on a commercial scale.

Membership in the W.T.O. will be open to all countries on the basis of equality, whatever their form of administration of the tobacco industry. A general assembly and an executive committee will make up the organization. The assembly is to be composed of delegates of all member nations, each of which may appoint a maximum of four delegates, but each delegation may have only one vote. The assembly is expected to meet annually or at least once every two years.

The financial resources of the W.T.O. will be derived largely from the annual subscription of its members, determined on a basis of total weight of tobacco taxed for home consumption with a maximum and minimum determined by the assembly. For each of the first two years of operation, a budget of US$150,000 was established, with a maximum and minimum for each country set at US$15,000 and $1,000 respectively.

The advantages and disadvantages of state tobacco monopolies and free enterprise were discussed. The French delegate stated that the geographical distribution of state tobacco monopolies is a result of both political and ethnological forces. Countries under communist domination have nationalized tobacco industries. Although most of the Latin countries have state tobacco monopolies, the Anglo-Saxon countries have maintained free enterprise in the tobacco industry.

State monopolies provide the state with a good means of obtaining high revenues from tobacco, which is a heavily taxed commodity. Generally the maximum coefficient of yield of revenue to the state is higher where monopolies exist than where free enterprise prevails. However, in free enterprise countries state revenues from tobacco are higher than in the monopoly countries, because consumption per head is higher as a result of the better service provided consumers by private enterprise. The French delegate felt this was a valid argument, but suggested that the lower per capita consumption under monopolies was not due to the mere existence of the monopoly, but rather to the smaller number of retail outlets, the lesser remuneration for retailers, the limited number of brands available to the public and the small proportion of expenditure on advertising in countries which had state tobacco monopolies.

Controversy Raised by Speeches

Lectures delivered during plenary sessions aroused considerable interest and controversy. The delegate of the Food and Agriculture Organization discussed expansion in tobacco production in Africa and the Americas since 1930. Although the United States is the largest exporter, other countries such as Canada, Southern Rhodesia, India, Pakistan, Brazil and Nyasaland are becoming increasingly important. Scarcity of dollars has contributed to this development. Many countries have become more or less self-sufficient since the nineteen-thirties. He said one of the most significant changes in the postwar pattern of trade had been the transfer of the United Kingdom from United States to Commonwealth sources of tobacco. Great Britain had obtained about 75 per cent of her tobacco imports from the United States during the nineteen-thirties. In 1950, however, less than one-half of her imports came from this source. Prewar, China had taken 14 per cent of the exportable production of the United States but today China is no longer an importer of tobacco.

Regarding cigarette consumption the delegate pointed out that there appeared to have been a marked shift in taste from Oriental to Virginia types, blended types and some strongly flavoured dark types. The countries producing Oriental types of cigarette tobacco took exception to this statement and considerable comment was aroused. They were of the opinion that this shift had been effected, not through a change in taste, but by abnormal postwar conditions, particularly in Europe, which had worked against the Oriental types to the benefit of Virginia tobaccos which have had E.C.A. financial backing.

A Dutch delegate stated that at present it was difficult to determine whether this shift from Oriental to Virginia tobaccos was a long-term change or merely the outcome of abnormal conditions resulting from the war. What he considered of greater importance was the 50 per cent increase that has occurred in Turkish production since prewar years. This production change has resulted from the increased demand for Turkish types of tobacco for blending purposes in the United States.

Attention was drawn to the general decline in cigar and pipe tobacco consumption in contrast to the increase in cigarette consumption. Per capita consumption of all manufactured tobacco products on a weight basis increased in most countries from 1930 to 1939 with the exception of the Netherlands, Belgium, Greece and Portugal. Since 1938, further increases have occurred, except in Germany, Austria, the Benelux countries and India.

There has also been an increase in the percentage of total income spent by consumers on tobacco. High income and employment levels have reinforced the total demand for tobacco while high labour and material costs and changes in taxation rates have influenced the shift from cigars to cigarettes.

In conjunction with the conference, a tobacco exhibition was held. Tobacco samples and curiosities from the past two centuries were displayed. At the conclusion of the congress several days were devoted to visiting Dutch cigar and cigarette factories and the new tobacco auction rooms in Rotterdam. A full day was spent at the Utrecht Fair, where tobacco machinery was featured.

National Shipyard Progressing in Philippines

(Editor's Note.—1 peso equals $0·50 Canadian.)

Manila, September 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Philippine Government-owned National Shipyard and Steel Corporation has announced that sufficient progress has been made in the construction of a national shipyard to permit repair work to be undertaken before the end of the year. The shipyard, which it is estimated will cost eight million dollars, is now half completed and shipbuilding should commence early in 1952.

The plate shop completed a few months ago is being used to manufacture other equipment which the project requires, including hot blast cupola, bucket elevators, cement chutes and batching units, and nuts and bolts.

A large proportion of the equipment has been received from Japan as "reparation items". The graving dock connected with the scheme is designed to accommodate ships up to 10,000 tons and its construction has required excavation to 33 feet below mean low water level. The project was in the final blue print stage in 1948 but construction was only commenced in 1950.

Swedish Cement Production Expanding

Stockholm, October 31, 1951.—(FTS)—According to a recent investigation made on the building materials situation in Sweden, the production of standard cement during the period 1951-1954 was estimated as follows: 1951, 1,780,000 tons (excluding substitute cement); 1952, 1,940,000 tons; 1953, 2,155,000 tons; 1954, 2,235,000 tons.

According to the above figures, the production of standard cement in 1954 is estimated at 455,000 tons, or about 25 per cent higher than in 1951. The present plans for extensions to the cement factories have formed the basis for this estimated production increase.

During recent years there has been considerable production of substitute cement, mainly on account of the continued fuel shortage, and also due to an increased export demand which the industry was encouraged to fill in order to improve Sweden's currency position. In 1946 substitute cement supplied 77 per cent of total Swedish cement consumption, and in 1950 more than 50 per cent. Total cement consumption figures are as follows: 1946, 1,450,700 tons; 1947, 1,535,000; 1948, 1,367,200; 1949, 1,421,418; 1950, 1,654,700.

Of the production figure for 1950, 43 per cent was standard cement, 55 per cent substitute cement and the remaining 2 per cent constituted the special products SH and LH cement.

Trade Notes

AUSTRALIA

Australian Cotton Growing Industry to Receive Price Guarantee

Sydney, November 13, 1951.—(FTS)—A price guarantee to the Australian cotton growing industry over a five-year period is the main feature of the Cotton Bounty Bill introduced by the Australian Government recently. From January 1, 1951, it is proposed to guarantee an average annual net return to cotton growers of 9½d. a pound for all seed cotton of grades higher than "strict good ordinary". This, it is stated, is necessary if production is to recover from present low levels; from a peak of 17,471 bales in 1934 it has declined to only 522 in 1949 and 806 in 1950.

As the industry is confined to Queensland, the government of that state has given assurance of a policy to aid the industry's development. This includes a balanced farming economy, use of cotton grassland rotation, development of cotton growing in the most appropriate irrigation projects and research to improve production.

A bounty on cotton has operated for many years and has provided for a guaranteed return of 15d. per pound on raw cotton. The guaranteed return of 9½d. a pound seed cotton under the present bill is equivalent to 27d. to 30d. a pound on raw cotton.

Australian Government Air Line Shows Profit

Sydney, November 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Trans-Australia Airlines, the government-owned service operated by the Australian National Airlines Commission, made a profit of £205,799 in the year ended June 30, 1951. Revenue increased by 25 per cent over that of the preceding year to a record of £6,210,434.

A total of 609,974 paying passengers was carried in 1950-51, an increase of 15 per cent; freight totalling 32,500,000 pounds increased by 27·7 per cent; air mail carried, 1,465 tons, increased by 27 per cent and was additional to 1,077 tons of ordinary mail lifted for the Post Office during floods and other emergencies. Centres served increased from 56 to 93.

Inclusion of the Channel Country routes brought air services to 300,000 square miles in the far west of Queensland, New South Wales and South Australia.

Australian Unfavourable Trade Balance Grows

Sydney, November 13, 1951.—(FTS)—There was a sharp unfavourable increase in Australia's overseas trade balance during the first quarter of this financial year. Preliminary figures released show that for the three months to September 30 the unfavourable commodity balance was about £A111,038,000 compared with an unfavourable balance of £A37,920,000 for the corresponding months of 1950-51.

Imports of merchandise for the three months were valued at £A255,838,000 and exports at £A144,800,000. Imports in September increased in value by 66·9 per cent on the total for September, 1950, and exports decreased by 15·6 per cent. However, it is usual in the first quarter of the year for imports to run ahead of exports.

BRAZIL

Modern Trawlers Being Delivered to Brazil

São Paulo, November 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Five big modern trawlers and a fishing training ship have left European ports for Brazil. The vessels form part of the government program to furnish Brazil with a big fishing fleet. Boats based at the port of Rio Grande alone can furnish an annual catch of about 3,000 tons, thus enabling large shipments of frozen fish to Rio.

Steel and Metal Industry in Brazil Has Forty Plants

São Paulo, November 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The steel and metal industry in Brazil comprises 40 firms of which 33 are corporations. Paid up capital amounts to Cr.$2,599,044,000 and working capital to Cr.$4,595,366,000. A total of 36,771 workers is employed.

Coffee is Important to Brazilian Economy

São Paulo, November 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The preponderant influence of coffee on the Brazilian economy is indicated by the following figures:

	1948	1949	1950	1st semester 1951
Value of coffee—percentage of total exports	41·58	57·61	63·85	76·48
Value of coffee—percentage of total exports to the U.S.	69·47	78·15	79·57	97·09
Amount received in dollars from coffee exported to the U.S. and other countries which paid in US$ (in millions of $)	410·7	525·2	662·9	471·0*

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* 1st 8 months of 1951.

ISRAEL

Israeli Ceramic Industry Expanding

Athens, October 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Refined clay from the Negev desert is now being used extensively in several ceramic factories, mainly for the production of white-glazed kitchen sinks, and is the first of the Negev's resources to be put to large scale use. With the extension of two local plants, Israel should soon be able to supply sufficient bathroom bowls, basins and tiles for local needs.

One of these plants has recently received a giant kiln costing $110,000 from the United States, through the Import-Export Bank Loan, which will step up production from 1,000 to about 5,000 units per month.

Industrial Investments in Israel Are Large

(Editor's Note.—I£1 equals US$2·8, official.)

Athens, October 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Investments totalling I£84 millions, covering 543 enterprises, have been approved by the Investment Centre of the Israel Ministry of Trade and Industry since its establishment in April, 1950, up to the end of July of this year. Approximately half the funds were contributed by foreign investors, including the equivalent of I£10 millions from the United States.

The great majority of the enterprises are in the field of industry, and include 97 metal and machine companies with an investment of over I£9 millions; 63 textile firms representing over I£7 millions of investment capital; chemicals, pharmaceuticals and paints to the value of I£5 millions, comprising 38 new groups, and 25 cement and building material factories with an investment of I£9·5 millions.

Other industrial investments cover food, refrigeration, automobiles, ceramics, porcelain and tiles, paper and printing. In the non-industrial field 36 hotels and vacation centres head the list, with an investment of over I£11 millions.

Israel Receives Austrian Loan

Athens, October 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jewish Agency has received a loan of $2·4 millions from a number of banks in Austria, on the initiative of the Austrian National Bank, for the purchase of urgently needed equipment, principally huts for immigrants.

Israel to Produce Watches

Athens, October 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The first watches produced in Israel—with Hebrew figures and the legend "Jerusalem"—will be available in about three months' time. Initial production is expected to be 2,000 a month, increasing to 5,000 a month later.

Irrigation Project Under Way in Israel

(Editor's Note.—4·07 dunam equal one acre.)

Athens, October 1, 1951.—(FTS)—A new 28-inch irrigation pipeline has just been completed in the Jordan Valley in the record time of three months, bringing water to a 1,500-dunam tract.

The pipeline is part of a larger project to irrigate a neglected 8,000-dunam area in the eastern Jordan Valley and to prepare it for intensive vegetable cultivation.

PORTUGAL

Portuguese Cement Production Exceeds Demand

Lisbon, October 23, 1951.—(FTS)—A little over a year ago Portugal did not produce sufficient cement to meet local requirements. However, due to increased production from new plants, Portugal now is able to export about 200,000 tons but the lack of containers and shipping space is placing grave difficulties in the way of disposing of this surplus production.

Portuguese Fishing Fleet Being Renovated

Lisbon, October 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Unconfirmed reports would indicate that Portugal intends to follow the plan of renovating the cod fish fleet and to increase its fishing capacity to the point where 75 per cent of the home requirements of cod will be furnished by the fleet instead of 60 per cent as at present.

It would also appear that in the renovation of the fleet only line fishers will be admitted. The poor results from the trawlers have, to some extent, dictated this action. The line fishers offer more employment and, furthermore, the fish taken by line fishers usually has a much smaller proportion of small size fish.

Portuguese Cod Fish Catch Not Increased

Lisbon, October 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The result of 1951 cod fishing off Newfoundland and Greenland has been approximately equal to that of 1950 despite the fact of the fleet being somewhat larger than in 1950. This is occasioned by the very disappointing year for the trawlers of which 20 put out this year. Only two trawlers made the usual two trips to the fishing grounds owing to poor catches.

Some of the trawlers which left Portugal eight or nine months ago have not yet returned. On the other hand, the line fishers reported an excellent catch and returned to Portugal with their holds filled.

SOUTH AFRICA

Base Metal Exports from South Africa Increase

Cape Town, October 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Base metal exports from South Africa during the first half of 1951 were valued at £11·7 million, as against £8·5 million during the comparable period of 1950. Exports of antimony ores and concentrates were higher in quantity by more than 70 per cent at 10,376 tons, and in value by 215 per cent, with an average export price of £110.10.0d. per ton. The principal countries of destination were: asbestos—Great Britain; chrome, manganese and vermiculite—United States; and coal—Pakistan.

Building Construction at High Level in South Africa

Cape Town, October 31, 1951.—(FTS)—There are strong indications at the end of the third quarter of 1951 that building and construction activities in South Africa during the full year will break all previous annual records. During the first six months of 1951, approved building permits totalled £33·2 million as against £55·2 million for the whole of 1950, £35·9 million in 1949 and £31·8 million in 1947.

Permits for residential buildings, including detached and semi-detached private dwellings and apartments, amounted to £18·4 million for the half year, compared with £27·8 million for 1950, £17·7 million for 1949 and £19·7 million for 1947.

Industry in South Africa Absorbs More Manpower

Cape Town, October 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Expansion in South African industry, transportation and mining, is emphasized by the census indices for the rates of absorption of European and native labour. The mid-year 1951 index (1936=100) for Europeans in employment stands at 161·2, and for non-Europeans at 169·2. Major increases in European employment are credited to the railway administration 381·3, rubber processing factors 349·4, electrical engineering 266·6, bakeries 236·3, and cement factories 226·3.

The upswing in employment of native labour has been even more remarkable and emphasizes the degree to which the major group in South Africa is being incorporated in the country's economic life. The native employment index for railway construction has risen to 2,270, while other notable increases include sweet factories 1,227, textile factories 982·4, rubber works 746·2, bakeries 603, manufacturing chemists 503·2, clothing factories 491·6, paper box and cardboard box manufacturers 491, flour and grain 458·3, furniture 455·1, boot factories 417·5, metal engineering 416·2.

Financial Strength of Building Societies Increases in South Africa

Cape Town, October 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The current report of the Registrar of Building Societies, emphasizes the strength of the Building Society movement in South Africa. In the five-year period to December 31, 1950, the combined assets of the societies have increased by 132 per cent to £92 million, while liabilities have increased by 96 per cent to £235 million. Subscribed capital in the same period has increased by 176 per cent to £91 million, while the percentage of privately subscribed funds on fixed deposit has increased from 45 to 69 per cent.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Indonesia to Have Largest Runway in South-East Asia

Singapore, October 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The largest runway in South-East Asia, at Kemajoran Airfield, Djakarta, Indonesia, is expected to be in operation in October, 1952. The runway is 200 feet wide and 7,000 feet long and has a loading capacity of 220,000 lbs., twice the weight of a Constellation aircraft. Construction was started in 1948 by the former Dutch Government. In due course, a new air station will also be built with the assistance of experts from ICAO.

Thailand Expanding Tobacco Industry

Singapore, October 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The Thailand Tobacco Monopoly, a government-owned organization, is promoting cultivation of Virginia tobacco in the northern provinces to supply a new cigarette factory now under construction. Ten factories to be built during the next seven years are planned to satisfy domestic demand and eliminate the necessity of importing cigarettes. The average output for each factory will be 250 million cigarettes per month. Tobacco production has increased from 5,100,000 kilograms in 1950 to six million kilograms this year. Next year's production is estimated at 6,500,000 kilograms.

Malayan National Product Increased

Singapore, October 30, 1951.—(FTS)—Malaya's national product (the value of goods and services produced) for the past four years was $3,216 million in 1947, $3,260 million in 1948, $3,069 million in 1949 and an estimated $4,969 million in 1950, according to a recent survey. The rise last year is a result of the rubber and tin boom. The report says that if average prices for Malaya's two strategic products are 50 per cent above 1950 levels, the national product for 1951 will be well over $6,000 million, a further rise of more than 20 per cent. Most of the increase will be offset by higher prices for consumer goods and services; thus little benefit will accrue to the population. The cost of living for clerks and labourers has risen between 20 and 30 per cent while national income rose from $498 per head of population in 1949 to $776 in 1950. The latter figure is the highest for any Asian country but only about one-quarter of the United Kingdom figure.

SPAIN

Spain Has Favourable Trade Balance

Madrid, October 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The value of exports in June, 1951, amounted to 136·1 million gold pesetas and that of imports to 105·8 million gold pesetas, leaving a favourable balance of 30·5 million gold pesetas. Exports in the first six months of this year showed an excess of 193·1 million gold pesetas over the import figures.

Spanish Textile Exports Increased

Madrid, October 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The value of textile exports amounted to 407·7 million pesetas during 1950. This figure is 40 per cent higher than the corresponding 1949 value.

Spanish Lead Exports Greatly Increased

Madrid October 27, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports of lead in 1950 were estimated at 16,106 tons, as against 3,969 tons in the previous year.

The principal buying country was Norway with 4,200 tons, followed by Belgium, with 2,900 tons, Argentina, with 1,894 tons, Sweden, with 1,415 tons, and Holland and Switzerland with 1,200 tons each. Other nations imported smaller quantities among them being the United States which took 700 tons.

TRINIDAD

Trinidad to Pay More for British Guiana Rice

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Rice Arbitration Board, which convened last month in Georgetown, British Guiana, has awarded that colony substantial increases in the price of rice which it will export to other British West Indian colonies under contract in 1952. Trinidad had earlier refused to accept the recommendation for payment of a higher price to British Guiana which was put forward at a B.W.I. Rice Conference here last July. The new prices, which are binding on the contracting colonies of Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Windward and Leeward Islands, are $19.65 per bag of 180 lbs. gross f.o.b. Georgetown for super rice; $18.75 for first quality and $17.85 for second quality. These prices are considerably higher than those recommended by the Trinidad Rice Conference, which were accepted by the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board, but rejected by Trinidad. Under the existing contract the consuming colonies are paying $10.40 per bag for super rice and $9.00 for first quality. The new price will be binding until 1954. The Arbitration Board strongly recommended, however, that in future, prices should be negotiated annually.

Trinidad Cocoa Producers Receive Record Pool Dividend

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Cocoa producers participating in the cocoa pool will obtain a pool dividend of 18 cents per pound for the six-month crop period, October, 1950, to March 31, 1951. This will constitute the highest dividend paid since the beginning of the pool.

Lock-Knit Textiles to be Made in Trinidad

Port-of-Spain, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Caribbean Knitting Mills Company is installing machinery in a factory near Port-of-Spain which will manufacture lock-knit fabrics and knitted garments under the benefits of the Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance (1950). The factory is not expected to be in full operation until the middle of 1952. At first it will concentrate on supplying the demand in Trinidad. Machinery is being obtained from France and the United Kingdom.

Trinidad to Have Smoked Herring Plant

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of Trinidad and Tobago is planning to establish a small plant for salting and smoking fresh herring as a means of supplementing supplies for local consumption. Tests will be made to ascertain the best method of preparing the herring, following which a smokery will be established. Approximately $17,500 will be provided from government funds to meet costs of machinery and production including the purchase of fish for six months. It is also proposed to apply for a grant of $2,400 from the Development and Welfare Organization to assist the development. The smokery will be operated at first during six months of the herring season and if the venture is successful, it is hoped that a local firm will take it over and develop it as a commercial enterprise.

Powdered Milk Factory Planned for Trinidad

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—A Danish firm, which has been supplying considerable quantities of powdered milk to Trinidad plans, together with its Trinidad representatives, to open a powdered milk factory at Penal, South Trinidad, during the second half of 1952. It is hoped eventually to open a condensary on the same site. The original plan was to open a condensary first, but delay in delivery of machinery and uncertainty of the local milk supply have caused this to be changed. As a first step, a modern Danish type dairy will be opened, which will supply bottled milk to Port of Spain and San Fernando. It is understood that the firm has received approval from the Trinidad Government under the Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance 1950. Investigations have also been conducted in Trinidad by another producer of concentrated milk, with a view to the establishment of a condensed milk plant.

Scottish Steel Supply Affected by Scrap Shortage

London, October 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Because of the shortage of scrap, the reduction in Scottish steel output is being felt by consumers of all kinds. Hitherto, the full force of the 20 per cent reduction in output has been softened by users who possessed stocks. These reserves are now nearly all used and hand-to-mouth working is general. The chief factor in this reduction is the cut in imports of German scrap from two million tons to 500,000 tons per annum. The recent imposition of 5 per cent export tax on exports of steel from Belgium is also a contributory cause.

United Kingdom Shipbuilding Highest in Thirty Years

London, October 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of September were 368 ships of 2,271,640 tons gross —an increase of 157,321 tons over the previous quarter, and the highest total recorded since December, 1921. Tonnage being built for registration abroad or for sale, according to Lloyd's Register of Shipping, amounts to 119 ships of 801,877 tons. This is 72,564 tons more than at the end of June, 1951, and represents 35·3 per cent of the total tonnage under construction. Oil tankers of 1,000 tons and upwards under construction totalled 108 ships, of 1,255,754 tons—an increase of 73,999 tons during the three months. Steamers and motorships under construction outside the United Kingdom at the end of September totalled 834 ships of 3,192,862 tons gross, which was a decrease of 24,033 tons as compared with the figures published for June last.

Trade and Traffic Through Port of London Increased

London, November 8, 1951.—(FTS)—During the year ended March 31, 1951, the net register tonnage of shipping using the Port of London was 54,313,846 tons. This was 4 million tons more than in the previous year and about 87·5 per cent of the tonnage entering and leaving the port in the year ended March 31, 1939.

The total tonnage of goods passing through the port was 44,873,901 tons. This was also 4 million tons greater than the previous year and bigger than the tonnages dealt with in the years immediately preceding the war.

United Kingdom Electric Lamp Industry Probed

London, November 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The United Kingdom Monopolies Commission has recommended, in the public interest, substantial changes in the sales methods used by the Electric Lamp Manufacturers' Association.

The commission could see no sufficient reason why the association should be completely broken up but reached the conclusion that the system may be expected to operate against the public interest in the future unless considerable adjustments are made and additional safeguards provided.

The prices fixed by the association were found to be moderate on the average in relation to costs. There is a considerable measure of efficient independent competition in the industry.

Chemical Plant Under Construction In Scotland

London, October 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Forth Chemicals are constructing a plant at Grangemouth for the production of monomeric styrene, which is mainly required as an intermediate in the manufacture of polystyrene, a plastic material for which there is a large potential demand in the United Kingdom.

One of the raw materials used in making monomeric styrene is ethylene, which will be supplied from the new cracking plant recently commissioned by British Petroleum Chemicals. It is expected that the plant will come into production next year, with a large extension planned for 1954.

United Kingdom Exports and Imports Rising

London, November 14, 1951.—(FTS)—United Kingdom exports in October amounted to £235·2 million. This was £27 million more than in September, which, however, had fewer working days. Imports were valued at £362·6 million, an increase of £25 million over September. The excess of imports over exports during the first ten months of 1951 was £1,042 million. Exports to Canada in October (£10·3 million) were 21 per cent below the third quarter's average. Exports to the United States (£11·8 million) were 4 per cent above the average for the third quarter.

Extension to Scottish Industrial Motor Plant Nearly Completed

London, October 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Hoover (Electric Motors) Limited, will make the third extension to their factory in Cambuslang by the end of this year to meet an expanding world demand for their products. The forthcoming extension will bring their factory floor space to 161,000 square feet and it is expected that output will increase by 50 per cent. In 1946, as a result of the British Government's policy to encourage the setting up of light industries in the Clyde Valley, Hoover's decided to open a factory in Cambuslang for the manufacture of fractional horsepower motors, which, in prewar days had been imported from Hoover's Canadian organization. The Cambuslang firm have brought out a successful motor of postwar design ranging from one-sixth to one-tenth horsepower.

Manufacture of Jersey Fabrics Recent Development in Northern Ireland

Belfast, October 27, 1951.—(FTS)—Northern Ireland has at present fifty-eight firms, employing up to 12,000 workers, in the woollen industry. In the comparatively new field of machine and handknitted goods there are twenty-six firms using wool. The total also includes four manufacturers of jersey fabrics, a recent development, these cloths being produced on circular looms imported from the United States.

The bulk of Northern Ireland's production is in modern machine weaving factories, many of which have been reconstructed during the past fourteen years. Fourteen factories specialize in tweed and suit length production in various ranges, and some of these undertakings are equipped to produce their own yarns. Six hand-loom factories have also grown out of the traditional systems. Considerable development of the carpet side of the industry has also taken place.

Venezuelan Factory Produces Rope for Local Market

Caracas, September 14, 1951.—(FTS)—One hundred thousand kilos of cord and rope are being produced monthly by Cordelería Nacional. Three sizes are made, ranging from cord for packaging up to ropes of 1½ inches in thickness with sufficient tensile strength for industrial uses. The company cultivates 2,000 hectares of sisal for its own use, and at full capacity produces sufficient rope for the entire Venezuelan market. The local product compares favourably with imported rope and cord in price and quality.

Large Rice Harvest Forecast for Venezuela

Caracas, October 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Preliminary estimates place this year's rough rice production in the states of Cojedes, Barinas and Portuguesa at 34,000 metric tons, some 16,000 metric tons greater than 1950. Normally 7,000 to 9,000 metric tons enter commercial channels from other areas in Venezuela, so total production will probably amount to 42,000 metric tons of rough rice. The quality of this year's crop is also much improved, and it is expected to yield 70 per cent by weight of cleaned rice, as compared with 62 per cent in 1950. If domestic consumption is unchanged from the previous year, Venezuela will be about 75 per cent self-sufficient in this staple commodity.

Following the usual practice, the government-owned Banco Agricola y Pecuario will purchase all offerings at Bs.56 per 100 kilograms, or approximately Can.$·08 per pound. Although this is a Bs.6 increase over last year's guaranteed price to the producer, there is to be no price increase at the consumer level as profits from the rice importing monopoly recently granted to the Banco Agricola y Pecuario will be used to defray the additional cost.

Entry of Books and Periodicals into Colombia Affected by New Regulations

The authorities in Colombia have announced the following regulations governing the entry of commercial and other consignments of books and periodicals to that country.

1. Such mailings are to be accompanied by a commercial invoice duly certified by the exporter.

2. When the invoice covers registered articles it shall bear the registration number, the number of packages, the number of books or periodicals in each package and the weight of the shipment.

3. The commercial invoice covering ordinary (unregistered) articles shall bear an indication of the number of packages. This information shall also appear on the respective labels.

4. Whether sent by ordinary or registered mail the commercial invoice covering the printed matter in question shall bear an indication of the value in dollars or in the currency agreed upon by the exporters and importers.

5. One copy of the commercial invoice is to be sent direct to La Seccion Internacional, Ministerio de Correos y Telegrafos, Bogotá, Colombia.

In case of non-compliance with these conditions the articles are not delivered but are returned to origin after 30 days.

Canadian Exports by Areas

Country	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)					
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom and Europe	36·3	49·1	64·4	282·1	396·6	512·2
America	2·2	2·6	3·9	17·9	25·7	33·8
Africa	1·4	5·9	6·0	15·7	40·4	49·8
Asia	0·6	2·8	6·7	6·9	45·4	54·9
Oceania	3·8	4·3	10·0	41·4	36·8	54·3
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	44·4	64·7	91·0	364·0	544·6	705·1
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	28·1	206·2	208·6	218·9	1,650·9	1,911·6
Latin America	1·7	15·0	21·0	14·6	116·7	153·0
Europe	9·8	24·7	38·5	60·5	155·3	273·4
Other Foreign Countries	4·2	4·7	11·9	24·7	68·3	112·5
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	43·8	250·5	280·0	318·7	1,991·2	2,450·5
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	88·2	315·2	371·0	682·7	2,535·8	3,155·6

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	36,045	47,707	63,960	278,404	391,775	510,329
Gibraltar	1	48	53	6	221	528
Malta	61	1,373	394	346	4,575	1,346
TOTAL EUROPE[1]	36,270	49,128	64,407	282,089	396,571	512,203
America:						
Newfoundland[2]	935	...	...	6,536	...	...
Bermuda	134	293	312	1,124	2,476	2,991
Barbados	118	171	376	873	2,537	3,911
Jamaica	450	764	886	3,644	6,264	8,436
Trinidad and Tobago	323	490	1,018	2,901	6,463	8,264
Bahamas	129	176	222	1,481	1,580	1,764
Leeward and Windward Islands		304	413		2,669	3,566
British Guiana	107	366	604	1,131	3,366	4,413
British Honduras	25	42	49	235	387	490
Falkland Islands	...	...	1	...	1	2
TOTAL AMERICA	2,221	2,606	3,881	17,925	25,743	33,837
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	1,216	45	12	13,655	306	179
Union of South Africa		5,465	5,471		37,327	44,972
Other British South Africa		...	...		3	25
Southern Rhodesia	66	201	86	913	1,114	1,797
Gambia	2	1	...	17	12	22
Gold Coast	23	58	74	148	462	813
Nigeria	5	14	227	61	158	607
Sierra Leone	8	12	9	164	200	166
Other British West Africa	...	...	1	...	...	1
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	3	2	2	206	64	32
British East Africa	56	52	125	550	750	1,176
TOTAL AFRICA	1,379	5,850	6,007	15,714	40,396	49,790

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

The statistics of exports do not include defence equipment or supplies transferred by Canada to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act, which were as follows: November, 1950, $43,889,157; December, 1950, $12,860,843; March, 1951, $557,422,216; July, 1951, $3,997,428; August, 1951, $38,226,420; Sptember,1951, $25.000.

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(1) Includes Ireland in 1938, see page 800.

(2) The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian statistics, as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—*Continued*

Country	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.			(Thousands of Dollars)			
Asia:						
India	262	1,574	3,700	2,328	23,196	29,977
Pakistan		160	459		7,794	3,696
Ceylon	12	74	345	174	4,175	2,874
Aden	7	8	....	81	18	20
Federation of Malaya	150	192	920	2,081	3,491	8,751
Other British East Indies	....	4	....	5	28	....
Hong Kong	187	830	1,252	1,998	6,430	9,607
TOTAL ASIA	649	2,842	6,676	6,912	45,132	54,925
Oceania:						
Australia	2,482	3,345	6,154	27,711	28,107	38,110
New Zealand	1,337	947	3,830	13,296	8,417	15,425
Fiji	22	10	33	299	217	707
Other British Oceania	1	....	2	44	15	82
TOTAL OCEANIA	3,842	4,302	10,019	41,350	36,756	54,324
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES[1]	44,358	64,726	90,990	363,992	544,598	705,076
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	27,994	204,436	207,132	217,338	1,637,518	1,898,474
Alaska	13	98	107	114	803	1,038
American Virgin Islands	2	29	13	27	136	157
Hawaii	95	440	599	1,176	5,469	5,646
Puerto Rico	25	1,127	723	280	6,824	6,109
United States Oceania	....	20	8	3	170	177
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	28,129	206,150	208,582	218,938	1,650,920	1,911,601
Latin America:						
Argentina	494	278	1,422	3,883	12,335	6,900
Bolivia	6	54	211	92	1,307	2,368
Brazil	340	1,673	7,534	2,998	12,330	33,393
Chile	44	2,649	1,910	487	4,699	7,369
Colombia	135	792	853	980	11,762	9,801
Costa Rica	9	212	202	80	1,939	1,875
Cuba	244	1,802	912	1,030	15,129	16,240
Dominican Republic	12	265	325	274	2,502	3,366
Ecuador	26	137	235	49	990	2,222
El Salvador	8	163	166	39	1,124	1,629
Guatemala	18	213	170	99	1,883	1,887
Haiti	7	268	182	107	1,988	2,013
Honduras	12	30	89	134	462	3,493
Mexico	178	1,747	2,931	2,021	13,873	23,569
Nicaragua	4	56	122	69	635	869
Panama	18	1,335	896	257	8,262	5,580
Paraguay	....	15	3	9	87	75
Peru	49	286	353	737	2,935	3,759
Uruguay	1	377	424	184	1,429	5,100
Venezuela	105	2,617	2,068	1,039	21,014	21,505
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,710	14,969	21,008	14,568	116,685	153,013
Europe:						
Albania	....	....	....	8	....	1
Austria	....	550	144	8	2,147	1,667
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,846	11,100	12,573	7,871	49,856	71,681
Bulgaria	....	....	....	8	214	8
Czechoslovakia	107	550	2	3,092	2,112	327
Denmark	298	73	34	1,174	702	2,030
Estonia	....	....	....	1	....	....
Finland	129	126	506	450	529	2,639
France	821	929	5,867	7,514	14,780	35,740

(1) Includes Ireland, Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 800.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—*Concluded*

Country	October 1938	October 1950	October 1951	January—October 1938	January—October 1950	January—October 1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Conc.						
Germany	2,869	1,222	3,000	14,343	6,164	21,588
Greece	....	107	104	1,564	1,537	2,272
Hungary	....	2	1	2	65	30
Iceland	3	49	63	17	602	564
Ireland*	163	1,525	1,219	3,333	10,872	15,568
Italy	110	1,430	2,351	1,427	9,860	41,696
Latvia	36	....	....	231	....	....
Lithuania	70	....	....	848	1	....
Netherlands	1,286	741	2,884	8,816	7,219	20,512
Norway	1,310	2,943	3,782	6,429	14,791	24,995
Poland	252	143	1	898	1,417	90
Portugal	7	277	194	120	4,255	3,484
Azores and Madeira	1	13	58	3	131	218
Roumania	3	1	....	38	88	6
Spain	4	47	63	99	4,250	679
Sweden	529	657	2,094	4,102	3,137	6,972
Switzerland	78	2,185	3,571	631	19,639	19,197
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	....	1	....	794	156	7
Yugoslavia	1	19	36	8	756	1,403
TOTAL EUROPE	9,760	24,690	38,547	60,496	155,280	273,374
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	....	....	24	....	52	96
Arabia	....	110	74	....	694	1,141
Belgian Congo	4	335	454	66	1,872	3,511
Burma*	5	12	120	113	25	174
China	355	26	....	2,227	1,882	144
Greenland	....	11	11	....	57	137
Egypt	37	67	998	289	3,667	2,188
Ethiopia	....	6	18	....	48	133
French Africa	109	219	107	527	1,754	2,042
French East Indies	3	2	26	20	59	205
French Guiana	1	1	....	6	5	2
French Oceania	3	43	47	71	638	494
French West Indies	22	1	2	145	11	25
Madagascar	1	15	8	7	106	69
St. Pierre and Miquelon	34	87	102	217	852	958
Iran	30	49	13	68	795	915
Iraq	1	3	156	37	66	626
Israel*	26	117	640	132	11,016	9,028
Jordan	....	2	2	....	46	77
Tripoli	....	....	....	....	374	1,957
Other Italian Africa	....	....	3	....	184	3
Japan	3,241	1,534	5,719	15,626	16,508	56,771
Korea	....	....	9	....	1,137	167
Liberia	1	13	36	17	87	1,320
Morocco	6	148	349	91	1,516	2,101
Indonesia	91	63	314	672	2,458	3,938
Surinam	2	49	50	30	737	818
Netherlands Antilles	18	189	129	175	4,212	1,490
Philippines	165	826	1,446	1,185	9,241	12,313
Portuguese Africa	79	411	138	1,261	2,264	2,356
Portuguese Asia	1	1	9	1	99	74
Siam (Thailand)	1	44	353	16	1,083	1,822
Canary Islands	....	1	....	2	229	68
Spanish Africa	....	....	1	....	61	69
Syria	9	207	295	54	992	2,995
Turkey	....	115	245	1,916	3,458	2,306
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	4,214	4,707	11,898	24,726	68,285	112,533
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	43,8111	250,519	280,038	318,725	1,991,177	2,450,515
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	88,169	315,245	371,028	682,717	2,535,775	3,155,591

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* Included in the totals for "Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here to facilitate comparison with other years.

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodities	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
MAIN GROUPS			(Millions of Dollars)			
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	28·6	61·0	79·4	146·9	503·2	677·5
Animals and Animal Products	11·0	32·1	34·0	95·4	296·3	294·2
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1·1	3·2	3·4	11·1	24·7	30·2
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	20·3	122·7	133·1	173·9	911·5	1,158·8
Iron and Products	3·4	22·0	40·1	51·6	208·0	267·5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	18·2	50·8	51·6	150·1	372·2	460·4
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	2·4	10·2	12·2	20·1	83·8	108·9
Chemicals and Allied Products	1·8	9·4	11·4	16·5	82·4	107·2
Miscellaneous Commodities	1·3	3·9	5·9	17·1	53·7	50·8
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	88·2	315·2	371·0	682·7	2,535·8	3,155·6
			(Thousands of Dollars)			
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits	3,072	2,390	1,657	8,387	12,218	10,916
Vegetables	1,462	796	820	4,492	6,972	8,395
Wheat	15,590	32,379	37,863	67,619	266,193	319,230
Grains, other	1,419	4,658	15,041	9,934	33,566	92,574
Flour of wheat	1,779	6,746	8,258	14,919	76,655	98,336
Farinaceous products, other	1,328	1,784	1,847	9,744	12,930	21,953
Sugar and products	171	462	348	1,774	4,948	3,780
Alcoholic beverages	1,154	4,124	5,985	8,364	33,064	45,088
Oil cake and oil cake meal	24	263	199	144	1,729	3,481
Vegetable fats and oils	25	217	327	128	3,161	2,838
Rubber and products	1,608	853	2,575	12,470	9,181	23,317
Seeds	624	4,525	1,687	1,863	21,309	19,379
Tobacco	64	448	984	4,979	9,953	14,653
Hay	60	135	160	422	2,445	1,604
Fodders, other	139	575	1,007	715	4,062	5,688
Vegetable products, other	91	647	687	974	4,834	6,310
TOTAL	28,611	61,001	79,447	146,926	503,220	677,543
Animals and Animal Products:						
Cattle	915	6,915	5,473	7,380	62,190	56,024
Other animals, living	124	518	211	1,174	4,998	1,917
Fish and fishery products	2,700	11,793	12,780	21,443	91,046	95,121
Furs and products	344	486	586	11,414	19,523	25,048
Hides and skins, raw	316	991	1,505	1,948	12,163	12,102
Leather and products	661	893	715	4,549	6,360	8,172
Bacon and hams	2,183	2,010	137	25,964	24,218	3,046
Meats, other	751	3,807	7,356	4,167	36,915	62,169
Cheese	1,780	2,086	2,639	8,983	15,090	8,225
Milk products, other	586	1,290	1,018	3,765	9,823	8,457
Animal oils, fats, greases, wax	282	529	799	2,339	3,323	4,453
Eggs, shell and processed	149	209	118	346	5,046	2,380
Animal products, other	243	533	663	1,895	5,651	7,118
Total	11,033	32,059	34,002	95,366	296,347	294,232
Fibres, Textiles and Products						
Cotton products	228	856	1,378	2,134	5,907	8,980
Flax, hemp, jute and products	4	210	85	79	1,738	1,121
Wool and products	141	949	828	1,118	5,200	6,353
Synthetic fibre and products	128	516	412	1,934	4,426	3,373
Cordage, rope and twine	4	139	135	1,098	4,066	6,248
Socks and stockings (except cotton)	9	256	143	67	1,824	1,636
Textile products, other	592	286	372	4,660	1,529	2,496
TOTAL	1,107	3,212	3,352	11,092	24,690	30,208
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards	3,340	37,394	29,070	29,114	242,475	262,721
Pulpwood	1,209	4,209	8,746	12,387	27,829	56,080
Unmanufactured wood, other	1,270	7,630	5,920	14,703	52,319	55,758
Wood pulp	2,502	21,610	34,648	22,902	165,362	299,456
Manufactured wood, other	214	576	746	2,459	4,367	6,404
Newsprint paper	10,834	49,008	50,122	84,727	402,964	445,406
Paper, other	793	2,086	3,467	6,849	14,335	30,269
Books and printed matter	91	183	415	785	1,840	2,751
TOTAL	20,253	122,695	133,134	173,926	911,491	1,158,844

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—*Continued*

Commodities	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Products						
Iron ore	....	2,549	3,545	1	11,032	15,349
Ferro-alloys	88	1,525	3,486	880	13,651	25,878
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets	60	2,483	2,240	2,406	16,428	10,461
Scrap iron	98	265	96	745	1,598	1,303
Castings forgings	6	413	846	27	2,635	4,924
Rolling mill products	264	1,083	956	4,407	5,620	8,948
Tubes, pipes and fittings	65	94	134	598	1,859	1,704
Wire and chain	109	94	117	1,020	803	859
Engines and boilers	10	398	1,095	429	13,483	7,333
Farm machinery and implements	340	6,646	8,252	7,166	75,941	91,171
Hardware and cutlery	204	460	418	1,841	3,526	3,910
Machinery (except farm)	594	2,137	4,318	8,127	19,814	30,797
Tools	89	45	116	1,139	814	1,001
Automobiles, freight	461	594	4,703	6,298	7,225	14,023
Automobiles, passenger	698	1,813	5,854	12,821	15,285	28,722
Automobile parts	182	851	1,739	2,338	9,783	11,829
Other vehicles, chiefly iron	13	193	252	122	4,896	2,364
Railway cars and parts	28	52	116	178	575	826
Iron products, other	115	335	1,851	1,049	3,017	6,051
TOTAL	3,422	22,029	40,134	51,590	207,985	267,452
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products						
Aluminium and products	3,266	14,835	11,178	19,824	90,063	108,196
Brass and products	98	467	875	845	2,426	3,462
Copper and products	4,780	8,491	6,952	43,077	73,279	66,630
Lead and products	1,040	6,429	3,434	7,573	27,407	34,488
Nickel	5,125	10,207	13,744	44,069	88,114	110,530
Precious metals (except gold)	2,273	2,989	2,990	20,256	26,087	40,651
Zinc and products	923	5,342	8,762	8,388	46,113	66,917
Clocks and watches	48	24	121	417	286	893
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	322	1,136	1,920	3,516	8,576	14,099
Non-ferrous products, other	280	843	1,605	2,182	9,811	14,573
TOTAL	18,155	50,764	51,580	150,146	372,161	460,439
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products						
Asbestos and products	1,466	6,590	7,160	10,523	50,887	68,851
Clay and products	34	148	218	422	1,698	2,061
Coal and products	212	750	826	2,173	9,052	6,292
Glass and glassware	13	137	54	97	708	843
Mica and products	8	13	31	71	125	455
Petroleum and products	117	23	400	620	236	1,304
Abrasives, artificial, crude	257	1,384	2,031	3,307	11,892	17,627
Stone and products, other	221	882	933	1,639	5,459	6,565
Carbon and graphite electrodes	38	26	119	503	977	1,323
Non-metallic products, other	77	261	387	735	2,730	3,531
Total	2,442	10,216	12,160	20,089	83,764	108,852
Chemicals and Allied Products						
Acids	181	371	489	1,092	2,813	5,030
Cellulose products	2	16	124	18	136	854
Drugs, medicines, pharmaceuticals	168	302	529	1,270	3,611	4,878
Explosives	112	69	133	289	720	1,114
Fertilizers	323	2,819	2,427	6,036	32,411	29,682
Paints and varnishes	81	460	810	753	3,246	6,506
Calcium compounds	39	126	234	399	1,099	2,348
Soda and sodium compounds	454	580	829	3,492	4,478	8,196
Cobalt oxides and cobalt salts	88	32	50	442	499	945
Synthetic resins and products[1]	....	340	279		4,080	3,452
Polystyrene[1]	....	302	731	....	1,695	6,220
Chemical products, other	383	3,951	4,726	2,668	27,614	37,998
TOTAL	1,831	9,368	11,359	16,459	82,401	107,224

[1] Not available in 1938

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—*Concluded*

Commodities	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Miscellaneous Commodities						
Toys and sporting goods	67	74	99	439	338	532
Films	155	75	433	3,127	1,775	4,456
Ships and vessels	4	969	651	192	22,133	7,739
Aircraft and parts	23	278	684	2,739	3,764	5,714
Electrical energy	345	435	797	3,464	5,252	6,981
Miscellaneous consumer goods	215	300	692	1,690	2,962	5,205
Miscellaneous, other	214	363	820	3,308	6,135	5,695
Donations and gifts	....	207	304	....	2,652	4,022
Non-commercial articles	290	1,201	1,380	2,165	8,704	10,454
TOTAL	1,315	3,902	5,860	17,125	53,715	50,799

Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Main Groups	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
ALL COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	28,611	61,001	79,447	146,926	503,220	677,543
Animals and Animal Products	11,033	32,059	34,002	95,366	296,347	294,232
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,107	3,212	3,352	11,092	24,690	30,208
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	20,253	122,695	133,134	173,926	911,491	1,158,844
Iron and Products	3,422	22,029	40,134	51,590	207,985	267,452
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	18,155	50,764	51,580	150,146	372,161	460,439
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	2,442	10,216	12,160	20,089	83,764	108,852
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,831	9,368	11,359	16,459	82,401	107,224
Miscellaneous Commodities	1,315	3,902	5,860	17,125	53,715	50,799
TOTAL	88,169	315,245	371,028	682,717	2,535,775	3,155,591
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	15,001	19,623	20,316	83,602	193,059	188,126
Animals and Animal Products	6,867	4,216	5,365	60,552	45,633	23,849
Fibres, Textiles and Products	281	73	76	2,931	888	1,125
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	3,108	5,332	15,035	31,609	31,092	112,213
Iron and Products	817	738	2,762	11,902	8,257	15,513
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	8,809	16,034	17,842	77,490	96,930	149,166
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	310	979	1,295	2,590	8,261	10,290
Chemicals and Allied Products	581	468	929	4,102	5,322	7,847
Miscellaneous Commodities	271	244	340	3,627	2,333	2,200
TOTAL	36,045	47,707	63,960	278,404	391,775	510,329
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	4,801	15,622	22,369	21,633	127,785	196,547
Animals and Animal Products	2,839	22,551	23,638	23,505	202,736	229,241
Fibres, Textiles and Products	149	1,888	1,157	1,538	15,577	15,725
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	14,219	110,984	103,040	114,501	836,817	934,311
Iron and Products	258	13,754	17,407	3,412	113,588	141,313
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3,300	25,490	22,911	28,296	218,016	224,729
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	1,168	7,241	8,408	9,672	59,699	75,520
Chemicals and Allied Products	554	5,100	5,210	6,809	46,860	55,904
Miscellaneous Commodities	706	1,806	2,993	7,971	16,440	25,184
TOTAL	27,994	204,436	207,132	217,338	1,637,518	1,898,474
OTHER COUNTRIES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	8,809	25,756	36,761	41,691	182,376	292,870
Animals and Animal Products	1,326	5,293	5,000	11,309	47,979	41,142
Fibres, Textiles and Products	676	1,251	2,119	6,623	8,226	13,357
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,926	6,379	15,060	27,815	43,581	112,319
Iron and Products	2,347	7,537	19,965	36,276	86,140	110,627
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	6,046	9,239	10,827	44,360	57,215	86,545
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	965	1,996	2,457	7,827	15,804	23,041
Chemicals and Allied Products	696	3,800	5,220	5,547	30,219	43,472
Miscellaneous Commodities	338	1,852	2,527	5,527	34,942	23,414
TOTAL	24,130	63,102	99,935	186,975	506,482	746,788

Economy of the Netherlands Antilles Dependent on Oil Refining Industry

Antilles were economic liability until oil refineries established on Curaçao and Aruba—Ports of Wllemstad in Curaçao and Oranjestad in Aruba have good harbour facilities—Imports from Germany are increasing—Canadian exports to the Antilles grew steadily up to 1950, but have declined noticeably this year.

By F. B. Clark, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

CARACAS.—The Netherlands Antilles were an economic liability until Venezuelan oil was produced in quantities sufficient for export and refineries were established on two of the six islands which comprise this territory. The islands of Curaçao and Aruba were selected as refinery sites and today they are the only ones of commercial importance. They lie approximately 40 miles apart in the Caribbean sea, from 30 to 35 miles off the coast of Venezuela. Royal Dutch Airlines maintain daily flights between the two, and also to Maracaibo and Caracas in Venezuela. Frequent flights are made to other Latin-American cities as well as Miami and Montreal. Willemstad is the capital and only city of importance in Curaçao and has the majority of the island's population now estimated at 94,000. Oranjestad, the capital, and St. Nicolaas are the only cities in Aruba, and together they contain most of the island's population of 48,000. Both islands have the right to legislate on domestic matters and to create new civil laws when required. There is practically no unemployment on the islands, and with the expansion of the oil refineries, there is a slow but constant migration of people from other Latin American countries.

Curaçao and Aruba Chosen Because of Proximity to Venezuela

Curaçao and Aruba were attractive to the oil companies as refinery sites because of their geographical proximity to the Venezuelan oil fields, and the natural harbours large enough to accommodate the shallow draft tankers from Lake Maracaibo and the ocean going tankers for shipments of refined products to all markets of the world. A sound administration, sufficient reliable labour and low import duties were also important factors. The first refinery was constructed in 1914, but since that time expansion has taken place and full production is now 800,000 barrels daily. One of the largest refineries in the world is located at St. Nicolaas, Aruba, and is owned by the Lago Oil Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey. On the island of Curaçao, the Royal Dutch Shell group of companies have a large refinery and additional units are now being added so that high quality lubricating oils may be refined. Both directly and indirectly this industry provides the national revenue of the country, which has increased from Fl.7,329,000 in 1935 to Fl.53,199,000, in 1950.

The climate of the islands is dry and the rainfall is negligible. Arable land for agriculture is by no means sufficient to supply the local market. The Chinese have had some success with vegetable farms using deep well irrigation systems, but this process is limited to small operations. Aruba has distilling plants for purifying sea water which are only sufficient for human needs and additional water is brought in by tankers. A special variety of green orange is grown in sufficient quantities to supply a thriving industry which manufactures an excellent cordial, renowned throughout the world. Despite several geological explorations, at present the only mining of any importance is by a company that produces phosphate of lime used in cattle feed. Sales contracts have been made with American purchasers for the entire output.

Excellent Harbour Facilities Available

The Netherlands Antilles are re-embarkation points for shipments to and from Latin America. In 1950, over 9,000 tankers, freighters and passenger ships called at ports in Curaçao and Aruba. The port of Willemstad has an excellent natural harbour with extensive docking and warehouse facilities. In Aruba the port of Oranjestad has now been enlarged, and ships with a draft up to 35 feet can dock at modern piers. Owing to a low duty of 3 per cent on imports, with the exception of liquor and cigarettes, retail stores offer a wide variety of merchandise at comparatively low prices and ships' crews add to the number of customers. The Grace Line vessels arrive each week in Curaçao and passengers from these and other ships have time to disembark for a tour of the shops. The volume of purchases made by visitors explains the variety and quantity of imports received by the Netherlands Antilles despite the small population. The tourist industry has been receiving increased attention from the government and merchants, and modern hotels with casinos are planned for both Curaçao and Aruba. Business visitors and tourists may then be inclined to stay longer and take advantage of the beautiful beaches, sailing and fishing facilities. The Tourist Commission is very active and an office in New York distributes literature and assists travel agencies with tour preparations.

Imports from Germany are Increasing

Before the war, Germany was the traditional supplier of products and services to the Netherlands Antilles. In the postwar years, the United States assumed this position, due to the availability of products and regular shipping services. Local advertising is employed by most of the American name-brands and the increase of modern merchandising methods shows the effect of American influence in the commerce of the country. This year quotations from Germany have been favourably accepted due to offers of quality merchandise at prices generally lower than those from other foreign countries. Recent statistics are not available on this trend, but a tour of the stores shows many products of German origin on display, particularly hardware and light machinery items.

Although the islands are the possessions of the Netherlands, they have never been large purchasers from that country. In 1950 only 11 per cent of all imports were purchased from Holland. To encourage trade a Dutch trade mission was sent to the islands for a personal survey of the market.

Merchants Interested in Canadian Products

Canadian products are on display in both Curaçao and Aruba and merchants are always willing to receive quotations from Canadian suppliers, particularly in food products. Regular shipping service is available and, although the market is not large compared with other Latin American countries, it is steady and merchants have a good reputation for prompt payments. Shipping documents are relatively simple, dollars are available for payment, and protection for local industry through high duties or import licences should never become a complication to foreign trade. The islands are a potential market for practically all products, dependent only upon a comparison of price and quality with other exporters, particularly from European countries which are anxious to participate in this dollar market.

The following table shows a constant growth of imports from Canada up to 1950, but a noticeable decline for this year up to and including

August. The return of European competition and the present shortages of Canadian products in some industrial lines account for the decrease in trade with Canada this year.

Canadian Exports to Netherlands Antilles

1938	$ 198,811
1946	1,399,029
1947	1,843,661
1948	2,175,252
1949	2,003,455
1950	4,464,398
1951 (8 months)	1,279,748

Food products predominate in purchases from Canada, and wheat flour is by far the largest commodity. Canadian powdered and evaporated milk, canned salmon, cooked meats and whisky are all displayed in the retail stores. Construction lumber is required for expansion in the oil refineries and orders will be placed in Canada if the mills can supply. Paper of all designations is constantly requested by importers because of the many orders available.

As the production of oil in Venezuela increases, the large refineries in the Netherlands Antilles will be busy and the present prosperous conditions will prevail. Without this industry the islands would no doubt revert to an unstable economy as it is now geared to the oil refining industry with operations at capacity production. Because natural resources are so few and the small population does not warrant local industry, other than essential services, a more balanced economy can only be partially obtained through the tourist industry and increased use of the excellent port facilities for transhipments.

Belgium Imports American Pitprops

Brussels, November 7, 1951.—(FTS).—The American Liberty ship *Transunion* arrived at Antwerp on November 5 with around 10,000 cubic metres of pitprops for the Belgian coal mines. This is the first shipment of a contract for approximately 250,000 cubic metres placed by the Central Purchasing Office of the Federation of Belgian Coal Mines with a large company in the Southern United States. The pitprops are of southern long leaf pine and the shipments will be made from various gulf ports at the rate, it is reported, of five Liberty shiploads per month throughout the winter. These imports will avert, it is hoped, a threatened shortage of mining timber and assist in maintaining or increasing Belgian coal production. Shortage of coal is the greatest single difficulty facing the expansion of production throughout most countries of Western Europe.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

United Kingdom Prohibits Importation of Canadian Poultry

London, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—An Order of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, effective November 12, placed Canada and Holland in the category of countries from which imports of poultry carcases are prohibited unless fully cooked.

The Poultry Carcases (Importation) Order, 1950, had prohibited the importation, on disease grounds, of uncooked poultry carcases except from scheduled countries, i.e., Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Southern Rhodesia, Argentina, and Uruguay, and, subject to prescribed conditions, eight Continental countries.

By April, 1951, foul pest being regarded as endemic in France, Belgium, Poland, and Hungary, these countries were removed from the schedule.

A review of the whole question of the importation of dead poultry, subsequent to the removal of Canada and Holland from the schedule, has not resulted in any change in the regulations.

Argentine Tung Crop Affected by Frost

Buenos Aires, November 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Argentine tung crop was seriously affected by heavy frost in late August which caught the trees in the flowering stage. It is expected that production will be down from 30 to 40 per cent from last year's record crop.

The 1951-52 crop of tung nuts is estimated by the trade at between 39,000 and 45,000 metric tons as compared with 65,000 tons last year and 60,000 tons in 1949-50. With an average extraction rate of 15·5 per cent, the current crop is expected to yield from 6,045 to 6,975 metric tons of oil. For the year 1950 tung oil production was officially estimated at 11,461 metric tons.

Since 1938-39, when the tung crop in Argentina was only 2,700 tons, there has been a steady and substantial increase in production. By 1944-45 production had increased fivefold and was officially estimated at 12,700 tons. A similar increase is evidenced by the 60,000 tons in 1949-50.

During the first nine months of 1951 the exports of tung oil were 7,096 tons as compared with 9,680 tons for the same period of 1950. During 1950 exports were 10,613 tons and in 1949 were 8,278 tons. The United States has been the principal outlet for this commodity.

For selling tung oil it is I.A.P.I.'s (the State trading agency) practice to ask for bids from the exporters usually in lots of 300 to 500 tons. The exporters may bid for their own account or for that of their principals abroad. The highest price was reached in early 1951 when nearly 6,000 pesos per metric ton were bid. The peak in 1950 was in the vicinity of 2,600 pesos. I.A.P.I. purchases 1950-51 crop oil from the mills at 3,585 pesos per ton in bulk, f.a.s. Buenos Aires. This price is 645 pesos greater than the one set earlier in the season. The provisional price for oil from the current crop is fixed at 3,100 pesos per ton. At the same time the government fixed a provisional price of 300 pesos per ton for nuts delivered at plant and the crushers were required to pay a bonus to the producer of 100 pesos per ton on the previous year's crop.

The trade report that the stocks of tung oil held by the mills and by I.A.P.I. at the end of August are estimated at about 2,000 metric tons.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally; but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Nov. 26	Nominal Quotations Dec. 3
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2088	·2078
		Free	·2085	·0724	·0722
Austria	Schilling	Export	....	·0488	·0486
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·3370	2·3260
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0207	·0206
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0174	·0173
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6089	·6059
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0564	·0561
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	....	....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2192	·2181
Chile	Peso	....	·0233	·0115	·0110
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·4175	·4155
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1863	·1854
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0438	1·0387
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0208	·0208
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1511	·1504
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0438	1·0387
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0689	·0685
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	2·9972	2·9828
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4175	·4155
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·6329	2·6203
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0045	·0045
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0037	·0030	·0029
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0060	·0059
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0164	·0164
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2485	·2473
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0438	1·0387
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2088	·2078
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5219	·5194
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1827	·1818
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0641	·0638
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2192	·2181
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	....	....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·9213	2·9075
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9213	2·9075
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·9213	2·9075
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017	·0016
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9213	2·9075
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	....	....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	....	....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1207	·1201
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2747	·2734
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5535	·5508
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·9213	2·9075
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2088	·2078
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1461	·1454
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3155	·3140
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0438	1·0387
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	....	....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0654	·0651
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5219	·5194
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0361	·0360
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3410	·3393
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0958	·0953
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2018	·2008
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2389	·2378
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	....	....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3728	·3710
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4,0300	2·9213	2·9075
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9213	2·9075
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0437	1·0387
Uruguay	Peso	....	·6583	·6871	·6838
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3116	·3101
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	....	....

* September 17, 1949.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal,* which reviews development of Canadian trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade:* Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade,* have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

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FOREIGN TRADE

l. X OTTAWA, DECEMBER 15, 1951 No. 259

JAN 16 1952

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Subscribers are requested to renew their subscriptions to *Foreign Trade* on receipt of a notice from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa. Renewal notices will be mailed to subscribers four weeks prior to the expiry date of their subscriptions. If no reply has been received by this date, the name of the subscriber will be removed from the mailing list on the assumption that he no longer wishes to receive this publication.

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Published by authority of

Right Hon. C. D. HOWE
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Wm. Frederick BULL
Deputy Minister

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, DECEMBER 15, 1951.

Published weekly by
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Department of Trade and Commerce

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COVER SUBJECT—S.S. Canadian Constructor loading sugar in Georgetown, British Guiana, one of the colonies participating in the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan. Extensive modifications to this plan, announced this week, will go into effect on January 1, 1952. List of items covered by the agreement expanded to embrace wider range of commodities. Colonial governments authorized to introduce a system of world open general licence for certain products, most of which are considered essential for the development of the colonies. (See article on page 810).

Canadian National Steamships.

Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.

Extensive Modifications Made in British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan

Range of commodities affected is extended—Import licences available for higher percentage of average exports from Canada during base period—Vouchers issued against allocations for six-month periods—Canadian firms failed to take full advantage of plan in first nine months.

CANADA and the United Kingdom have agreed on extensive modifications to the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan, which went into effect on January 1, 1951. The purpose of the plan is to assist many exporters whose sales to markets in the Caribbean area were drastically curtailed as a result of the dollar conservation policy of the sterling area. Amendments to the original plan were made following discussions in Ottawa last May and June between representatives of Canada and Great Britain, and the visit to Canada of a delegation from the British West Indies.

Effective January 1, 1952, the list of items covered by the plan will be expanded to embrace a much wider range of commodities, including food products, leather, metal, electrical and textile manufactures. The new plan will enable Canadian exporters to obtain import licences in the British West Indies for either 50 per cent or 40 per cent of their average exports to the individual colonies during the base period of 1946-47-48. The percentage will depend on the commodities concerned, that for the second group having been increased from 33⅓ per cent to 40 per cent.

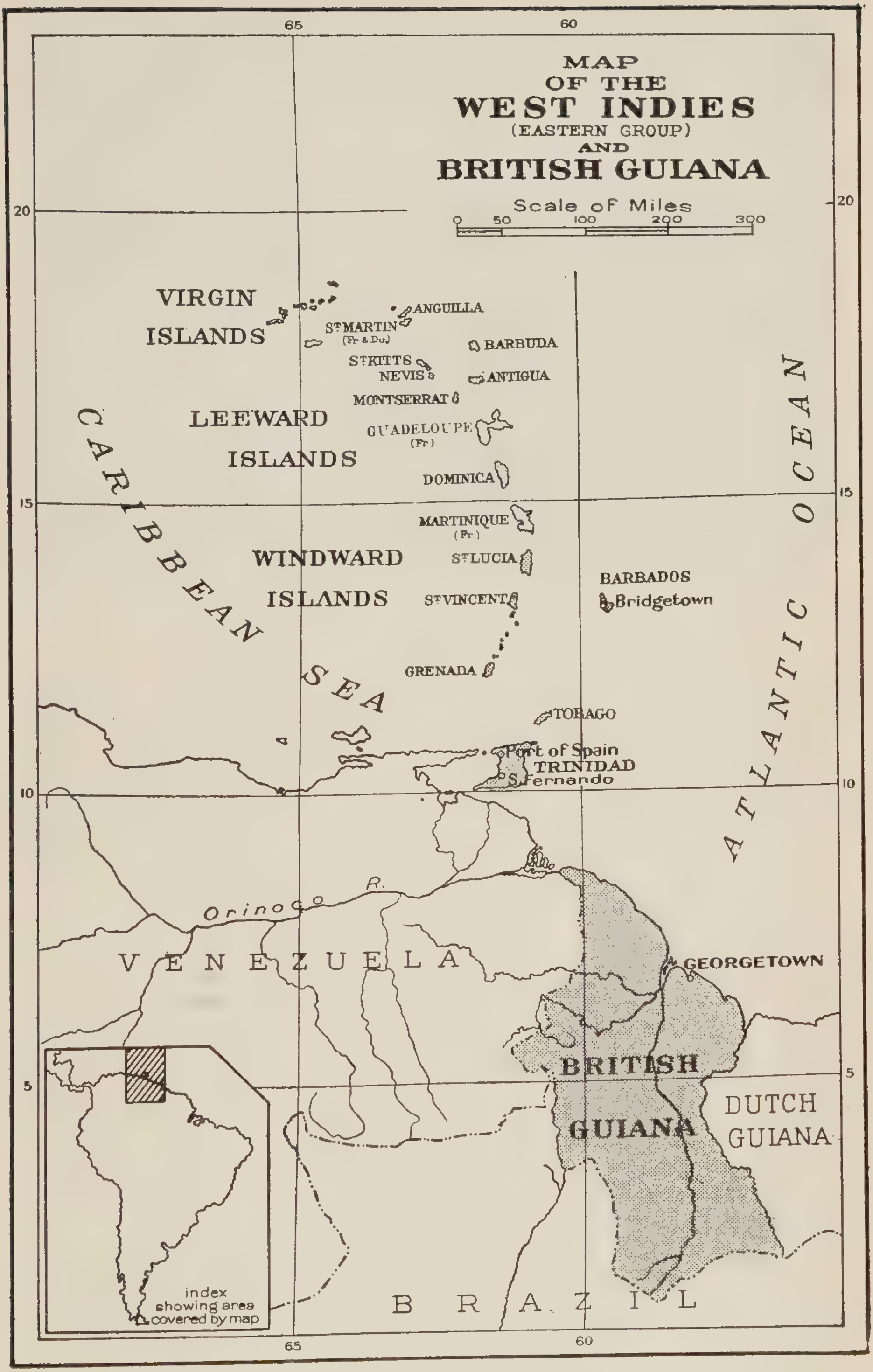
Canadian firms should also benefit from the authority recently granted for the Colonial Governments to introduce a system of world open general licence for certain commodities, most of which are considered essential for the development of the colonies concerned. The items involved include a wide range of finished steel and semi-manufactures of copper, zinc and nickel, dried, pickled, salted and smoked fish, onions, potatoes, certain animal feeding stuffs, jute goods, newsprint and kraft paper.

Exports Must Find Ready Buyers for Products

Canadian sales to the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras during the base period reached a very high level, and the essential purpose of the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan is to provide Canadian exporters with an opportunity to recover a portion of the export trade enjoyed at that time. However, the plan does not guarantee a market, since the Canadian exporter must first find a willing buyer for his product. Neither does it impose a ceiling, since those territories already licensing imports in excess of the guaranteed minimum level may continue to do so.

The Export Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce will continue to administer the plan, and will forward details of the procedure involved to all Canadian firms known to be interested in trade with the British West Indies.

Colonies concerned in this trade liberalization plan are: Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, British Virgin Islands), Trinidad and Tobago, and the Windward Islands (Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenada).


MAP
OF THE
WEST INDIES
(EASTERN GROUP)
AND
BRITISH GUIANA
Scale of Miles
0
50
100
200
300
65
60
20
15
10
5
VIRGIN ISLANDS
ANGUILLA
ST MARTIN (Fr & Du)
BARBUDA
ST KITTS
NEVIS
ANTIGUA
MONTSERRAT
LEEWARD ISLANDS
GUADELOUPE (Fr)
DOMINICA
MARTINIQUE (Fr)
ST LUCIA
WINDWARD ISLANDS
ST VINCENT
BARBADOS
Bridgetown
GRENADA
CARIBBEAN SEA
TOBAGO
Port of Spain
TRINIDAD
S. Fernando
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Orinoco R.
VENEZUELA
GEORGETOWN
BRITISH GUIANA
DUTCH GUIANA
BRAZIL
index showing area covered by map

The first group of items includes meat, canned meat, canned fish, milk, lumber and wood products, paper products other than newsprint and kraft paper, chemical fertilizers, chemicals and allied products and tobacco. The British West Indies are prepared to issue licences for imports of each of these types of goods for not less than 50 per cent by value of the amount exported by individual Canadian exporters during the base years 1946-47-48.

The second group of items includes a wide range of miscellaneous foodstuffs, such as canned fruits and vegetables, leather products, rubber products, pulp and fibre wallboard, metal products, electrical apparatus and other products, chemicals, such as paints, varnishes and toilet preparations, manufactured plastic products, industrial chemicals, office appliances and parts, textiles and wearing apparel, and a number of miscellaneous items, including beer, brushes and confectionery. In the case of these commodities, the colonies are prepared to licence imports for up to 40 per cent by value of the amount exported by individual Canadian exporters during the base years 1946-47-48.

Canadian Exports to B.W.I. in Base Period High

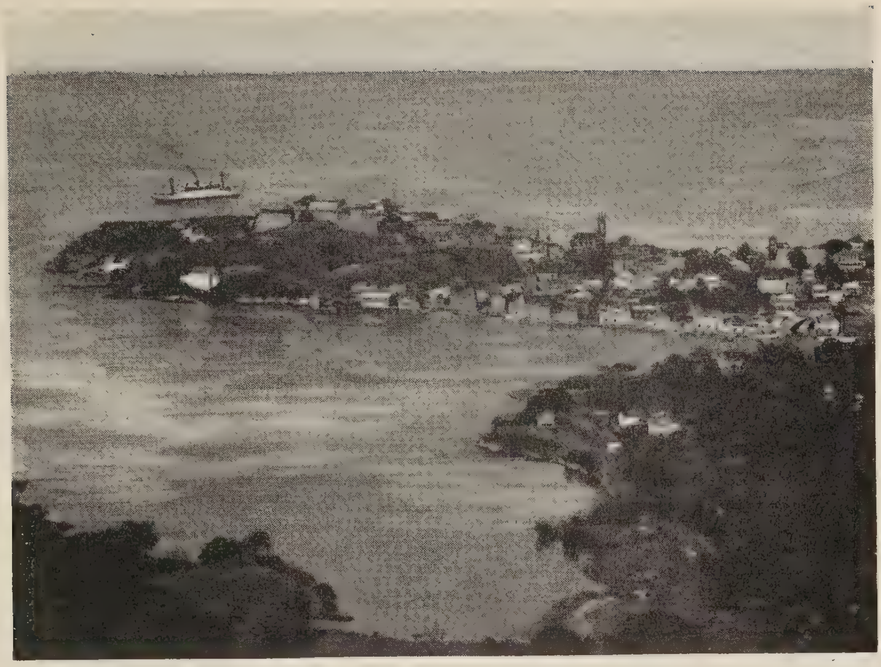
Canada's total annual exports to the British West Indies in the years following the Second World War, 1946-48 inclusive, amounted to $67,000,000, which is four times that in the prewar years. Part of this increase can be attributed to the economic growth of Canada and the British West Indies, and part to the higher prices that have prevailed since 1939. An important percentage of the business was achieved as a result of the low inventory position at the end of the war, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies from the traditional prewar sources of supply.

Canadian exports commenced to decline in 1948, and the reduction was still greater during the first half of 1949, due partly to the fact that some of the backlog of demand had been satisfied. As the dollar exchange problem of the sterling area became increasingly acute, severe import restrictions were imposed at the request of the United Kingdom in July, 1949, that dollar imports throughout the sterling area be further reduced by 25 per cent. The impact of this policy was not fully reflected in reduced shipments of Canadian goods until later in 1949. During the first five months of 1950, Canadian exports declined to a level of approximately $30,000,000 per annum.

It is now possible to evaluate roughly the actual trade transacted by Canadian exporters under the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan. Allocations approved up to September 15, 1951, amounted to $11·5 million, against which vouchers to the value of $10·0 million were issued. Official statistics indicate, however, an increase during the nine-month period of only $4·2 million in Canadian exports to the colonies concerned of products covered by the trade liberalization plan. It is evident, therefore, that the value of Canadian commodities exported to the British West Indies during the twelve months ending December 31, 1951, is likely to be well below the figure of $11·5 million for which allocations were approved, and the $10·0 million for which vouchers were issued. A total of 650 Canadian firms participated in the trade liberalization plan.

The Department of Trade and Commerce will mail details concerning procedure, as set forth below, to all Canadian exporters known to be interested in the British West Indies market.

Canadian manufacturers of listed products, who are either satisfied with their present volume of trade or who believe that their present trade



St. George's, capital of Grenada, which is served by the Canadian National Steamships. This is a mountainous and picturesque island in the "Windward" group of the British West Indies, which was discovered by Columbus in 1498.

is in excess of the minimum guaranteed by the plan, obviously need no recourse to this plan. On the other hand, if they are likely to benefit from its provisions, the following points should be noted.

Canadian manufacturers of the listed products who have a previous history of export trade in the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras for the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 are eligible for the plan. The manufacturer may designate in writing a Canadian agent to act on his behalf.

Each manufacturer or designated agent is entitled to dollar allocations in respect to each of the listed commodities exported to the individual colonies, based on a fixed percentage of the average value of such shipments during the base period, 1946-48 inclusive. The percentage of each commodity is indicated on the approved commodity lists.

Import Controllers May Increase Allocations

It should be clearly understood that allocations established under the trade liberalization plan designate the minimum shipments for which import licences will be granted by the respective colonies. Where the current rate of trade of the individual Canadian firm is in excess of the allocation, the operation of the scheme itself will not interfere with the continuance of this trade at its present level. Moreover, the Import Controller in each colony has authority to make such further increases as he may deem desirable, having regard to the needs of the local economy and the currency situation.

The use of allocations does not relieve Canadian firms of the necessity of competing for business in markets of the British West Indies. It does ensure, however, that import licences will be granted once the Canadian firm has succeeded in selling its products.

The revised plan, designed to operate on a calendar year basis, will come into effect on January 1, 1952.

Procedure Is Outlined

Each Canadian firm should examine the list of commodities carefully, and determine the number of revised application forms it will require in each of the percentage classifications, bearing in mind the following points:

(*a*) Each percentage classification requires its own distinct form.

(*b*) Only one commodity may be listed on each percentage allocation form, and a separate form is required for each colony.

(*c*) These forms must be completed for return in triplicate to the Export Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Application blanks may be obtained from the following sources:

Export Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ont.

L. M. Cosgrave, Western Representative, Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C.

W. F. Rendell, Newfoundland Representative, Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building, St. John's, Nfld.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Canadian Exporters' Association, 20 Temperance Street, Toronto, Ont.

Export Manager, Montreal Board of Trade, 300 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, Que.

Secretary, Board of Trade, Halifax, N.S.

Applications for allocations should be submitted to the Export Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, not later than March 31, 1952. Applications received after that date may not receive approval for the full amount requested.

On receipt of the allocation applications, completed in triplicate, the Export Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, will check each submission, and in due course return one copy approved by the Director, bearing the allocation number. This will serve as the Canadian firm's authorized allocation for each commodity for each colony. The approved allocation form should be retained by the Canadian firm. The Department of Trade and Commerce will keep the Import Controllers in the individual colonies informed of all allocations issued to each Canadian firm.

A number of vouchers will be supplied with each approved allocation returned to the Canadian firm. These vouchers are necessary:

(*a*) To satisfy the Import Control authorities in each colony that the agent designated by the Canadian firm on the voucher has authority to dispose of the firm's allocation in the said colony among various customers who are entitled to claim import licences for quantities sold to them by the agent, or

(*b*) To enable customers, who purchase direct from a Canadian firm instead of through agents, to secure an import licence.

Vouchers, in Triplicate, Required

Irrespective of the method of sale adopted by the Canadian firm, vouchers for all or whatever portion of the allocation is being disposed of should be completed in triplicate for submission to the Export Division. Two vouchers, duly approved by the Director, will be returned to the Canadian firm, one of which should be forwarded to its agent or customer in the British West Indies, as the case may require. If the Canadian firm has elected to dispose of its allocation through its resident agent, the voucher may be made out for 50 per cent of the value of the allocation in the name of the agent. The approved voucher should be sent by the Canadian firm to its agent who will deposit it with the Import Control authority of the designated colony. This will serve as the authority for the agent to designate the various customers whose orders should be honoured with import licences under the Canadian firm's allocation.

Barbados—Roadstead at Bridgetown, careenage in foreground as seen from the Clock Tower.

Each licence thus issued by the Import Control authority to designated customers will be noted on the voucher held by the controller until the allocation is completely exhausted, when no further licences may be issued under the plan.

Where the Canadian firm wishes to sell direct to a number of importers in any specified colony, vouchers should be made out for each individual customer and submitted for approval to the Export Division in the usual manner. Of the approved vouchers, which the Canadian firm will then receive, one should be forwarded to the customer in question in the British West Indies, who will submit it to the Import Controller along with his application for an import licence.

When a Canadian firm has occasion to use the service of an agent, only one voucher may be required to cover a number of shipments to the various customers. In the case of a Canadian firm selling direct to customers, a number of individual vouchers will become necessary.

This variable procedure will enable Canadian firms, most of which are represented by agents, to keep their paper work to a minimum. At the same time, the use of individual vouchers for customers, in the absence of any local representation, provides the necessary flexibility for such individual transactions as the Canadian firm may desire to arrange.

Canadian firms that no longer have agents in the British West Indies, and wish to secure such firm agents, may obtain assistance from the Canadian Government Trade Commissioners in Kingston, Jamaica, and Port of Spain, Trinidad, in the selection of agents within their territories.

All vouchers approved for 1952 should be in the hands of Import Control authorities of the respective colonies by December 31, 1952, although shipments thus covered will be allowed to clear customs in the British West Indies, against import licences issued under this plan, until March 31, 1953.

Vouchers Issued Against Allocations

(*a*) Vouchers will be issued to applicants up to one-half the value of their allocations. Additional vouchers will be issued against the unused balance of the allocation on receipt of an application from a Canadian firm, provided it is accompanied by certificates from the Import Controller of the colony concerned that import licences have been issued up to half the value of the allocation.

(*b*) Vouchers will be granted to the complete value of the allocation, when the Canadian firm certifies that half the value is inadequate to complete a business transaction. In this case, the Import Controller of the colony concerned may be informed; and requested to confirm later the issuance of import licences for the transaction.

(*c*) Where there is evidence that all or part of the allocations have not been used, these may be transferred semi-annually at the discretion of the Department of Trade and Commerce. In other words, 50 per cent of the allocation would be transferable, if unused by June 30, 1952, and the balance, if unused, transferred at the close of the year.

(*d*) Vouchers issued prior to June 30, 1952, if not used by that date, will apply automatically to the second half of the allocation, as the first half will have been re-allocated.

(*e*) The Export Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, will consider withholding a transfer in the event that a Canadian firm can assure the Director that the bulk of its business is likely to be transacted during the second half of the year.

(*f*) Allocations of $1,000 or less are not subject to the provision of the preceding paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*).

Items Placed on World Open General Licence

1. Tin plate terneplate or black plate.
2. Semi-manufactured copper.
3. Semi-manufactured zinc.
4. Semi-manufactured nickel.
5. Borax.
6. Boric acid.
7. Newsprint.
8. Jute goods.
9. Dried, smoked, pickled and salted fish. (Subject to agreement of colonies where this item is bought on government account.)
10. Onions.
11. Potatoes.
12. Animal feeding stuffs (excluding wheat and wheat flour).
13. Finished steel (excluding fabricated steel) as under:
    - (*a*) Heavy Steel Products—including heavy rails, sleepers, etc. and heavy and medium plates.
    - (*b*) Light Rolled Products—including bars, rods, hoop and strip.
    - (*c*) Steel sheets.
    - (*d*) Wire plain or barbed, other than insulated wire.
    - (*e*) Wire rods.
    - (*f*) Tubes and Pipes—including tube fittings.
    - (*g*) Tires, Wheels and Axles.
    - (*h*) Steel forgings, nails, screws, nuts and bolts.
14. Kraft paper.

LIST "A"

(Revised List "A", effective January 1, 1952)

Goods for which minimum licences for Canadian firms are to be not less than 50 per cent by value of the firm's exports to each of the colonies concerned in the base period, are as follows:

Fish, canned—Including such items as haddock, herring, pilchards, salmon, sardines, clams, lobsters, and all other sea fish.

Note.—Canned fish placed on Open General Licence for the Colony of Jamaica.

Meats—Encompassing all meats, whether fresh, pickled, canned or otherwise preserved or prepared and including such items as beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork, fresh chilled or frozen; game dressed or undressed; poultry dressed or undressed; beef and pork, dry, salted or pickled in barrels; bacons and hams, shoulders and sides; sausage and bologna; canned meats; extracts of beef; edible animal entrails; all other meats.

Poultry products—(New group).

Eggs in the shell n.o.p.; frozen eggs.

Vegetable products—(New group).

Dried beans; dried peas, whole; dried peas, split.

Note.—Onions and *potatoes placed on Open General Licence for all colonies.

* Not applicable to Jamaica.

Milk and its products—Including such items as fresh milk and cream; butter; casein; cheese; milk powder whether of whole or skimmed milk; milk preparations containing chocolate; *condensed milk; *evaporated milk; all other milk preparations—*roller milk powder, substandard.

* Not applicable to Jamaica.

Feedingstuffs—Placed on Open General Licence for all colonies.

Lumber and wood products—Comprising unmanufactured, partially manufactured and fully manufactured wood products including timber and lumber of all kinds; plywood; shingles of all kinds; box shooks; staves; headings and barrel shooks; boxes and other containers of wood; barrels, casks, kegs and hogsheads; pails, tubs and other hollow woodenware; kitchen and household woodenware; doors of wood; mouldings, trimmings and other house furnishings of wood; furniture of wood; handles of wood; coffins, caskets and parts; match splinters and matches; all other manufactures of wood.

Paper products—Book paper; coated and all other wrapping papers except kraft (see note below); paperboard of all sorts; book blanks; paper hulls; uncut bond and writing papers; writing paper and envelopes; bags of paper; boxes and cartons of paper or fibreboard; hanging papers, whether printed or not; roofing and building papers (except asbestos roofing); waste papers, including mutilated newsprint; handkerchiefs and facial tissues of paper; napkins and towels of paper; tissue paper; toilet paper; all other manufactures of paper, except pulp and fibre wallboard which appears on List "B".

New items—Printed and lithographed matter including calendars, greeting cards, etc.; folders; carbon paper.

Note.—Newsprint and kraft paper placed on Open General Licence for all colonies.

Chemical fertilizers—of all sorts including ammonium sulphate, nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers.

Chemicals and allied products—Mineral earth pigments, dry colouring pigments of all sorts.

New item—Cement, portland.

Tobacco products—Cigarettes.

New item—Leaf tobaccos.

LIST "B"

(Revised List "B", effective January 1, 1952)

Goods for which minimum licences for Canadian firms are to be not less than 40 per cent of the firm's exports to each of the colonies concerned in the base period, are as follows:

Food products—Canned pears, canned peaches, canned apples, canned cherries, canned plums; canned baked beans; canned peas, canned tomatoes; canned tomato juice; canned soups of all kinds; prepared cereal foods of all kinds including ready-to-eat breakfast foods such as cream of wheat, corn flakes, rice krispies, rice cereal foods, all bran and bran flakes, baby foods such as pablum and pabena, pearl barley and all other prepared cereal foods; macaroni, spaghetti and vermicelli, whether canned or not; jelly and dessert powders of all kinds including vegetable flavourings and colourings such as burnt sugar colouring, creamix and flavouring bases.

New items—*Coffee and imitations of; corn meal; rolled oats and oatmeal; jams, jellies and preserves; fruit, canned or preserved n.o.p.; fruit juices and fruit syrups n.o.p. and including apple juice and grape juice; molasses and syrups n.o.p.; spices; vegetable products n.o.p. including sausage binder, peanut butter, mayonnaise, relishes, prepared mustard; sauces and catsups; pickles; yeast; tea; cocoa, powdered and including cocoa and chocolate preparations but not including candy.

* Not applicable to Jamaica—except roasted coffee in accordance with terms granted by the Collector General of Customs.

Leather products—*Boots and shoes with leather uppers for women and children; unmanufactured leather including gloves, harness, sole, patent and other upper leathers; manufactures of leather including leather belting (industrial type), cut soles, harness and saddlery; wallets and other manufactures of leather.

* Not applicable to Jamaica.

New items—*Footwear of leather, men's; *boots, shoes and slippers n.o.p.; trunks and valises; belts of leather; gloves, mitts and mittens of leather.

* Not applicable to Jamaica.

Rubber products—All footwear of rubber; canvas shoes with rubber soles; belting of rubber (industrial type); clothing of rubber of all kinds including raincoats, rubber aprons, gloves, rubber soles and heels.

New items—Manufactures of rubber including tire repair kits, drug sundries, sheet packings, baby nipples, erasers, and similar rubber goods; tires and tubes; hose of rubber.

Paper products—Pulp and fibre wallboards.

Metal products—Automobile parts; kitchen hollow-ware and cooking utensils of enamelware, aluminumware, tinware including cans for food products, and iron and steel including hand-operated ice cream-making machines; freezers and parts (commercial, powered); tools and hand implements including axes, shovels, forks, files and rasps, saws (except power-operated), taps, dies, wrenches and all other hand tools; all furniture of metal including iron bedsteads, springs, cots and cribs; lamps and lanterns of metal of all sorts including pressure lamps; dental and surgical apparatus of all sorts; bottle closures of the crown cork type; cash registers.

New items—Bicycles and parts; wire cable and rope; chains of iron and steel n.o.p.; fire extinguishers; solder; metal cabinets; soda fountains of monel metal; dental alloys; clocks and parts; watches and parts; stoves, gasoline and oil; motors, marine; screws and washers (brass); tacks of all kinds; valves (brass); valves (iron); wire cloth (wire screen) of iron; power tools (specify by name) including power-operated saws, pumps and parts, etc.; manufactures of brass n.o.p. including bushings; manufactures of aluminum n.o.p. including mouldings, corrugated aluminum (roofing), foil aluminum, cable fittings and tubing of aluminum; manufactures of iron and steel n.o.p. including kerosene irons; unmanufactured metals n.o.p. (babbit, typemetal); lead in pigs, refined lead; insulated wire and cable (copper); wire, bare (copper); builders hardware n.o.p. (specify by name) including stanchions, cow stalls, water bowls, manure carrier outfits, and hay carrier outfits; machinery and parts, n.o.p. including fans and ventilators (industrial), bottling machinery including liquid meters, laundry, concrete, paint spraying and textile machinery; agricultural implements (specify by name); locks of iron and steel.

Electrical products—Domestic cooking and heating apparatus including toasters, waffle irons, sandwich grills, electric kettles, hot plates, electric irons, heaters (portable), electric steam radiators, and other similar items; electric stoves including rangettes and parts thereof; electric fans (domestic); radio apparatus; electric household refrigerators; electric household washing machines; electric meters and parts; switches, sockets and all wiring devices including fuses, fuse plugs, and cut-outs; storage batteries, dry batteries and parts; spark plugs.

New items—Electrical apparatus n.o.p. including battery charger, electric fences, conduits for electric fences; electric light bulbs, electric light fixtures and parts; electric floor lamps (portable); transformers and parts; dynamos, generators and parts; electric motors and parts.

Chemicals—Paints, varnishes, enamels, putty, linseed oil, white lead—either dry or in oil; perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations of all kinds including creams, lotions, shaving creams and sticks, shaving cakes, shaving powders, dentifrices; *toilet soaps, other soaps including soap flakes, powders and cleansers.

* Not applicable to Jamaica—cleansers accepted.

Industrial chemicals—of all kinds including paint remover, floor wax, dyes, etc.

New items—Calcium compounds, stove polish, boot and shoe polish, baking powder, explosives and fulminates n.o.p., other chemicals and allied products n.o.p. including insecticides, penicillin and products, and streptomycin and products, but *excluding borax and boric acid, which have been placed on Open General Licence.*

Manufactured plastic products—Including aprons, hose, cigar ribbons, foils, manicure sets, hand mirrors, shade strips, knobs, marking cases, mats, plastiscreen, plastic screening, bottle seals, shoe forms, shower curtains, bathroom fixtures, jars, shoe display forms, fruit covers, vials, belts, and similar manufactured plastic products.

Office appliances and parts—Office or business machinery and parts n.o.p.; calculating machines and parts; adding machines and parts; bookkeeping machines and parts; typewriters (portable); typewriters n.o.p.; typewriter parts.

Fibre textiles and textile products—*Rayon dresses; *women's cotton dresses; *men's cotton shirts; rayon fabrics.

* Not applicable to Jamaica.

New items—*Artificial silk underwear; *underwear, cotton; khaki drill; cotton duck; cotton fabrics n.o.p.; cotton socks and stockings; socks and stockings n.o.p.; ladies' full fashioned hosiery; cotton clothing n.o.p.; manufactures of cotton n.o.p. including typewriter ribbons; cordage and twine n.o.p.; blankets, bedspreads and quilts of cotton; corsets and girdles; brassieres; elastic fabrics and stockingettes; surgical gauze including sanitary napkins.

* Not applicable to Jamaica.

Note.—Jute goods placed on Open General Licence.

Miscellaneous—Beer and ale including porter and stout; malt for beer; whisky; paint brushes; tooth brushes and other toilet brushes; other brushes and mops; handbags of all types; buttons of all kinds; buckles and slide fasteners; optical supplies including goggles, spectacles and parts, binoculars, and lenses of glass—rough or finished; dolls, doll carriages and toys of all kinds except sporting goods; fountain pens including pen and pencil sets, mechanical and propelling pencils and parts, ball point pens, pens and pencils—stationery lead. Confectionery:—chocolate bars, candy—coated with or containing chocolate, candy of other sorts, fruit cake, fruit pudding, marshmallow, cones, orange peels—dried, cracker jacks, chewing gum, nuts in shell or unshelled (salted or coated); bottle closures of glass, plastic or resin; bottles of glass; pharmaceuticals and proprietary medicines of all kinds; hats of fabric, felt or straw; fresh apples; unsweetened, sweetened biscuits and bread; mattresses and pillows; domestic glassware including pyrex ovenware, flameware, and tableware of glass.

New items—Beekeeper supplies; brooms and whisks of all kinds; films, photo; sand paper; gin; wines; salt, oilcloth and linoleum; ammunition; candles; jewellery of all kinds n.o.p.; pyrometers; pottery; organs and parts; mirrors; atomizers.

Bicycle Manufacturing Industry In India is Showing Progress

Local manufacture of bicycles increasing, but imports still required to meet demand—Certain essential components on Open General Licence when imported by manufacturer—United Kingdom, the main source of supply for bicycle parts in the past, is presently unable to meet demand from India.

By Bruce I. Rankin, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(Editor's Note.—One rupee equals 22 cents Canadian.)

BOMBAY.—The local manufacture of bicycles and bicycle parts in India has expanded considerably in the last few years. In 1949 Indian manufacturers produced 64,425 bicycles and Rs.1,796,053 worth of bicycle parts. In 1950 production rose to 103,153 complete bicycles, and bicycle parts worth Rs.6,451,908. Up to August, 1951, 52,703 complete bicycles were produced, and parts produced up to July were valued at Rs.5,910,410. The demand for bicycles in the Indian Union has been estimated at 375,000 for 1950-51 and 400,000 for 1951-52.

To partially meet this demand, imports of complete bicycles and bicycle parts during the last three years were as follows:

	Number of Complete Bicycles	Value of Bicycle Parts
1948-49	264,392	Rs.15,086,997
1949-50	268,148	15,918,684
1950-51	165,461	9,640,307

The import of bicycles was permitted during the period January-June, 1949. During July-December, 1949, no licences were issued. In January-June, 1950, imports of complete bicycles were allowed up to a value of Rs.10,000,000, and in the case of bicycle parts up to Rs.2,000,000. In July-December, 1950, import of complete bicycles was again allowed up to Rs.10,000,000, while the import ceiling for bicycle parts was raised to Rs.5,000,000. In the first half of 1951 the foreign exchange allocation was maintained at Rs.10,000,000 and Rs.5,000,000 for bicycles and bicycle parts respectively. During July-December, 1951, following the liberalization of import policy, the foreign exchange ceiling for complete bicycles was raised to Rs.19,600,000, and that for parts was raised to Rs.7,500,000.

Import of Some Accessories Banned

Importation of bicycle bells, stands, carriers, lamps, handle grips and brake rubbers, reflectors and tool kits is banned, as these are manufactured within the country.

The bicycle industry in India has been handicapped in that it has not been able to obtain its raw materials in sufficient quantity. In addition to the shortage of indigenous basic raw materials, such as steel sheets, bars, wheels, etc., some of the important parts of the bicycle, such as free wheels, chains, spokes, nipples, lugs and ball bearings, are not manufactured in India and have to be imported. The United Kingdom has been the main source of supply for these parts in the past, but the producers in the United Kingdom are currently unable to supply them in sufficient quantities to meet the demand.

As a result, at the present time, the import of free wheels, chains, spokes, nipples, lugs and ball bearings is allowed under Open General Licence No. 23, provided the items are being imported by a manufacturer engaged in producing bicycles, and whose manufacturing process includes the making of some essential component in India and does not only amount to assembly of imported components.

Until last year the firms manufacturing complete bicycles were the Hind Cycles Ltd., Bombay, and the Hindustan Bicycles and Industrial Corporation. Since then Messrs. T. I. Cycles of India, Madras, Messrs. Sen Ralleigh Industries, Calcutta, and Atlas Cycles Industries (India) Ltd., Senepat, have established factories for the manufacture of bicycles with the assistance, technical or otherwise, of foreign firms of repute.

All these firms are working on an approved and phased program of progressive production which aims at cutting down imports of components which are at present imported from abroad, as local production of these components develops. However, it is expected that the indigenous bicycle manufacturing industry will have to rely on imported free wheels, spokes, chains, nipples, lugs, and ball bearings for some considerable time. Production of other components, sufficient to meet the demand, is being encouraged.

Mexican Rail Transportation Unsatisfactory

Mexico City, September 15, 1951.—(FTS)—A shortage of freight cars continues to hamper the movement of both imports and exports. Congestion at frontier points causes shipments to be delayed and sometimes lost for long periods. The railways in Mexico are in poor condition and much of the rolling stock needs replacing. The government is spending large sums of money on a renovation program and orders have been placed for new equipment, but delivery will be slow and the present unsatisfactory situation will prevail for some time to come.

An increasing amount of cargo is being moved by truck, and the roads in Mexico are good. The government is presently building a wide highway through to Acapulco, which will cut down the driving time now required by about half. This will be important both for tourist traffic and freight movement by truck with this important Pacific port and famous tourist resort.

Extensive harbour improvements have been undertaken at Veracruz, the main port for Mexico City, and several ports on the Pacific, notably Mazatlan, are being improved as well. The government is fully conscious of the importance of good transportation facilities and has been very progressive in its improvement programs.

Trade Notes

ARGENTINA

Diesel Locomotive Constructed in Argentina

Buenos Aires, November 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Transport has announced that a diesel electric locomotive has been constructed in Argentina and has successfully passed its tests. It consists of two coupled units, is supplied with four motors of 735 horse power each which supply power to motors fixed to each axle. Each motor group is completely independent, permitting power distribution according to requirements. The four-axle motor bogies and the system of axle suspension are claimed to be of special design already patented in Argentina.

Experimental Forestry Station Established in Mendoza

Buenos Aires, November 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture has begun the construction of an experimental forestry station in the Province of Mendoza, the first of its kind in that province. Special attention will be paid to the development of timbers suitable for posts and box wood. Sub stations will also be established throughout that province. Experiments will be carried out in impregnating soft woods with preservatives. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce recently initiated the third annual reforestation campaign. The plan is to plant 5,700,000 trees during the next 12 months in various parts of the country.

CHILE

Chile to Survey Plantations of Insignis Pine

Santiago, October 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Development Corporation (CORFO) is to invest Ch.$3,500,000 in plans and surveys of the plantations of "insignis" pine in the provinces in the south of Chile. Of this amount, Ch.$2,000,000 will be spent in the present year for studies, experiments and assistance to technical schools, and the balance during the year 1952. The work includes preparation of plans and aerial photographs of extensive zones.

These studies and experiments are necessary due to the development of the "insignis" pine plantations over the last 20 years, which makes it indispensable to study its industrial use, especially in reference to production of cellulose and newsprint.

At the same time, experience over several years in regard to supplies and prices has shown the advantage of amplifying the pulp and newsprint industry. The studies will include the following:

1. General survey of "insignis" pine plantations between the Provinces of Linares and Malleco; areas, ages of trees, number of trees and volume per plantation; value and distribution of the property.
2. Studies of volume and present and future yields per industrial sector, or situation as regards possible industrial use.
3. Plan of development of the industry; number of trees, their characteristics, capacity and investment necessary.
4. Study as to the possible finance, so as to arrive at the integral utilization of the raw material to the maximum advantage from the national point of view.

Chile to Import Rice From Brazil

Santiago, November 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Chile will import 8,000 tons of rice from Brazil, involving an expenditure of about US$2 million, it is reported. Several offers were received, the lowest quotations coming from countries of the dollar area, but the quotation from Brazil was accepted because of the favourable dollar balance held by Chile in that country. The deficit of the 1950-51 rice crop is estimated at 25,000 tons.

Chile to Increase Nitrate Exports

Santiago, November 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports of nitrate will be increased it has been announced, especially with those countries where compensation agreements are in force. It is expected that the annual exports will reach 1,700,000 tons, which is nearly 100,000 tons more than for the year 1950.

French Trolley Buses Purchased for Santiago

Santiago, November 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Fifty trolley buses are being purchased for the Santiago transport services from the French Company "Vetrá," it is reported in the press, the payment to be made on a compensation basis by the export of nitrate and other Chilean products. These vehicles will be imported over a period, but it is expected that the total number will be received within eight months of signing the purchase contract.

CUBA

Cuban 1952 Sugar Crop Expected to Break Records

Havana, November 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Latest estimates indicate that the 1952 sugar crop should reach a minimum of 6 million long tons, which is considerably larger than the previous all-time record crop of 5,876,761 long tons in 1948. In spite of the size of the crop, the lack of any carry-over from this year's large crop of 5,589,000 long tons leads many sources to believe that no marketing problems should be encountered, and that the record-breaking crop of 1952 will be disposed of at satisfactory prices.

Cuban Farm Mechanization Growing Rapidly

Havana, November 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Cuba has expanded its farm mechanization temendously in the last six years. From a tractor force of only 1,888 tractors in 1945, representing one machine for every 1,043 hectares of cultivated land, it has grown to 11,394 tractors, or one unit for every 173 hectares. Much of this advance is due to the work of the Department of Agriculture in teaching farmers the advantages of the tractor, as well as the saving in time and money in using machines instead of ox-plows to work the land. Where, by the old method, it would normally take a farmer six months and cost him $562.53 to plow one "caballería" (33 acres) of land, the tractor does the job in 5½ days and costs only $154.00. The Cuban Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank is expected to be a big factor in increasing the number of tractors in Cuba, through the financing facilities to be offered to farmers.

Cuban Firm to Import Grains and Meal Duty Free

Havana, November 16, 1951.—(FTS)—A new industry, the "Cia. Avicola Ave S.A.," of Havana, is authorized to import, free from all import duties and charges, the following quantities of grains and meal: Oats, 500 long tons; wheat, 200 long tons; millet, 600 long tons; fish meal, 300 long tons; soybean meal, 2,000 long tons; alfalfa meal, 300 long tons; cottonseed meal, 500 long tons; linseed meal, 100 tons; gluten meal, 500 tons; and minerals (manganese, iron, iodine, salt and calcium), 80 long tons. All the foregoing will have to be used in the manufacture of meals and balanced feeds.

Cuba Expanding Cold Storage Facilities

Havana, November 19, 1951.—(FTS)—A considerable increase in cold storage facilities in Cuba has taken place over the past two or three years. Many projects are either under construction or under study by the National Development Commission to provide sufficient cold storage space in all the principal cities throughout the Island. The principal slaughterhouse in Havana is expanding its cold storage facilities to provide a maximum capacity of 25,000 head of cattle. Ample cold storage facilities should help to ensure availability of beef supplies all year round. In the meantime, plans are being considered for importation of fresh and jerked beef to overcome temporary periods of shortage.

GREECE

Greek Dried Figs Export Figures Announced

Athens, October 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The export of dried figs, from the beginning of this year's export period until October 20, amounted to 8,603 metric tons, according to a report by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the city of Calamata, the principal fig producing and exporting centre in Greece. Of this total, 3,470 metric tons have been exported to Germany, 3,160 to the United States, and the balance to other countries in smaller lots. The same source reports that there are 1,500 tons of dried figs at the port of Calamata, ready for shipment to Germany.

According to trade statistics of the Ministry of Trade, exports of dried figs during the calendar years 1949 and 1950 amounted to 11,394 and 10,272 metric tons, respectively.

Industrial Production in Greece Shows Improvement

Athens, October 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The index of industrial production at the end of the third quarter of this year showed a slight improvement when compared with that at the end of the second quarter, the overall index figures being 117 on June 30 and 122 on September 30, compared with the prewar year 1939 equals 100. Some industries have shown considerable and constant development, the most important being aluminum manufacture, 360 to 410; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 220 to 310; and beer brewing, 240 to 296.

On the other hand, some industries show a slight regression, such as steel from 237 to 195; rayon yarns, 513 to 495; ice refrigeration, 340 to 310; and flour milling, 105 to 95. Other industries which are still in a depressed state are showing slow but gradual improvement, such as wearing apparel, 50 to 60, and ore mining, 43 to 47.

Greek Agricultural Bank Seeks Approval to Buy Fertilizers Abroad

Athens, October 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The Agricultural Bank of Greece has announced that approval has been requested from the Greek authorities to hold an adjudication for the procurement abroad of the following chemical fertilizers: ammonium sulphate, 13,000 metric tons; calcium nitrate, 12,500 metric tons; ammonium nitro-sulphate, 16,700 metric tons; calcium ammonium nitrate, 15,000 metric tons.

The call for tenders, as well as the time and other terms of the adjudication, will be released in a further notice from the bank on receipt of governmental approval.

Codfish Included in Greek General Rationing System

Athens, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Central Price Control Board of the Greek Government has decided to include codfish as one of the seven commodities under the general rationing system now in force. It is estimated that 15,000 metric tons will be required annually. The procurement of 5,000 tons has already been approved at an adjudication held on October 24, 1951, by the Union of Codfish Importers. Plans are now being made to commence the rationing of codfish as from November, if possible.

Greece Lifts Censorship on Outgoing Mail

Athens, October 31, 1951.—(FTS)—In an endeavour to prevent the illegal outflow of foreign exchange from Greece through postal channels, a severe censorship was instituted in 1948. This censorship on outgoing letters, parcels and packages has now been lifted by royal decree, effective as from publication in the Government Gazette on October 25.

NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Salt Industry Production Increased

The Hague, November 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Royal Netherlands Salt Industry, sole producer of salt in Holland, processed 410,000 tons of salt in 1950, a marked increase compared with former years. The higher production may be attributed to extensions and improvements of mine equipment. Of the output in 1950, 62 per cent was exported, mainly to Belgium and the Scandinavian countries. Considerable optimism has been expressed in the Netherlands salt industry regarding the findings of natural gas in the eastern sections of the country. Should the gas fields prove to be extensive, cheap fuel will be provided which, combined with salt, could form the base for further development of the Netherlands chemical industry.

First International Agricultural Fair to be Held in Utrecht

The Hague, November 20, 1951.—(FTS)—For the first time in its history the Royal Netherlands Industries Fair is organizing a distinct International Agricultural Fair at Utrecht, from May 1 to 7, 1952. In the past an agricultural section has been attached to the Utrecht Fall Industries Fair, but for a long time agricultural exhibitors have been agitating for a larger fair in the spring which would be more opportune from the standpoint of sales and which would fulfil their needs for more space.

The International Agricultural Fair will be devoted to agricultural machinery, building materials, information and transport facilities, fertilizers and feeds, nursery stock, seeds and seed potatoes. For this purpose about 10,000 square metres (nearly 2½ acres) of covered space will be available and an additional 16,000 square metres (about 4 acres) of open space. In addition there will be a special section, occupying 5,000 square metres (about 1¼ acres), devoted entirely to dairy machinery and equipment. This exhibition is regarded as a dress rehearsal for the International Dairy Industries Fair to be held in conjunction with the International Dairy Congress in The Hague in June, 1953.

For additional information application should be made to the Agrarian Section of the Royal Netherlands Industries Fair, Utrecht.

International Sugar Exhibition to be Held in Amsterdam

The Hague, November 9, 1951.—(FTS)—An International Sugar Exhibition has been organized by the Dutch sugar and allied industries and will be held in Amsterdam from April 23 to May 4, 1952. Foreign exhibitors are invited to participate and already applications for stand space have been received from the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and West Germany.

The Exhibition will comprise products of the sugar processing industries and machinery, appliances and wrapping materials used in the sugar manufacturing industries. Other items of interest relating to sugar production, use, means of transportation, vocational and professional training will also be featured. For this purpose an area of 13,000 square metres is available.

Applications for entry and requests for additional information should be addressed to the Executive Committee, Marnixstraat 380, Amsterdam.

Netherlands Coal Production Has Improved Steadily

The Hague, November 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Netherlands supplies approximately 70 per cent of its total coal requirements from twelve mines in the province of Limburg, four of which are state-owned. Owing to the geological formation in the mining area, the coal must be taken from a great depth below the surface. In order to be able to compete successfully with coal mining operations in the surrounding countries, a high degree of mechanization is imperative. In addition, new washing processes have had to be developed in Holland to improve the quality of the coal.

Coal production has improved steadily in the postwar years. In 1950, 12·3 million tons were mined. This figure is just over one million tons less than the peak production recorded in 1938. During 1950 efforts to improve productive efficiency by further mechanization of underground and surface installations are expected to bear fruit in following years. Preparations for working new seams have begun at Hoensbroek and Schinnen.

The main type of coal produced in Netherlands mines is bituminous with a gas content of 20 per cent. Coal of this kind is well adapted for conversion into coke, large quantities of which are exported. The gases freed in the manufacture of coke are for the most part used in the nitrogen fixation plant of the State Mines for the synthetic production of nitrogenous fertilizers. The production of ammonia sulphate and nitrogenous lime amounts to 250,000 metric tons annually.

Rubber Foundation Opens Offices in Netherlands

The Hague, November 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The Rubber Foundation, a non-commercial organization financed by the rubber producers in Indonesia, has opened new buildings in the city of Delft. Up-to-date laboratories and a permanent exhibition of rubber applications have made this institute of great importance, both to scientists and businessmen.

The main purpose of the Rubber Foundation is to promote sales possibilities for natural rubber. It co-operates with similar institutes in Great Britain, France and Indonesia and has branch offices in Belgium, Switzerland, Scandinavia and Western Germany. It is also intended to establish a branch office in Latin America.

Manufacture of Electric Locomotives in the Netherlands

The Hague, November 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The first of twenty-five electric locomotives has been completed by the Netherlands Railway Equipment Factory in Utrecht. The locomotives' maximum speed is about 100 miles per hour. The working speed, pulling 55 loaded freight cars, is approximately 40 miles per hour. These locomotives will be used by the Netherlands Railways.

Netherlands Oil Industry Important Contributor to Economy

The Hague, November 15, 1951.—(FTS)—One of the most amazing postwar achievements of the Netherlands has been the development of oil-fields, which now supply about 30 per cent of Holland's domestic petroleum requirements. The oil fields, which had been known to exist in the province of Drenthe and adjoining Northern German lowlands, were not developed until the Germans invaded Holland in 1940. During the war the Netherlands, under pressure from Germany, was required to develop the area but until the liberation of the Netherlands the wells produced only one cubic metre of oil per day. In 1950 over 100,000 tons of oil were produced. Important refineries were established as a result of the postwar development, which has contributed substantially to the support of the Netherlands economy.

SOUTH AFRICA

First Gold from New South African Field Poured in October

Johannesburg, November 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The first gold from the new field in the Orange Free State was produced on October 25. Three bars of bullion, each weighing 1,000 oz., with a total value of about £40,000, were poured at St. Helena Mine. The gold poured was from the Basal Reef which is expected to be the mainstay of the field. The work of developing this new gold producing area, which started in 1937 with geophysical prospecting and continued after the war with shaft sinking, has thus reached another stage nearer fruition.

The new Free State field is being actively developed by thirteen companies formed in the last six years. To bring these companies to production capital funds of more than £100 million will be required apart from what may be required for national services such as rail and road transport, electric power and water supply, education and other amenities necessary to an established community.

South Africa Doubles Imports of British Tractors

Johannesburg, November 21, 1951.—(FTS)—South Africa has doubled her imports of British agricultural tractors and now ranks as the United Kingdom's second most important customer for this type of vehicle. In the first nine months of this year the Union imported 8,869 British tractors valued at just over £3,000,000 as compared with 4,386 tractors worth £1,381,324 imported in the same period last year.

According to the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, South Africa spent just under £4,500,000 on 16,849 British motor cars imported in the first nine months of this year. This is an increase of nearly £120,000 compared with the same period last year when Britain exported 14,474 cars to South Africa.

United Kingdom Largest Buyer of South African Wool

Johannesburg, November 21, 1951.—(FTS)—During the period from July to October of this year South Africa and South-West Africa exported 140,083 bales of wool. The total comprised 115,010 bales of grease wool and 25,073 bales of scoured wool. The chief buyers were the United Kingdom, 33,743 bales; the United States, 29,494 bales; France, 22,987 bales; Italy, 18,402 bales, and Germany, 13,612 bales.

South African Hosiery Industry Planning Expansion

Johannesburg, November 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The Union at present has only one fully-fashioned hosiery factory. There are a number of factories, however, knitting socks and stockings, four of them producing the great bulk of these items—mostly of wool and wool mixtures. The local industry has in recent years produced about a quarter by value of the country's requirements. Several of the factories have big expansion plans in mind which, if carried out, will nearly double the present capacity. A new factory with considerable capacity is also being projected.

South African Leather and Footwear Production Sets Record

Johannesburg, November 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The Union's footwear industry during August produced approximately 104,000 more pairs of shoes than during the previous month, thereby reaching the record total of 1,602,000 pairs. During the period January to August of this year, the output of shoes exceeded that of the corresponding period of 1950 by approximately 1,000,000 pairs. During July the leather production of the Union was approximately 37,000 lbs. below the figure of 2,622,607 lbs. for the previous month, which, however, was considerably higher than the figure for the corresponding month of 1950.

Tourism Now a Profitable Industry in South Africa

Johannesburg, November 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The number of visitors to South Africa is steadily increasing, and the total of 43,660 in the first half of 1951 was 7,000 more than in the same period last year. From a total of 39,689 visitors in 1946 the figure has risen to the record total of 78,559 last year. Revenue from the tourist trade now totals between £10,000,000 and £12,000,000 each year, according to the Minister of Transport, "It is probably the biggest export industry after wool," he said.

South Africa to Have Cyclotron for Nuclear Research

Johannesburg, November 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Work has started at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research building for a 45-inch cyclotron. This instrument will be used for studying nuclear reactions and for producing short-lived radioactive isotopes which connot be imported and are urgently required for research on medical, biological and agricultural problems. It is considered most suitable for training research students in the techniques of modern nuclear physics, and will be available for South African universities for this purpose.

Rayon Wood Pulp to be Made in South Africa

Johannesburg, November 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Further announcements regarding the manufacture of rayon wood pulp in the Union confirm that South Africa has entered the cellulose industry. The state-owned National Development Corporation is an equal partner with Courtaulds of Britain and Snia Viscosa of Italy in a new company registered under the name of South African Industrial Cellulose Corporation (Pty) Ltd.

Steps have been taken to secure the ownership of plantations of eucalyptus saligna, a source of cellulose. Courtaulds and Snia Viscosa will buy the output of the factory in the initial stages. Operatives and key personnel will be brought in from overseas, particularly from Italy.

SWEDEN

Sweden Sells Prefabricated Houses to Israel

Stockholm, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—An agreement has recently been made for the delivery from Sweden to Israel of prefabricated wooden houses at an approximate value of 12 million kronor. One half of the payment is to be made in United States dollars and deliveries are expected to be completed within eight months.

Swedish Exports Increased Greatly in September

Stockholm, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Statistics for September show a heavy export increase and a considerable decrease in import deliveries, as compared with August. Export values increased to 915 million kronor—an amount only surpassed by the figures for June—while the import value remained at 756 million, the lowest amount since March. The result was that the import surplus of 83 million kronor for August was surpassed by an export surplus in September of no less than 159 million kronor.

The Swedish balance of trade with other countries has, so far, been positive only for June and September, when export surpluses of practically the same amount were achieved in both months. As was the case in June, the large September surplus was partly due to a speeding up of pulp and paper deliveries before the expected increase in export fees became effective. Exports of paper pulp in September rose by 84 million to 280 million kronor, as compared with the previous month, while deliveries of cardboard and paper increased by 25 million to 120 million kronor. In addition the export figures showed increases for iron, steel, machines, apparatus and vessels, while deliveries of wood products and iron ore have decreased. On the import side there were considerable decreases for mineral oils, textiles and automobiles.

Sweden Will Assemble Cars in Belgium

Stockholm, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The Swedish automobile firm, Volvo, is at present constructing a new assembly plant in Belgium to which all parts except batteries are to be supplied directly from Sweden. Batteries will be of Belgian origin. The new plant is to assemble passenger cars in an effort to bring down customs and freight costs involved in shipping Volvo products into this extensive market. Previously only Volvo lorries have been assembled at the Swedish factory in Brussels.

Sweden Concludes Tripartite Contract with Brazil and Italy

Stockholm, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—A tripartite contract has recently been concluded between Sweden, Brazil and Italy for an amount of approximately 25 million kronor. The transaction implies that Italy, for surplus kronor, purchases Brazilian coffee to be debited to Swedish account.

Sweden Has Shortage of Electric Power

Stockholm, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Because of the low rainfall during the autumn months, there is now a considerable shortage of electric power in Sweden. The electric generating plant in Skelleftea has been forced to decrease deliveries of electric power and as a result the electric furnace in Rönnskärs cannot be used. The old reverberatory furnace is being used instead, but a considerable decrease in the copper production has resulted. The electric lead works at Rönnskärs have also been forced to cease operations, and certain reductions in production have been made in the wood pulp industries of Byske, Klemensnäs and Burea.

Sweden Is EPU Creditor

(Editor's Note.—One krone equals $0·2020 Canadian.)

Stockholm, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The EPU financial statement for October shows a substantial Swedish net surplus of not less than 422·1 million crowns, which has been received in the form of 83·7 millions in gold and United States dollars, plus an increase in the claim on EPU of 338·4 million crowns. The foreign exchange reserve continued to increase during the second week of November also, and with the increase of 67·4 millions it is now up to 2,062·2 million crowns of gold and foreign exchange.

Swedish Porcelain Produced Very Cheaply

Stockholm, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—It is estimated that Sweden can produce porcelain cheaper than any country due to advanced technical development in the Swedish porcelain industry. The AB Karlskrona Porslinsfabrik, Karlskrona, has recently been extended and is now considered to be the largest and most modern of its kind in Europe. The extension work on this factory has taken two years and has cost many million kronor. The Karlskrona concern produces one and a half million pieces of porcelain per week, the weekly production of coffee cups alone being 120,000. One unique line manufactured, for which there is apparently quite a demand in the United States, consists of old-fashioned Swedish porcelain stoves.

Japanese Trade With Continental China Records Serious Decline This Year

Decrease attributed to ban placed on exports of strategic goods to China in December, 1950—Shipments amounted to $6·5 million in January-September, 1951, 82 per cent below total exports of $36·5 million for July-December, 1950—Imports amounted to only $30,000, as compared with $39·5 million during the whole of 1950.

By W. D. Wallace, Acting Commercial Representative for Canada.

TOKYO.—Japan's trade with Continental China has recorded a very severe decline during the past nine months and is attributed to the ban which was placed on the exports of strategic goods to China in December, 1950. Correspondingly, there was a decrease in imports from China as the exchange of goods between the two countries had been under a barter agreement.

During January-September, 1951, Japan's exports, consisting primarily of sundry goods, agricultural and marine products, bicycles and sewing machines, amounted to $6·5 million and were 82 per cent below the total exports of $36·5 million for July-December, 1950. Imports from China, consisting of linseed oil and red beans, amounted to only $30,000 as compared with imports valued at $39·5 million for the whole of 1950.

The following table shows the value of Japan's exports to Continental China for the first nine months of 1951 as compared with the last six months of 1950:

Japanese Exports to Continental China

	July-Dec. 1950	Jan.-July 1951	July-Sept. 1951	Jan.-Sept. 1951
		('000)		
Food and beverages	$ 2,802	$ 367·6	$ 46·7	$ 414·3
Textile goods	6,021	1,672·2	207·1	1,879·3
Wood products	284	46·5	60·9	107·3
Animal and vegetable products	843	9·3	....	9·3
Oils, fats and chemicals	2,608	3·6	....	3·6
Non-metallic ore	301	19·7	6·2	25·9
Metals and metal products	16,012	....	....	....
Machinery	5,568	3,634·1	126·4	3,760·5
Miscellaneous	1,028	30·8	9·2	40·0
	36,467	5,783·7	453·5	6,240·2

On September 20, 1951, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry announced that certain textile products could again be exported to Continental China provided the value of the exports was to be settled by reciprocal shipment from China of coal, iron ore, soya beans, salt and other products needed by Japan. Many traders believed that this would lead to the revival of trade with Continental China. To date this has not proved to be the case as only one barter deal, textiles for salt, has been approved. There does not appear to be much hope for increased trade at the moment as Continental China wants more than textiles from Japan in return for raw materials. China would like to obtain steel materials, rolling stock and mechanical equipment and other strategic materials which cannot be exported from Japan to that country under existing conditions.

Cessation of Meat Exports to Britain Reflected by Conditions in Uruguay

Shipments suspended in July, 1950, to build up supplies for internal use, and recommenced towards middle of 1951—Severe shortage of sterling occurred early in 1951—High dollar balances provided by sales of wool at exceptionally high prices—Large influx of "flight" dollars encouraged by uncertain international situation.

Prepared by the Office of the Commercial Secretary for Canada in Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES.—Economic and commercial conditions in Uruguay during the year ended August 31, 1951, were greatly influenced by the complete cessation of frozen meat shipments to the United Kingdom in July, 1950. The suspension of meat shipments was officially designated as due to a move to build up supplies for internal use rather than, as in the case of Argentina, due to disagreement over prices. Uruguay recommenced meat shipments to the United Kingdom shortly after the understanding which resulted in the Anglo-Uruguayan Meat Agreement of June 7, 1951. This agreement provided for price increases, in types and qualities of meat similar to those established in the Anglo-Argentine meat agreement of April, 1951.

The suspension of meat shipments, on the one hand, and the heavy imports of goods paid in sterling, on the other, resulted in a severe shortage of sterling early in 1951. Consequently, imports from the sterling area, particularly under Uruguay's "sworn declaration" system, had to be curtailed drastically.

The adverse influence on foreign exchange holdings exercised by the stoppage of meat shipments to the United Kingdom was compensated in part by Uruguayan sales of wool of the 1950-51 clip to the dollar area, principally the United States, at exceptionally high prices. Early in 1951, these sales provided Uruguay with comparatively high dollar balances, which were further increased by an influx of "flight" dollars, a dollar capital movement encouraged by the uncertain international situation and, in particular, the Korean war.

Large Influx of Capital Follows Outbreak of Korean War

It was estimated that after the outbreak of the latter, the equivalent of US$30,000,000, mainly in United States currency and Swiss francs, found refuge in Uruguayan banks. This influx of capital was facilitated by Uruguayan legislation governing the entry of foreign capital, which is very liberal with respect to either gold in its pure form, securities or currency. For example, imports of gold are free of duty. The only requirement with respect to other forms of capital is that the amount of foreign exchange or gold be stated to the proper authorities. Consequently, with so simple a procedure, the smuggling of gold into the country is virtually non-existent.

As in Argentina, the 1949 drought reduced the meat yield while local consumption showed a marked increase. During the period of suspension of meat exports to the United Kingdom, Uruguay turned to other markets for some of its meats on the Continent and in Israel where the government envisages the shipment of 20,000 tons during the next three years. The result was that the government did not, and probably could not, undertake to export more than a maximum of 23,000 tons of meat to the United Kingdom during the year covered by the latest meat agreement, as opposed to the 45,000 tons mentioned in the Ninth Meat Contract of December, 1949.

The resumption of meat shipments to the United Kingdom at much better prices will provide Uruguay with a substantial amount of sterling exchange, although sterling earnings are expected to be much lower than in 1949 because of the sharply reduced exportable tonnage.

During 1950, the United States took over 50 per cent of Uruguay's total exports or nearly double that of the previous year. These purchases were chiefly wool. However, the fall in international wool prices which occurred when the larger part of last season's wool clip had been disposed of, slowed down, in marked degree, Uruguay's subsequent dollar earnings.

The favourable trade balance during 1950 was US$53,000,000. However, the relaxations of import restrictions aimed at speeding up the stockpiling of essential goods, have been such that the favourable trade balance for the first six months of 1951 is not likely to be as high as it was in the corresponding period of 1950. However, instead of exchange Uruguay has larger stocks of goods.

The year 1951 opened with a weakening of the dollar vis-à-vis the Uruguayan peso, reflecting the strength of the latter towards the former. This trend was partly accounted for by the heavy wool movements to the dollar area, particularly to the United States, but also by the fear of a weakening dollar because of the unfavourable Korean situation. These shipments decreased notably towards the end of the second quarter of the current year, due mainly to the United States withdrawal from the wool market but also to the disposal of most of the wool clip. Consequently, the dollar began to rise and at the end of June the rate was about 2·15 pesos to the U.S. dollar. At this date the dollar has strengthened to 2·35 Uruguayan pesos because of the brighter international outlook.

Tourist Trade Declined as Exchange Rates Unfavourable

Tourist trade, one of Uruguay's main contributors of foreign exchange, followed a downward trend this year, especially from Argentina, because of the unfavourable rates of exchange for tourists. Furthermore, Uruguayans profited from their peso's strong value to spend holidays abroad decreasing thereby the country's holdings of various foreign currencies, including dollars.

The purchase by the Uruguayan Government of the Montevideo Waterworks Co. Ltd. was completed at the end of January, 1950. This was the third of the British-owned public services acquired by the State, following the railways and tramways system. The price paid amounted to £3,182,471 or 19,135,502 Uruguayan pesos. This will be financed by an internal bond issue of 20,000,000 pesos.

The memorandum covering Uruguay's economic status during 1950, published by the Ministry of Finance, considers that the country enjoyed a fair economic position. Prices of imported products increased quite sharply but compensating price increases of the country's export commodities have also taken place. Due to the suppression of the "prior" import permit requirement, the country stocked up on raw materials essential to the operations of domestic industry which is fairly well supplied for the time being.

Uruguay's economic welfare and progress in the coming year as in the past will continue to depend mostly on the expansion of its pastoral industries. It is perhaps for this purpose that Uruguay, one of the world's four or five leading exporters of wool and meat products, plans an expansion of its farm economy. Steps to realize this were initiated when the Uruguayan Government requested and obtained a program for the development of agricultural resources. This program is contained in a report published last July by a joint mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Import of Sacks into Costa Rica Regulated

Guatemala City, December 7, 1951.—(FTS)—A Costa Rican decree of October 27, 1951, prohibits the importation of bags or other containers which have been used to hold coffee and also the importation of agricultural products in other than brand new bags.

The importation of used bags or containers which have not been used to pack coffee may be permitted if the following requirements are complied with: (*a*) presentation of a certificate issued by a competent authority in the country of origin certifying that the bags have been fumigated; (*b*) when they have been re-fumigated under the supervision of the Costa Rican Ministry of Finance; (*c*) when the importer gives sufficient assurance that the bags will not be used for packing coffee.

United States Tariff Concessions to China Withdrawn

Washington, December 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The President issued a proclamation on November 26 withdrawing as of January 26, 1952, further tariff concessions originally negotiated by the United States with China at Geneva in 1947. China withdrew from GATT in May, 1950, at which time most of the tariff concessions negotiated with that country were withdrawn. The tariff concessions now withdrawn include:

Par. No.		Agreement Rate	New Rate effective Jan. 26, 1952
54	Soybean oil	3c. per lb. but not less than 22½% ad val.	3½c. per lb. but not less than 45% ad val.
712	Whole chickens in air-tight containers	5c. per lb	10c. per lb.
718a	Fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in oil or in oil and other substances (except sardines, anchovies, tuna, antipasto, bonito, yellowtail, and smoked pollock):		
	Valued at not over 9 cents per pound	22% ad val.	44% ad val.
	Valued at over 9 cents per pound	15% ad val.	30% ad val.
721e	Oysters, oyster juice, or either in combination with other substances, packed in airtight containers	4c. per lb. including weight of immediate container.	8c. per lb. including weight of immediate container.
730	Soybean oil cake and oil cake meal	3/20c. per lb.	3/10c. per lb.
917	Gloves or mittens, knit or crocheted, of cotton or other vegetable fibre	30% ad val.	45% ad val.
1114b	Gloves and mittens, of wool, valued at not more than $1.75 per dozen pairs	30c. per lb. and 17½% ad val.	40c. per lb. and 35% ad val.

The proclamation also makes an adjustment with respect to the rate of duty applicable to eviscerated chickens. On January 26, 1952, the rate of duty on this item will be 5 cents per pound as compared with the present rate of 10 cents per pound.

Previous to the withdrawal of the above concessions representations were made to the United States to maintain the concession rates on these items in which Canada has an interest in the trade. The United States has now accepted the Canadian point of view with regard to eviscerated chickens. In other of the Chinese items, however, such as soybean oil and oil-cake, the United States is not prepared to grant the concessions to Canada in her own right.

Japanese Government Overseas Agency Establishes Ottawa Office

The Japanese Government Overseas Agency has established a permanent office in Ottawa in Room 701, Metcalfe Building, 88 Metcalfe Street. The telephone number is 3-6214.

Portuguese Railways to Receive Government Loan

(Editor's Note.—One conto equals $36·1 Canadian.)

Lisbon, November 15, 1951.—(FTS)—With the exception of the Lisbon-Cascais electric railway, all the railways in Portugal have for some years been operated by a single concessionnaire, the Companhia Portuguesa dos Caminhos de Ferro, and the C.P., as it is popularly denominated, has had to face constantly growing deficits. Total receipts have fallen from 772,700 contos in 1947 to 597,000 contos in 1950, and the deficit increased from 25,000 contos in 1947 to 70,000 contos in 1949. Causes of this deficit may be traced, at least in part, to heavy taxation, inadequate and obsolete equipment and to the growing use of automotive vehicles. In 1938 there were 36,400 passenger cars registered and in 1950, 63,500, while in 1938 there were 10,000 trucks which had increased in 1950 to 25,500.

The government is therefore taking steps to alleviate the position of the C.P. A loan of 325,000 contos was granted to enable it to set its finances in order. The taxes on the roads under the direction of the C.P. have been decreased, and taxes on commercial motor vehicles with an operating radius of 50 kilometres or more have been increased. Rolling stock is being improved and diesel electrical equipment is now being introduced. It is anticipated that in the near future the sum of 135,000 contos will be used for purchasing more equipment.

The taxes on the railways and on road transport have, to a great extent, been absorbed into the national revenue. Now, however, it is intended that a greater part of this revenue will go to the newly created Special Fund for Land Transport which will be available to the C.P. to cover the deficits which clearly must continue for some years to come.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Dec. 3	Nominal Quotations Dec. 10
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2078	·2039
		Free	·2085	·0722	·0710
Austria	Schilling	Export	....	·0486	·0477
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·3260	2·2825
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0206	·0202
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0173	·0170
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6059	·5946
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0561	·0551
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	....	....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2181	·2141
Chile	Peso	....	·0233	·0110	·0108
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·4155	·4078
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1854	·1820
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0387	1·0194
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0208	·0204
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1504	·1476
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0387	1·0194
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0685	·0673
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	2·9828	2·9272
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4155	·4078
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·6203	2·5714
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0045	·0044
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0037	·0029	·0029
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0059	·0058
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0164	·0161
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2473	·2427
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0387	1·0194
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2078	·2039
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5194	·5097
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1818	·1784
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0638	·0626
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2181	·2141
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	....	....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·9075	2·8531
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9075	2·8531
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·9075	2·8531
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0016	·0016
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9075	2·8531
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	....	....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	....	....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1201	·1178
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2734	·2683
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5508	·5405
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·9075	2·8531
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2078	·2039
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1454	·1427
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3140	·3081
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0387	1·0194
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	....	....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0651	·0639
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5194	·5097
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0360	·0353
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3393	·3330
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0953	·0936
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2008	·1970
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2378	·2338
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	....	....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3710	·3641
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4,0300	2·9075	2·8531
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9075	2·8531
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0387	1·0193
Uruguay	Peso	....	·6583	·6838	·6711
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3101	·3043
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	....	....

* September 17, 1949.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canadian trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprint of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade:* Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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COVER SUBJECT—Children in San Juan, Puerto Rico, will enjoy some of the seasonal spirit now current in this country with the arrival of Christmas trees from the Maritime Provinces, a consignment of which left Halifax last month aboard the S.S. Federal Trader for the Caribbean. The shipment also included barrels of dried codfish from Newfoundland. Efforts are being made to restore the forest resources of Puerto Rico, which were almost completely depleted towards the end of last century for fuel and lumber. Consequently, there is a shortage of suitable trees that may be felled to create the atmosphere with which Christians the world over are so familiar at this time of year.

Courtesy National Harbours Board.

Price 10 cents

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CANADA WITHDRAWS CONTROL OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Canadian business now free to negotiate international settlements and has complete responsibility for financial commitments abroad.

ON DECEMBER 14 the Honourable the Minister of Finance made an important statement in the House of Commons, ". . . the Government has today amended the Foreign Exchange Control regulations so as to exempt all classes of transaction covered therein from permit requirements. Its general effect is that foreign exchange control has been abolished in Canada".

Canadians are again free to enter into any transaction involving the movement of funds in and out of Canada without restriction or limitation except those that may arise from other Canadian enactments such as import or export control. This freedom also continues to be limited by foreign exchange, import and export licensing and investment regulations of other countries. No Canadian Government agency undertakes to buy or sell the currency of any other country. Transactions are at the risk and on the responsibility of the negotiator.

Previously, under Foreign Exchange Control Board regulations, Canadian exporters were required to obtain payment in specified currencies within six months of shipment; they were required to obtain payment in United States dollars, Canadian dollars or sterling depending on the area to which they were shipping. Canadian exporters may now accept payment in any currency, over any period of time, or by the acceptance of goods or services of equivalent value. It is probable that many exporters will continue to quote in Canadian or United States dollars, or in sterling where circumstances warrant, because the currency restrictions and exchange controls of other countries may continue to render difficult the profitable disposal of other currencies.

Previously, Canadian importers were authorized to pay only in United States dollars, Canadian dollars or sterling depending on the area from which they were purchasing. Canadian importers may now pay for their imports in whatever currency and through whatever channels may be agreed upon with the foreign exporter, subject to the regulations of the other country.

Traders will naturally consult their own bankers before undertaking any commitment which does not directly yield readily negotiable funds. In his own interest, the negotiator should have positive assurance of the sale of and of the exchange rate for the currency involved before undertaking to accept it as a basis of any transaction.

Any transfers of sterling to Canada must be approved by the authorities of the sterling country concerned. Sterling area authorities generally permit transfers to Canada against authorized imports into those countries and no difficulty need be anticipated especially when the exporter has finalized arrangements with his bank. Sterling is freely transferable from United States sterling accounts to Canadian sterling accounts. Transfers to Canada from other non-sterling countries require authorization by sterling area authority; such authorization is not ordinarily granted.

The exporter may wish to make private arrangements whereby he accepts for his goods some currency which may not be readily marketable in Canada but which, by prior arrangements, could be disposed of to another Canadian firm interested in importing. The latter should first make certain that the exchange laws of the other country permit completion of the transaction. Many countries do not allow payment for exports to be made in domestic currency nor, in fact, in other than prescribed currencies.

In his preliminary remarks the Minister stated, in part, "During the past year or so, there has been a progressive relaxation of Canadian exchange restrictions: the travel restrictions were abolished in October, 1950; the last of the import restrictions imposed for exchange reasons were done away with at the beginning of this year; and in the course of 1951 there have been a number of quite extensive relaxations in the administrative procedures . . . with respect to capital movements and other matters". He continued, "The conclusion I have come to is that we would be better advised not to rely on exchange restrictions but rather on the general handling of our domestic economic situation to keep us in reasonable balance with the outside world and to maintain the Canadian dollar over the years at an appropriate relationship with foreign currencies.

"It is the present intention of the Government," the Minister of Finance went on to state, "to introduce at the next session of Parliament if the legislative program permits, and at all events before the present Act expires, a measure repealing the Foreign Exchange Control Act and substituting therefor a new Exchange Fund Act drafted along the same general lines as those parts of the Foreign Exchange Control Act which have to do with the operation of the Exchange Fund. Meanwhile, the Exchange Fund, which holds the official reserves of gold and foreign currencies, continues in being and in operation under the Foreign Exchange Control Act and is available to contribute to orderly conditions and as a factor of stability in the exchange market."

New British Guiana Company Registered

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The British Guiana Rice Milling and Development Company, Limited, with a capital of $40,000 was recently registered. Directors and principal shareholders are two prominent local businessmen. The company, which will transact business locally and abroad, will operate as sellers, dealers, buyers, exporters, importers and agents for rum, sugar, and its products, rice, coffee, timber, rubber, balata, oil and other minerals.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problems are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the iDirector, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

South-East Asia—

An Important Canadian Source of Supply

By John H. Bailey, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

CANADA depends on countries of South and South-East Asia for many essential commodities, whether in the raw, semi-finished or finished form, due in large measure to the rapid expansion of Canadian manufacturing industries. In fact, India was Canada's fourth principal source of supply in 1950, the value of imports from that country being exceeded only by purchases from the United States, Great Britain, and Venezuela. Other important sources of supply in that area include Pakistan, Ceylon, the Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines.

Canada's Major Imports from South-East Asia in 1950

(In millions)

Rubber	$26·2	Coconut Oil	$2·2
Tea	26·2	Peanuts	1·9
Jute	13·9	Desiccated Coconut	1·2
Tin	5·1	Manila Fibre	1·2
Copra	4·3	Wool Products	1·1
Pepper	2·7	Carpets and Rugs	1·0

Rubber Plays Important Role in Economies of South-East Asia and Canada

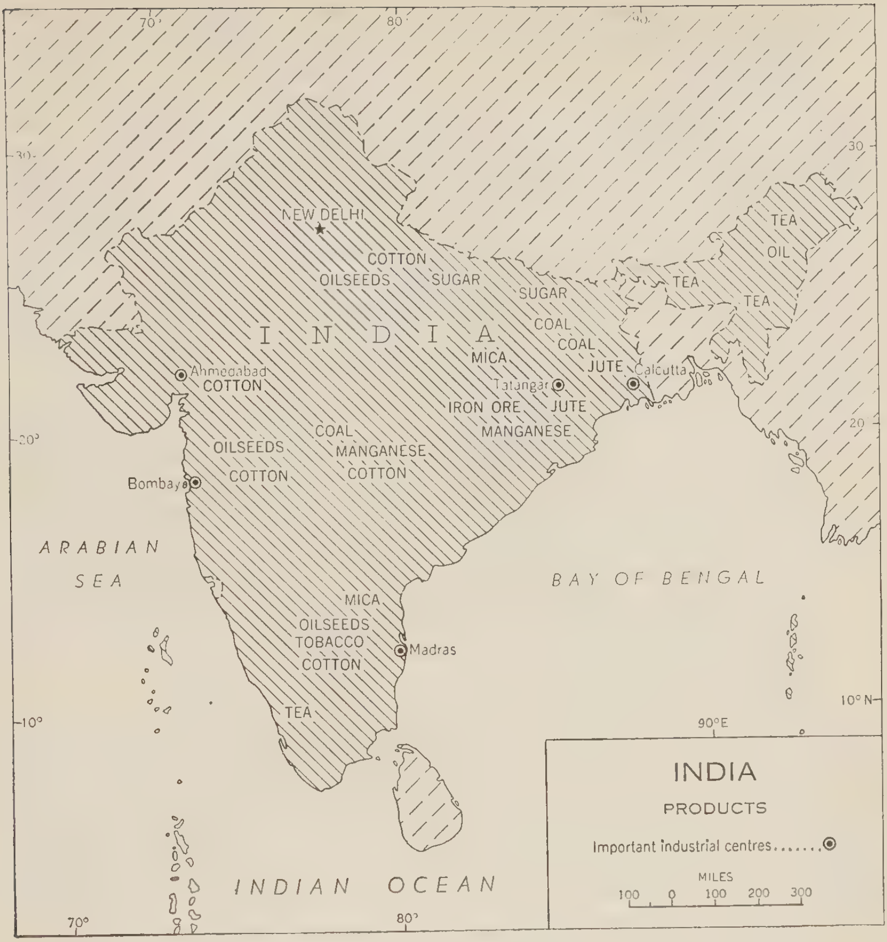
Practically all the natural rubber production of the world is concentrated in South-East Asia, and in 1950 the total shipments of natural rubber from this area amounted to 1,705 thousand long tons, of which Canada took 46 thousand. In Canada, the rubber industry is the 12th largest manufacturing industry, as measured by the gross value of production, and has an invested capital of over $100 million.

Ignoring short-term fluctuations, Canada's rubber consumption has shown a steady upward growth. Present indications, such as further heavy investments in manufacturing capacity, point to a further continued growth. This growth has gone on, it should be pointed out, despite continued reductions in exports of manufactured goods, including goods to South-East Asia.

Present indications are that, unless international developments necessitate the introduction of restrictions on the use of rubber, consumption in Canada must increase in line with anticipated industrial growth. The percentage of natural and synthetic rubber used, however, will depend largely upon the available quantity of synthetic and the price of the natural product.

Canadian and World Consumption of Natural and Synthetic Rubber

	1950		1951 Estimate	
	Natural	Synthetic	Natural	Synthetic
	(Thousands of long tons)			
World	1,705	580	1,531	894
Canada	46	23	45	31
Canada's share	2·7%	4·0%	2·9%	3·5%


INDIA
PRODUCTS
Important industrial centres
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NEW DELHI
Ahmedabad
Bombay
Tatangar
Calcutta
Madras
COTTON
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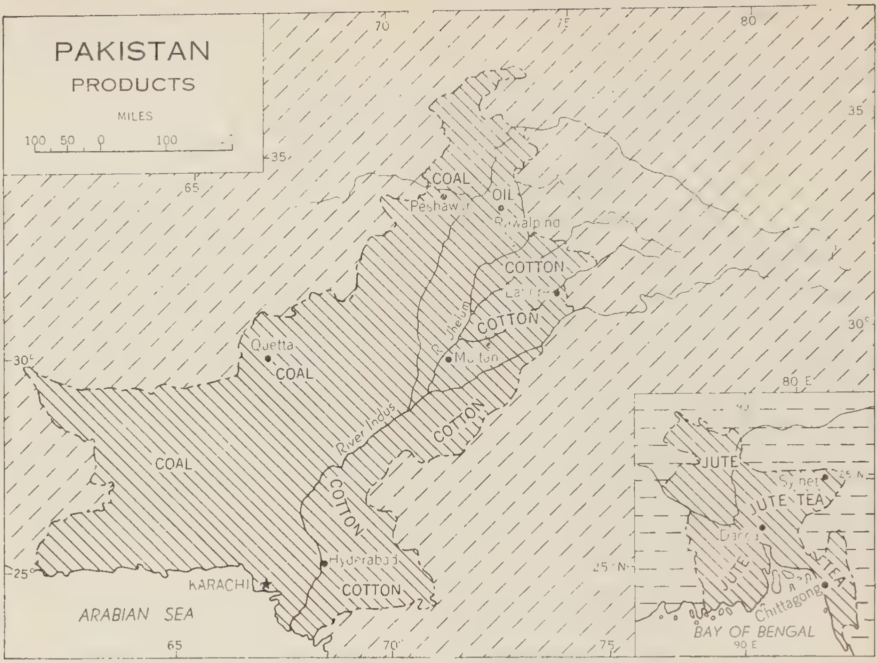
SUGAR
COAL
MICA
JUTE
IRON ORE
MANGANESE
TOBACCO
TEA
OIL
I N D I A
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN
70°
80°
90°E
30°
20°
10°
10° N

With the improvements that have been made in synthetic rubbers since the war, the natural and synthetic must now compete on a purely competitive price basis. It should be pointed out, however, that the lowest price in itself is not the only factor that keeps Canadian manufacturers interested in synthetic. The latter is much more stable in price and uniformity, and hence has a value to industry in manufacturing process and in calculating present and future costs. From January, 1950 to February, 1951, for example, the price of natural rubber rose from a low of 18 cents per pound to a high of 86 cents per pound. This year the price has been generally falling, and in November was quoted at 52 cents per pound. Domestic synthetic prices, however, have remained relatively stable throughout this period: 18·5 cents per pound during 1950 and 24·5 cents per pound this year.

It is the viewpoint of the Canadian rubber manufacturing industry that the present period of relatively high prices for the natural crude product is doing very serious damage to the future of the natural rubber industry. Canadian manufacturers have expressed a wish for flexibility of choice between crude and synthetic rubbers, and in this, price is a determining factor.


PAKISTAN
PRODUCTS
MILES
100 50 0 100
70
75
80
35
65
COAL
OIL
Peshawar
Rawalpindi
COTTON
Lahore
R. Jhelum
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Quetta
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Multan
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COTTON
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ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
65
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Tea and Other Food Products Imported by Canada

Canadian imports of tea from all sources during 1950 amounted to just over 54 million pounds, valued at over $28 million. Most of it came from Canada's traditional suppliers, India and Ceylon, which together provided 48 million pounds. The balance was supplied by British East Africa, United Kingdom, Pakistan and Indonesia, in that order. Prewar, Indonesia was an important source, and if that country can increase its production it should again become an important supplier.

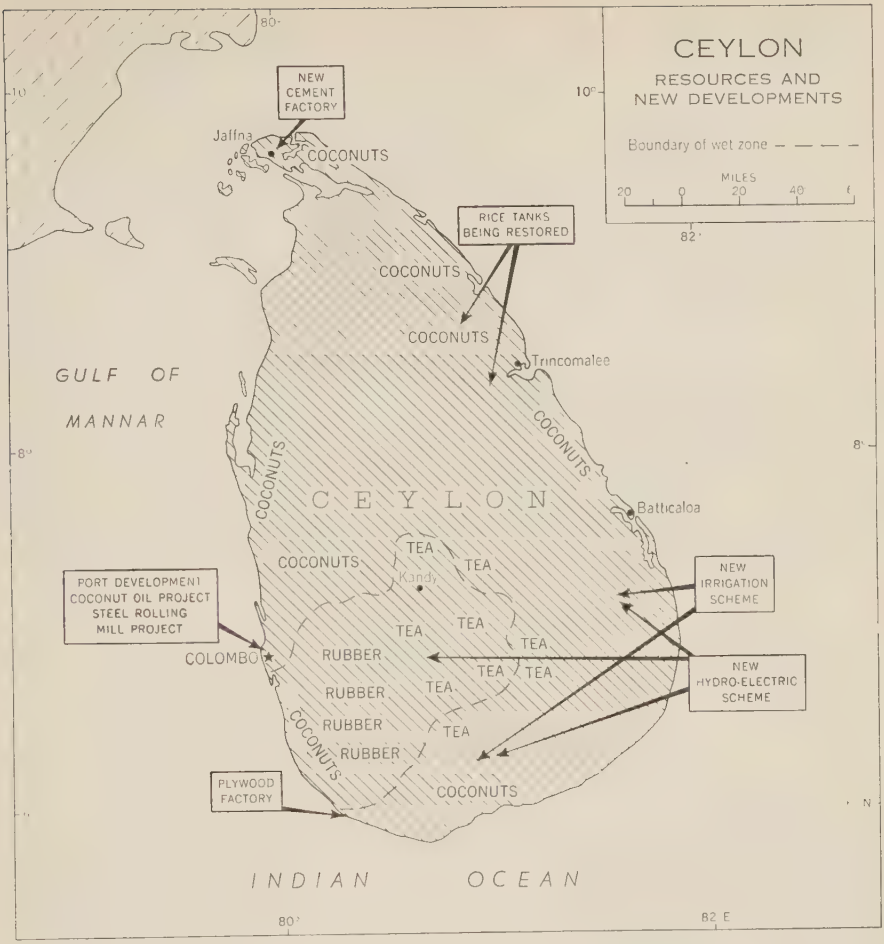
Canadian Imports of Tea from South-East Asia

	India	Ceylon	Indonesia	Pakistan	Malaya
	(In thousands of pounds)				
1949	18,406	17,916	708	667	39
1950	26,543	21,353	515	488	82
1951 (6 months) ...	11,842	8,142	176	952	10

Pepper is the most important spice imported from South-East Asia. In 1950, for example, of the 2·25 million pounds of pepper that were imported, 80 per cent came direct to Canada from South-East Asia. India alone supplied over 70 per cent with the balance from Malaya, Ceylon and Indonesia.

As in the case of rubber, there has been a drastic fluctuation in world prices for pepper: from less than $1.00 per pound in June, 1950, to a high of $2.50 per pound after the outbreak of the Korean war, and back to approximately $1.70 per pound in the summer of 1951 . This fluctuating market has made long-range planning for producers most difficult—especially when they remember the 4 cents to 5 cents per pound price of 1939.

Edible nuts, such as peanuts, walnuts, and cashew kernels, form another important group of foods imported from South-East Asia. In


CEYLON
RESOURCES AND NEW DEVELOPMENTS
Boundary of wet zone
MILES
20 0 20 40
NEW CEMENT FACTORY
Jaffna
COCONUTS
RICE TANKS BEING RESTORED
COCONUTS
COCONUTS
Trincomalee
GULF OF MANNAR
COCONUTS
COCONUTS
CEYLON
Batticaloa
TEA
TEA
COCONUTS
Kandy
NEW IRRIGATION SCHEME
PORT DEVELOPMENT COCONUT OIL PROJECT STEEL ROLLING MILL PROJECT
TEA
TEA
TEA
COLOMBO
RUBBER
TEA
TEA
NEW HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME
RUBBER
TEA
RUBBER
TEA
COCONUTS
RUBBER
PLYWOOD FACTORY
COCONUTS
INDIAN OCEAN
80°
82° E
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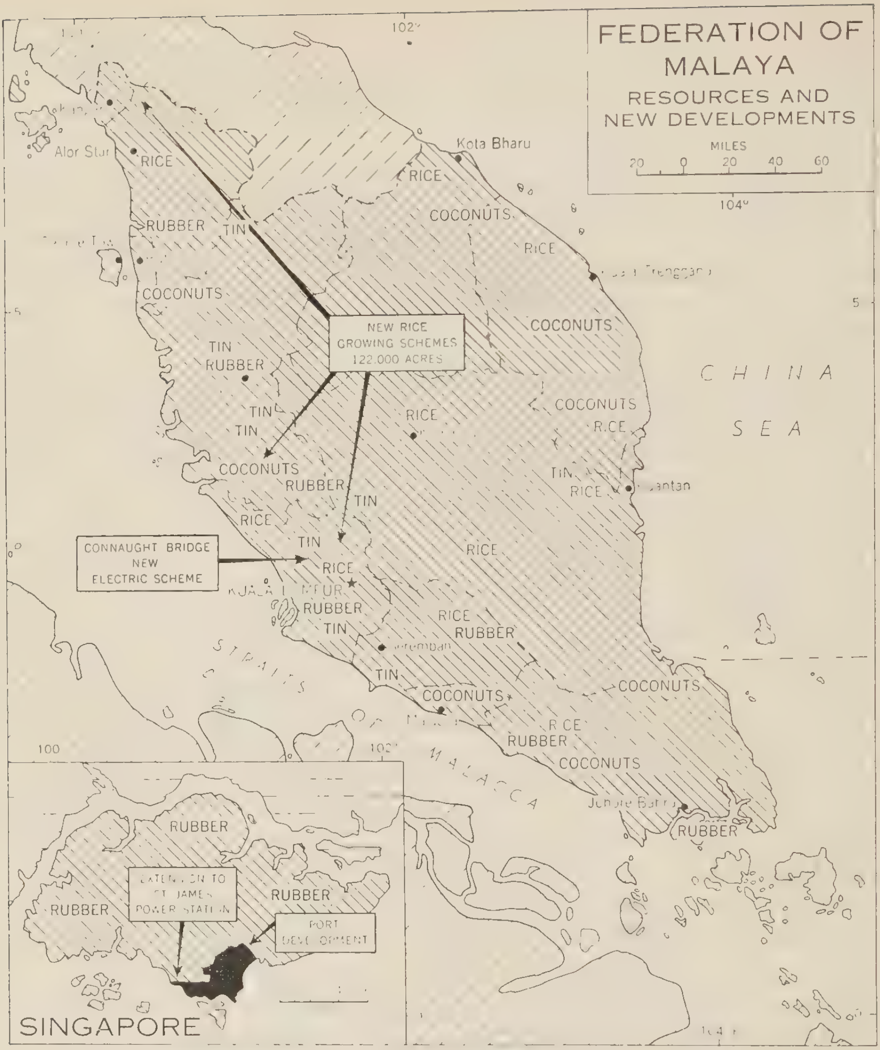
82°
N

1950, imports amounted to 21 million pounds, with a value of over $2 million. India supplied 85 per cent of these imports in the form of peanuts, which are used chiefly in the confectionery manufacture, nut-salting trade and for making peanut butter.

Rice allocation by the Food and Agriculture Organization was discontinued at the end of 1949. During the period of allocation, the arrangements made by FAO were that Canada was to obtain her rice supplies from the United States. Now, however, Canadian mills are permitted to obtain supplies from traditional sources, such as Burma, India and Siam. To date, these suppliers have not been able to ship nearly enough rice to fill Canada's requirements. In 1950, Canada imported a total of 42,000 tons of rough or uncleaned rice, valued at more than $4·6 million, and only 17 per cent came from South-East Asia (Siam).

Desiccated coconut imports totalled over 12 million pounds in 1950, valued at over $2,790,000. Of this total, the largest share came from the Philippines. Since the latter ships coconut to Canada via the United States in many instances, the exact quantity received from these islands is unkown. In 1950, however, Canada received direct from the Philippines, 3,920,000 pounds; from Ceylon, 2,365,000 pounds; and from India, 758,000


FEDERATION OF MALAYA
RESOURCES AND NEW DEVELOPMENTS
MILES
20 0 20 40 60
102°
104°
100
5
Kota Bharu
Alor Star
RICE
TIN
RUBBER
COCONUTS
NEW RICE GROWING SCHEMES 122,000 ACRES
CONNAUGHT BRIDGE NEW ELECTRIC SCHEME
CHINA SEA
STRAITS OF MALACCA
Johore Bahru
SINGAPORE
EXTENSION TO ST. JAMES POWER STATION
PORT DEVELOPMENT

pounds, aggregating over 50 per cent of Canadian imports. It is interesting to note that Ceylon prices last year were not competitive with the Philippine price, notwithstanding a duty preference of 1 cent per pound. This situation has changed recently and the Ceylon product is now in a more favourable position.

Prior to the last war, the Federation of Malaya was the largest Canadian supplier of canned pineapple. This industry was destroyed during the war and difficulties have been encountered in rehabilitating it in the postwar period. The result has been that Canada has obtained most of her supplies from Australia, South Africa and Mexico. Efforts are being made by Malaya to regain the Canadian market, however, and imports show an upward trend: $35,000, in 1949, to $287,000, in 1950.

Contrary to all expectations, the value of jute and burlap imported into Canada from South-East Asia has increased in the past year.

From 1946 until 1949, the importation of burlaps fell off owing to rising prices and the dislocation of production as a result of the partition of India. With the outbreak of the Korean war, however, the imports of burlap increased in spite of its higher price and the continual competitive pressure from cotton and paper substitutes.

Canadian Imports of Jute and Burlap

	India	Pakistan	Total
1949	$11,229,000	$ 647,000	$11,876,000
1950	12,998,000	881,000	13,879,000
1951 (9 months)	11,450,000	1,656,000	13,106,000

Raw cotton imports from South-East Asia are declining, but cotton goods have increased substantially. Grey goods are by far the largest single item and in the first six months of 1951 represented 70 per cent of total cotton imports from this area.

Owing to unusually heavy buying in 1950, there are large inventories of wool on hand in Canada. These inventories, purchased at a very high price, are now a matter of concern to some Canadian manufacturers owing to the way in which wool prices have declined over the past few months. This high inventory and unstable price situation has postponed forward buying in wool and hence imports of wool products from South-East Asia in 1951 are unlikely to reach the 1950 totals.

Canadian Textile Imports from South-East Asia

	Cotton Products	Wool Products	Oriental Rugs
1949	$ 205,000	$ 453,000	$1,253,000
1950	543,000	1,117,000	1,033,000
1951 (6 months)	2,865,000	395,000	340,000

Tin and Manganese Dioxide Strategic Materials Exported

Marked changes occurred in the world tin position in 1950, the most significant of these being the re-establishment of the free tin market and the removal of government controls; a steady increase in production; expansion of the tinplate industry; and a sharp rise in prices due to the outbreak of war in Korea, followed by a gradual decline. With regard to the latter, tin prices jumped from 73 cents to $1.93 per pound in the second half of 1950. But this year, when the sole United States purchaser, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, stopped buying, the world price immediately fell 50 cents per pound.

Over 80 per cent of the world's production of tin comes from Malaya, Indonesia, Bolivia, Belgian Congo and Nigeria. Canada at present draws 49 per cent of her requirements direct from Malaya and the balance via Belgium, 22 per cent; United Kingdom, 18 per cent; United States, 10 per cent; and the Netherlands, 1 per cent. This tin, amounting to over $10 million in value in 1950, is used mainly for the manufacture of tinplate and solder. It is used to a lesser extent to make babbit metal, bronze and type metal; in tinning; as foil and collapsible tubes; and in chemicals.

Manganese dioxide is of strategic importance in the present unsettled world. India is the only country in South-East Asia supplying this commodity and to date Canada has only imported it on a spot shipment basis. The 26,000 tons imported last year, with a value of nearly $1 million, was of a grade suitable to the metallurgical trade in Canada and was used mainly in the manufacture of ferro-alloys.

Canada's trade with this area at present tends more towards raw materials, but Canadian firms have also shown interest in the last few years in such finished and semi-finished commodities as coconut oil, jute bags, wooden sporting goods, jewellery and brass goods.

Although many of the countries in South-East Asia have export regulations that must be followed, there are practically no import restrictions on merchandise shipped to Canada from this area. Following the termination of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act in January, 1951, the use of import permits was discontinued for all but a dozen or so items, none of which originate in South-East Asia at the present time.

Newfoundland Trade Representative Dies

W. F. Rendell

Col. W. F. Rendell, Newfoundland representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce, died on December 14 in St. John's, at the age of 63.

"The news of Col. Rendell's death came as a shock to me, and to his colleagues in the Department," Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe said. "Prior to March, 1949, Col. Rendell was Trade Commissioner for Newfoundland in London, and at the time of the union of that province with Canada, we considered ourselves fortunate in obtaining his services in this Department. We shall miss Col. Rendell as a man and as an able public servant."

Born in St. John's in 1888, Col. Rendell received his schooling in that city. Prior to joining the Newfoundland Trade Service in 1946, he had extensive business experience with a number of insurance companies.

During the First World War, he served in Egypt, France and Belgium with the Royal Newfoundland Regiment. From 1917 to 1924 he was Chief Staff Officer, Department of Militia, Newfoundland, and from 1939 to 1946 was Colonel of the Newfoundland Regiment.

Invoices Required for Commercial Parcels to Western Germany

The Administration of the Federal Republic of Germany (Western Germany and Western Sector of Berlin) announces that commercial parcels and letter packages containing articles subject to customs duty addressed to that country must be accompanied by an invoice in duplicate. They are not required for gift parcels or gift letter packages.

Import Permits Required for Certain Parcel Post Shipments to Brazil

Merchandise imported by parcel post into Brazil is delivered only if the addressees present to the Brazilian Customs an import permit issued in advance by the Bureau of Exportation and Importation of the Bank of Brazil. Parcels arriving in Brazil for which an import permit has not been issued are considered contraband and confiscated. Certain articles, however, are not subject to the requirement of an import permit in Brazil and information in this regard may be procured from Consuls of Brazil in Canada.

Production of Grain and Livestock In Argentina Affected by Drought

Traditional surpluses of grains will be lowest in many decades—Wheat and flax sowings considerably reduced—Cattle stocks reduced, while domestic consumption of meat increased—Sharp decline registered in meat exports.

By W. B. McCullough, Agricultural Secretary for Canada.

BUENOS AIRES.—Argentina has been suffering from drought conditions of varied proportions for several months which have seriously affected grain and livestock production. The drought has been more severe in the province of Córdoba and parts of Santa Fé which together are generally referred to as the northern grain zone. The province of Entre Rios, an important flax zone, and the province of La Pampa have also suffered from lack of rain. The province of Buenos Aires has fared better and conditions throughout are much improved over the other areas although several districts require more moisture.

As a result of these conditions the traditional export surpluses of grains will be the lowest for decades past. In the case of wheat, the crop may amount to little more than home requirements. Owing to drought and other factors, the quantity of meat available for export from Argentina will be only about half the amount exported in the previous year. The northern grain zone has been seriously affected and, in the province of Córdoba, there is virtually no wheat nor flax sown. Similar conditions prevail in most of Santa Fé and only in the south of the province were farmers able to sow grain. However, this district has suffered from drought during the growing season and recently from frost so that some observers forecast that only about 50 per cent of the wheat will be harvested. Pastures are extremely short and farmers are grazing wheat as there are many fields in which the growth is thin and probably too short to harvest. Of the last crop, the northern grain zone accounted for about 2·3 million metric tons of wheat or approximately 40 per cent of the Argentine production. Similarly, this area produced 260,000 tons or 48 per cent of the country's flax crop. The loss of the production in this zone this season will materially lower Argentina's production in these commodities.

Wheat and Flax Sowings Reduced

Wheat sowings in all Argentina are believed to be about 4·5 million hectares or nearly 30 per cent below last year. Flax sowings at an estimated 750,000 hectares are down about 40 per cent. These reductions in acreage are due to (1) dry weather at seeding time, (2) the shortage of machinery and labour, (3) the general dissatisfaction over producers' prices and (4) the tendency to switch from grain to livestock in certain areas. Owing to the reduced acreage and adverse growing conditions, the trade forecast the 1951-52 wheat crop at not over 3·5 million tons as against 5·8 million tons last year. As domestic requirements are calculated at about 3·2 million tons, the quantity of wheat available for export in 1952 will be negligible.

In 1950-51, Argentina's corn plantings were officially estimated at 2·4 million hectares, which was about 14 per cent over the previous year but only about half the area sown in the early forties. The official estimate on production places the crop at about 2·7 million tons which is somewhat lower than the earlier trade estimates. Normally this would leave some 500,000 tons for export. However, owing to adverse weather conditions and the shortage of feed, a substantial part will be required for the domestic market. In the late thirties annual exports reached 9 million tons. It is expected that the drought conditions will prevent any marked increase in the corn acreages for 1951-52. Furthermore, some of the early sowings have been seriously damaged by frost.

The dry weather at seeding time also curtailed the sowings of oats, barley and rye which are used primarily for winter pasture. As natural pastures in the drought areas are short, these crops will continue to be grazed so that the area harvested will be less than normal. Consequently, the export surplus of coarse grains in 1951-52 will be substantially lower than last year.

With regard to grain export prospects, Argentina has no sizeable stocks available for shipment. A trade publication recently estimated that, including half a million tons of corn, the quantities available from the 1950-51 crops total a scant million tons. It is probable that a substantial portion of these stocks has been used for feed in view of the demand created by poor grazing conditions. With low yields indicated for 1951-52 crops, the year 1952 is fated to be another dreary one for grain exporters.

Livestock Industry Adversely Affected

As is the case with grain, the drought has adversely affected Argentina's livestock industry. It will be recalled that the industry received a serious set-back from the severe drought in late 1949 and early 1950 from which it has never recovered, and which is aggravated by further adverse conditions in 1951. Cattle and hog numbers were reduced in proportion to feed available. Many breeding herds were reduced, particularly in the west of the provinces of Buenos Aires and La Pampa, and recently there have been further liquidations in the provinces of Córdoba and Santa Fé. These conditions are reflected in the reduced quantities of meat available locally and for export. Similarly, the production of dairy products has been sharply reduced so that the quantities available are far below the quotas previously established for export.

During the last two years there has been a series of trends and government regulations affecting the beef industry. Towards the end of 1950 there was a marked rise in cattle prices at Liniers market, reaching a level where the prices for domestic supply considerably exceeded those for export. This induced ranchers to cater to the domestic trade rather than to export. However, with a shortage of cattle for marketing and the demand for feeders as pastures improved, the domestic market continued firm. In September, 1950, the Livestock Institute ordered the slaughterings of young animals reduced to 50 per cent of the numbers slaughtered in the same month the previous year. This action indicated there was official concern over the number of young animals being slaughtered. More particularly, the action was taken to hold back young stock in order to utilize the good pastures and to force the consumption of mature beef which normally moved into the export market. Meat shipments to the United Kingdom at that time were suspended pending a new contract.

The shipments of meat to the United Kingdom were resumed in May, 1951, and cattle prices continued to set new records. Meat became scarce in the urban areas. To safeguard domestic meat supplies and to prevent a further rise in retail prices, the government, in July, announced important measures designed to stabilize meat supplies and packing house operations. In the city of Buenos Aires, the retail ceiling prices were increased by an average of 34 per cent, bringing them in line with cattle prices at Liniers market for the previous six months. From July through October, the slaughter cattle for export was limited to an output of refrigerated meat of 10,500 metric tons monthly, and the slaughter for canning, pickling, etc., to 30 per cent of the January-May average. The Livestock Institute announced a new schedule of dressed weight prices for export quality cattle. While these new prices, effective July 1, were about 47·9 per cent above those previously ruling for prime sides of 130 kilos, they worked out to an average of about 1·20 pesos per kilo, liveweight, as against market levels of upwards of 1·30 pesos.

The immediate effect of the restrictions of export slaughterings and of the export of live cattle was a sharp decline in cattle both for local consumption and for export. This followed a long period in which new record prices were continually being established. As cattle prices remained below the liveweight equivalent of export liquidations on the official system of grading and below the price levels being paid by local butchers, many ranchers diverted their cattle to the more remunerative markets either for export or for sale outside price control regulations. Meat became scarce in metropolitan areas and in mid-August the government suspended beef shipments to the United Kingdom and announced a new series of regulations and controls.

These controls were involved and severe. They attempted to establish a uniform price for the entire country, stipulating that in no circumstances could prices be above those ruling in Liniers market. Ranchers were required to market the same number of animals that they averaged in the last quarter of 1950 or have their stock confiscated. A series of restrictions applied to the slaughter of cattle which could only be carried out on authorized premises. Added to the complex problems of control were severe drought conditions in many of the cattle zones, so that the difficulty in enforcing these regulations became obvious and they were rescinded on November 1st. Beef shipments to the United Kingdom were resumed in late October but the quantities were not impressive.

There have been several trade opinions expressed on the numbers of cattle in Argentina at the present time and the number necessary to meet the present domestic and export demand. Under normal conditions in Argentina, about 24 per cent of the existing stocks are available for slaughter or for export on the hoof. When slaughterings exceed this proportion it is at the expense of stocks and if slaughterings fall below, herds increase as will be noted in the following table:

Year	Cattle Population	Slaughterings and Live Exports	Registered Slaughterings at Packing Plants	For Export
		('000)		
1937	33,207	7,919	4,515·7	2,418·4
1938	34,318	7,896	4,356·7	2,207·1
1942	31,460	7,854	4,633·4	2.647·3
1945	34,010	6,997	3,250·9	1,292·8
1947	41,268	6,755	5,211·9	2,449·0
1949	45,000	9,588	4,695·8	1,693·1
1950	....	10,200	4,789·8	1,730·2

The trend of estimated production (comprising controlled slaughterings, data supplemented by an estimate of farm kill) shows that cattle slaughterings increased by 1·4 million head, or 18 per cent, between 1939 and 1947, remaining more or less stationery for 1948 and 1949. This increase coincided with the gradual decline in beef exports of about 33 per cent in the period of 1939 to 1949. The domestic demand increased from 66 per cent of the registered slaughterings to over 81 per cent in 1949. In other words, domestic beef consumption in Argentina has risen from 4,928,000 head to 7,238,000 head or 47 per cent in eleven years.

During the same period, the population of Argentina increased by about 24 per cent so the increase in domestic consumption came about from the larger population coupled with an increase in the per capita rate of consumption. In recent years, the export trade took 1·75 million head annually. If the present rate of consumption is maintained and unless cattle stocks can be increased, within ten years the surplus of beef for export may entirely disappear.

On the basis of available official data, it is estimated that slaughterings in 1950 were 10,200,000 head which would require a cattle population of over 42,000,000 head unless breeding stock was slaughtered. The severe drought in 1949-50 undoubtedly reduced cattle stocks through the liquidation of breeding cows and a poor calf crop. This situation is further aggravated by drought in 1951. It is now believed that the cattle population does not exceed 38,000,000 head, which would normally support the average annual slaughter of about 9 million head. But owing to the drought, the reduced calf crop, the greater slaughter of young stock in 1950 and the demand for feeders to re-stock, the quantity temporarily available in 1951 may be as low as 8 million. In 1950 local consumption alone took about 8·1 million head and, as the demand in 1951 is greater, it explains the shortage of beef in Argentina and the reduced quantities available for export.

Meat Exports to United Kingdom Affected by Supply Situation

Mainly due to the supply situation, beef exports to the United Kingdom were suspended in mid-August and were not resumed until late October. Small quantities of mutton, lamb, pork and offals continued to move. Up to mid-August, shipments against the United Kingdom contract year ending April 22, 1952, for 200,000 tons of fresh meat and 30,000 for canned meat were nearly 70,000 tons of fresh meat and offal and 18,000 tons of canned meats. The quota established until the end of November

Meat Exports from Argentina

(January 1 to September 30, 1951)

	Frozen Beef Quarters	Frozen Mutton Carcases	Frozen Lamb Carcases
United Kingdom	669,051	29,027	340,711
United States	....	....	....
France	11,453	7,178	2,252
Belgium	92,670	3,620	....
Italy	199,322	....	143
Holland	61,973	196	374
Germany	180,438	8,227	14,239
Norway	....	....	....
Sweden	46,850	....	341
Spain	....	....	....
Switzerland	2,001	....	954
Rest of Europe	47,436	....	....
Brazil	7,102	1,358	....
Other South American Republics	66,418	....	....
Other countries	156,578	4,115	2,947
Total Jan.-Sept., 1951	1,541,292	53,721	361,961
" " 1950	2,352,151	226,327	1,145,578
" " 1949	3,418,346	514,618	1,939,851
" " 1948	2,993,426	383,579	2,566,345
" " 1947	3,638,406	580,732	3,771,857
" " 1946	2,588,940	450,430	4,188,524

is 10,000 tons, of which 5,000 will be mutton and lamb and about 3,000 tons offal and 2,000 of beef. It is anticipated that Argentina will be short by at least 20,000 tons on the fresh meat contract ending next April.

Shipments of meat to all destinations during the first nine months of 1951 show a sharp decline in all categories as compared with last year. It will be recalled that meat shipments to the United Kingdom were at a standstill from July, 1950, although the quantity shipped during the first quarter of that year was high owing to liquidations forced by the drought.

Meat shipments for the first nine months, 1951, show the following reductions from the same period in 1950: beef 40 per cent; mutton 76 per cent; lamb 73 per cent.

Shipments to the United Kingdom were only about one-third of the 1950 quantities.

A comparison of the export statistics of agricultural commodities during the first nine months of 1951 with those of previous years shows a general downward trend. The only noteworthy exceptions are in linseed oil, raw cotton and canned meats.

Export trading in such staple commodities as grain, meat, hides and wool has been at a low level in 1951. In view of the poor crop prospects in 1951-52 a further reduction in the export volume of wheat, corn and linseed is unavoidable. Even with meat the prospects are scarcely better for the immediate future.

With the exception of wool of which Argentina has a substantial surplus, the export outlook for the remainder of the year and for the greater part of 1952 is not a bright one. The sharp reduction in Argentina's export surpluses of agricultural commodities which account for upwards of 92 per cent of her exports will have a serious reflection in her foreign exchange earnings from all sources.

Sales of Canadian Clay Products Higher

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays was higher in August and the first eight months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1950. The month's sales amounted to $2,173,331, as compared with $1,952,708 in August last year, raising the aggregate for the eight months to $15,250,996 from $12,604,997 in 1950.

Mail Service Resumed to Korea

Effective immediately, mail service, including parcel post, is resumed to the Republic of Korea. Registration service is also available. All mail should bear the name of the addressee, street, district, town and province.

The mail service is available only to the provinces comprising the Republic of Korea, i.e., the provinces south of the thirty-eighth parallel of latitude as follows: Sheju-do, Cholla-namdo, Cholla-pukto, Ch'ungch'ong-namdo, Ch'ungch'ong-pukto, *Hwanghae-do, *Kangwon-do, *Kyonggi-do, Kyongsang-namdo, Kyongsang-pukto.

The provinces marked with an asterisk (*) are divided by the thirty-eighth parallel of latitude, and it is the responsibility of the mailers to determine that the post offices to which their mail is addressed are located south of the thirty-eighth parallel. Mail addressed to offices north of the thirty-eighth parallel will not be forwarded to the destination but will be treated as undeliverable.

Trade Notes

AUSTRALIA

Australian Dollar Loan Purchases Received Total Twenty-Four Million

Sydney, November 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Goods worth \$24·1 million, bought out of the \$100 million loan received from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, have arrived in Australia up to November 9, 1951. Licences have been granted to importers to the full amount of the loan and goods have been ordered. They will continue to arrive in Australia up to the end of 1952. Allocations and imports reported to November 9 are: Agricultural tractors and other agricultural equipment, \$29 million allocated (\$9·1 million worth arrived); industrial crawler tractors and earth-moving equipment, \$24 million (\$8·1 million); locomotives and other railway equipment, \$14 million (\$1·3 million); mining machinery and equipment, \$2·5 million (\$1·1 million); electricity generating plant and other types of machinery for the development of secondary industries' productive capacity, \$30·5 million (\$4·5 million). Total drawings against the loan so far total \$26·2 million.

Retail Sales Increased In Australia

Sydney, November 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Australian retailers sold goods valued at £1,689·3 million, or £204 for every Australian, in the year ended June 30, 1951, being an increase of 24 per cent, as compared with 1949-50 when sales amounted to £1,363·1 million or £170 a head.

In 1950-51 Australians spent £334·7 million, or 20 per cent of the year's total on motor vehicles, parts and gasoline. Next highest group was clothing, drapery, piece goods and footwear on which they spent \$322·8 million, or 19 per cent of the total. Third largest group was hardware, furniture and electrical goods, £242·8 million, or 14 per cent.

Sales in New South Wales amounted to £668·9 million, compared with £533·4 million in 1949-50, an increase of one-quarter. Victorians were the biggest buyers; each of them spent £213, compared with £204 in New South Wales.

BELGIUM

Belgian Apple Crop Above Postwar Average

The Hague, November 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The 1951 apple crop in Belgium has been estimated at 300,000 metric tons (13·2 million bu.) by the National Fruit Advisory Committee. This is above the postwar average of slightly over 225,000 metric tons (9·9 million bu.), but the quality of this year's apples has suffered from adverse weather conditions and the presence of a considerable amount of scab.

In accordance with postwar practice, apple imports into Belgium have again been prohibited from all countries except Holland, under a minimum price arrangement, and Luxembourg, from mid-June until March 15, 1952. This system protects Belgian apple growers until the domestic crop is disposed of, and the date of opening the door to imports varies from year to year. In 1950, because of the size of the crop, imports were not permitted until April 15, which occasioned some losses to importers who had speculated on an opening date of April 1 and had apples timed to arrive by that date. American Winesaps, Rome Beauties, Newtowns and Yorks are the major types imported in the spring, other than Dutch apples, due to the United States subsidy policy which effectively eliminates competition.

Belgian apple exports are normally not large but some are expected to go to West Germany, Switzerland and France in the coming year. A quota of $340,000 has been set for West Germany for fruit imports, including apples and pears, between September and December 31, 1951. A trade agreement with France permits imports of Belgian fresh fruit up to a value of 8½ million Belgian francs ($170,000 Can.). Some exports will also be made to Swtizerland due to the virtual failure of the crop in that country this year.

Belgium Imposes Export Tax on Some Products

Brussels, November 30, 1951.—(FTS)—A number of Belgian products became subject to a tax on export, effective November 29. The rate of the tax varies between one and three per cent, the variations being based on the ability of the Belgian products to compete in foreign markets. Belgian steel, for example, which presently enjoys a strong export demand, is taxed at the rate of 3 per cent, coal and cement are taxed at the rate of 2 per cent and 1 per cent respectively, as a consequence of their relatively weaker export strength.

With reference to Belgo-Canadian trade, Canada's major imports from this country will not be greatly affected, as the following table indicates:

Product	Rate of Export Tax
Steel sheet, nails, etc.	3 per cent
Glass, window and plate	0 " "
Carpets	0 " "
Cotton fabrics	0 " "
Diamonds	0 " "
Chemicals, various	2 " "
Machine tools	2 " "
Cement	1 " "

All shipments under 2,500 francs in value are exempt from the export tax.

GERMANY

Certain Controls Over West German Trade Lifted

Frankfurt, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Now that the Federal Republic of Western Germany has subscribed to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, certain allied controls over German foreign trade have been eliminated. These include, among others, supervision of trade agreements by allied observers (except in cases involving countries designated for security reasons).

In addition, the Organization for European Economic Co-operation has removed restrictions on the liberalization of trade with EPU countries effective January 1, 1952. Last spring heavy imports imposed a severe strain on the German EPU quota and the OEEC authorized an increase of $150 million, making a total quota of $500 million, in an effort to stop the drain on gold payments within the framework of the European Payments Union. At the same time they placed restrictions on the so-called liberalized import policy which had been followed with varying degrees of success up to that time.

Since then the German position has steadily improved and in recent months has shown substantial credit balances with EPU countries. This recovery is responsible for the recent decision of the OEEC to recommend the liberalization of at least 40 per cent of German imports from these sources.

Holding of Leipzig Fair Uncertain

Frankfurt, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—A definite decision has not yet been made as to whether or not the Leipzig Fair will be held next spring. A divergence of views between the Fair authorities and the East German Government is believed to be the reason for the uncertainty. A decision is expected to be made in the near future. The Fall Fair which includes the technical section as well as consumer goods will definitely take place from September 7 to 12, 1952.

Frankfurt International Spring Fair Dates Announced

Frankfurt, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The Frankfurt International Spring Fair will take place from March 9 to 14, 1952, and will include both general and technical sections within the following groups:

1. Textile products
2. Furs
3. Sporting goods
4. Shoes, leather and accessories
5. Leather goods and travelling cases
6. Jewellery, gold and silver goods, watches, etc.
7. Smoking articles
8. Art and handicraft goods
9. Books and artwork
10. Lighting appliances
11. Metal goods
12. Household and kitchen utensils
13. Glass, china and earthenware
14. Medical and surgical equipment, rubber goods
15. Soaps, perfumes, cosmetics and toilet articles
16. Chemical products
17. Brushes, brooms, paint brushes
18. Automatic coin matchines
19. Office equipment
20. Paper and paper goods
21. Packing materials
22. Toys
23. Furniture and accessories
24. Basketware, basket-work furniture and prams
25. Musical instruments
26. Food products
27. Decorations, display and advertising material and shop furniture
28. Building and sanitary installations
29. Workshop equipment
30. Electro-technical equipment
31. Agricultural and horticultural equipment
32. Transportation and storage equipment and accessories

The complete Frankfurt fair grounds will be used, comprising 3,500,000 square feet. Of this about 750,000 square feet will be located in 14 permanent exhibition buildings and several pavilions including those devoted to display from other countries. The technical sections (28 to 31 in the above list) are limited to those which are closely associated with consumer goods. Heavy machinery which is featured at certain other German fairs is not included.

New German Regulations Issued on Patents and Copyrights

Frankfurt, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—German wartime laws deprived many foreigners of industrial, literary, and artistic property rights they held in Germany. These rights were then, in many cases, transferred to, or used by German nationals. The rights included industrial patents and literary and artistic copyrights.

A regulation of the Allied High Commission some time ago restored these rights to their foreign owners, but, in order to prevent undue hardship for those German nationals who had acquired or used the rights in good faith, the laws set up a procedure allowing negotiations between the foreign owner and the German user for licences permitting the German user to continue to exercise the right in Germany under a non-exclusive licence, in return for payment to the foreign owner. The law provided that, if agreement could not be reached on the terms of the licence, an appeal could be made to the Grand Senate of the German Patent Office.

A recent amendment prepared and approved at the request of the Federal Government now extends the licensing procedure to German users of rights belonging to persons who were treated under German war legislation as enemies, or had been subjected to discriminatory treatment on grounds of nationality.

ITALY

Canadian Fish Industry Films Shown at Bari Fair

Rome, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—More than a million five hundred thousand people visited the 15th Bari Fair (also called Levant Fair), held last September. There were 4,794 exhibitors, of whom 1,717 were foreign, coming from 52 different countries. Fifteen countries were officially represented by their governments. During the whole period of the fair, two Canadian films, "Food for Thought" and "Red Runs the Fraser," were screened twice every night, in an open-air cinema on the fair grounds. These showings gave excellent publicity to the Canadian fish industry, which has an increasingly important market in this country.

Italian Electricity Output Greater This Year

Rome, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Output of electricity reached a total of 13,683·1 million kw. during the first six months of this year, against 11,543·6 million during the corresponding period of 1950, an increase of 17·5 per cent. Of the power produced from January to June of this year, 12,371·9 million kw. were produced by hydro-electric power plants and 1,311·2 million by steam power. Of the total power produced during the first half of 1951, 10,241·2 million units represented the output of private concerns, 2,150·4 million the output of private plants of Italian industries working for export, 904·3 million by municipal undertakings and 378·2 million by power stations of the Italian State Railways.

New Whaling Ship Under Construction In Italy

Rome, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—A large whaling factory ship is being built at the Monfalcone Shipyards, Trieste, for the Italian firm, Antarctic Ocean Fishery Co. of Palermo, and will be launched in October, 1952. The 22,500-ton ship will be called the *Trinacria*. She will have a speed of 14 knots and will carry an all-Italian crew.

SWEDEN

Sweden's Textile Exports Increased This Year

Stockholm, November 30, 1951.—(FTS)—Swedish exports of textile goods have continued to increase this year, particularly to Norway and Denmark, and have included mostly such products as clothing material and knitting wool. Swedish rayon wool has found a good market in the United States which has obtained 6 per cent of her rayon wool imports from Sweden. The Swedish textile industry, due to the slump on the home textile market, has this year been in a position to concentrate more on exports.

Swedish Textile Exports, by Commodities

	January-September		
	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of kronor)		
Wool waste	1·8	3·0	6·4
Rags	3·8	5·2	5·7
Rayon wool	8·2	11·9	14·2
Wool yarn	0·0	2·2	4·8
Cotton yarn	0·0	1·3	0·5
Cellulose yarn	0·9	1·7	0·3
Wool fabrics			
Felting	3·6	3·4	10·0
Other types	0·7	3·5	8·4
Cotton fabrics	0·4	2·8	7·0
Clothing, etc.	1·0	6·0	4·3

Swedish Textile Exports, by Countries

	January-August	
	1950	1951
	(Millions of kronor)	
Norway	8·5	14·2
Denmark	10·4	14·8
Finland	1·2	1·7
Poland	3·8	2·8
East Germany	2·2	0·4
West Germany	10·2	8·4
Netherlands	1·0	4·3
Belgium and Luxembourg	0·9	2·0
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1·9	5·0
France	3·3	1·7
Italy	1·1	1·5
Switzerland	0·7	1·1
Austria	0·3	0·4
Czechoslovakia	0·9	2·3
Union of South Africa	0·5	2·0
United States	3·4	9·7

It is estimated that there is only a slight possibility of a further increase in textile exports. Denmark has partially free-listed such products and the Norwegian authorities are considering a similar measure, which should facilitate further expansion. The decisive factor, however, is the home market. If Swedish customers continue to restrict their purchases, a further export increase in this branch may be possible.

Sweden Institutes Block Licensing for Fur Imports

Stockholm, November 30, 1951.—(FTS)—Henceforth imports of furs will take place according to a block licence system. In preparing for next year's imports, the Trade and Industrial Commission has already released nine million crowns for block licensing from the OEEC nations, the outer sterling area, and Indonesia. For the time being, importers are allowed 15 per cent of the quota, which is based on their total fur imports during 1946 and 1948-1950. The imports of furs from the countries concerned are estimated at 20 million crowns for next year.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
				(Millions of Dollars)				
January	62·8	70·3	189·1	208·6	235·4	237·0	221·2	285·1
February	57·4	59·6	153·1	179·5	208·3	205·0	199·5	233·9
March	71·1	73·3	178·4	209·0	228·4	216·8	228·2	290·2
April	48·5	50·9	178·5	190·9	212·3	237·8	205·5	295·2
May	75·6	67·0	197·0	267·8	282·3	272·9	287·0	323·4
June	73·3	66·0	166·7	272·7	233·5	255·1	289·2	312·5
July	74·4	66·2	188·7	236·6	250·9	241·3	253·7	374·5
August	77·1	69·1	242·7	221·3	224·1	251·7	257·1	349·8
September	76·8	72·2	169·8	218·6	283·0	228·4	279·1	320·1
October	91·3	88·2	204·2	250·8	307·0	269·1	315·2	371·0
November	95·0	86·0	232·2	253·1	293·9	292·3	292·7	
December	81·3	68·9	211·9	266·2	316·4	285·5	289·9	
Total	884·5	837·6	2,312·2	2,774·9	3,075·4	2,993·0	3,118·4	3,155·6

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
				(Millions of Dollars)				
January	44·6	49·7	140·3	173·8	206·1	223·8	211·9	327·2
February	42·9	47·0	117·0	177·1	182·2	206·0	200·2	274·2
March	59·1	65·1	139·9	208·9	197·1	235·9	237·4	342·5
April	45·3	48·9	160·8	225·6	226·7	242·7	230·9	393·0
May	66·1	67·1	164·2	240·3	225·1	250·5	290·2	405·1
June	60·5	58·9	157·7	231·1	233·0	250·5	282·5	360·4
July	57·6	55·8	161·6	226·8	225·1	230·9	259·5	370·6
August	57·9	57·0	163·2	204·6	206·5	212·1	267·3	357·5
September	59·6	56·4	156·1	208·1	221·7	221·6	279·7	311·5
October	68·6	63·9	186·4	254·5	243·4	234·3	320·6	344·1
November	70·1	63·3	198·2	229·1	238·2	239·6	327·9	
December	52·2	44·3	181·9	194·2	232·0	213·4	266·3	
Total	684·6	677·5	1,927·3	2,573·9	2,636·9	2,761·2	3,174·3	3,486·1

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
				(Millions of Dollars)				
January	+ 19·0	+ 21·8	+ 51·0	+ 36·7	+ 33·0	+ 15·2	+ 11·8	− 38·4
February	+ 15·3	+ 13·5	+ 37·7	+ 4·7	+ 28·1	+ 1·2	+ 1·4	− 37·3
March	+ 13·0	+ 9·2	+ 40·0	+ 3·0	+ 33·9	− 16·9	− 5·7	− 48·5
April	+ 4·0	+ 2·6	+ 19·5	− 32·2	− 11·6	− 2·4	− 21·2	− 92·9
May	+ 10·6	+ 0·8	+ 34·6	+ 30·9	+ 62·4	+ 25·1	− 0·6	− 78·1
June	+ 13·8	+ 7·9	+ 11·1	+ 45·3	+ 3·0	+ 6·9	+ 9·3	− 44·6
July	+ 17·9	+ 11·4	+ 29·6	+ 12·8	+ 28·4	+ 12·8	− 2·7	+ 7·9
August	+ 20·3	+ 12·9	+ 82·8	+ 20·3	+ 20·0	+ 41·9	− 6·6	− 3·9
September	+ 18·3	+ 16·7	+ 15·8	+ 13·4	+ 64·4	+ 9·4	+ 3·1	+ 12·0
October	+ 23·8	+ 25·3	+ 20·2	− 0·8	+ 66·0	+ 37·4	− 1·7	+ 31·5
November	+ 26·2	+ 23·5	+ 37·0	+ 26·9	+ 58·2	+ 55·9	− 31·5	
December	+ 30·3	+ 25·6	+ 32·4	+ 76·7	+ 87·3	+ 74·9	+ 27·2	
Total	+ 212·5	+ 171·2	+ 411·9	+ 237·8	+ 473·1	+ 261·2	− 17·2	− 292·3

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	22·1	20·0	62·3	79·5	105·0	116·0	130·9	186·9
February	19·7	16·8	57·6	69·4	94·8	106·7	128·8	152·4
March	25·9	22·7	66·5	83·1	112·5	122·4	154·3	190·2
April	20·1	18·0	71·4	88·3	109·2	110·7	137·8	183·2
May	26·1	20·4	72·2	79·8	114·7	121·2	175·4	208·7
June	25·1	20·0	66·5	82·0	109·8	113·9	177·7	188·4
July	25·9	21·0	74·8	82·1	118·9	104·4	168·2	201·9
August	28·3	25·3	75·0	81·4	114·0	115·4	167·1	192·8
September	29·4	25·1	69·6	87·5	162·0	113·7	192·8	186·7
October	33·5	28·0	99·1	102·4	148·9	148·1	204·4	207·1
November	31·9	28·4	89·2	92·9	163·3	171·3	192·0	
December	33·3	24·7	83·9	106·0	147·8	159·8	191·5	
Total	321·3	270·5	887·9	1·034·2	1·501·0	1,503·5	2,021·0	1,898·5

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	28·7	32·3	97·4	136·4	150·0	164·8	154·5	233·3
February	27·9	31·2	86·0	138·4	136·8	148·8	143·1	199·0
March	38·0	42·9	100·1	165·1	138·3	169·0	160·9	245·7
April	29·2	31·4	114·8	181·6	159·5	177·3	162·2	278·4
May	38·3	40·5	113·4	184·7	145·0	172·1	195·5	273·2
June	36·4	37·1	106·6	174·7	154·9	176·9	188·3	241·5
July	33·4	34·1	112·5	168·9	149·5	160·3	170·6	234·7
August	33·7	35·3	123·1	155·3	136·1	143·6	172·6	229·5
September	36·2	34·7	115·8	163·0	152·7	158·0	177·4	211·6
October	42·5	38·5	140·4	190·4	160·2	167·6	208·3	238·3
November	40·8	37·6	149·5	174·4	163·4	162·7	214·8	
December	33·6	29·2	145·6	141·7	159·4	151·0	182·3	
Total	418·7	424·7	1,405·3	1,974·7	1,804·8	1,951·9	2,130·5	2,385·2

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	– 5·9	– 11·3	– 33·2	– 55·8	– 43·2	– 47·3	– 21·5	– 43·0
February	– 7·5	– 13·8	– 27·1	– 67·1	– 40·4	– 40·6	– 12·8	– 44·1
March	– 10·3	– 19·5	– 32·4	– 80·2	– 24·2	– 44·9	– 3·7	– 52·4
April	– 8·4	– 12·8	– 41·9	– 91·6	– 48·0	– 65·1	– 22,9	– 92·3
May	– 11·0	– 19·5	– 39·9	– 102·7	– 28·7	– 49·1	– 18·2	– 61·7
June	– 10·5	– 16·5	– 38·5	– 90·5	– 43·5	– 61·3	– 8·4	– 50·6
July	– 6·6	– 12·4	– 35·9	– 84·9	– 28·6	– 54·2	– 0·1	– 29·8
August	– 4·5	– 9·4	– 45·6	– 71·6	– 20·3	– 26·6	– 2·5	– 33·7
September	– 5·9	– 8·9	– 44·7	– 73·8	+ 11·4	– 42·6	+ 18·6	– 22·1
October	– 8·0	– 9·7	– 39·4	– 86·2	– 9·7	– 17·8	– 0·9	– 27·4
November	– 7·7	– 8·6	– 58·1	– 79·8	+ 1·5	+ 10·9	– 19·7	
December	– 0·7	– 3·7	– 60·1	– 33·9	– 9·9	+ 10·7	+ 12·0	
	– 87·0	– 146·0	– 496·7	– 918·1	– 283·6	– 427·8	– 80·0	– 457·2

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

(Millions of Dollars)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
January	25·5	33·6	51·1	50·5	64·9	55·8	48·6	40·1
February	23·6	27·3	37·9	44·9	51·7	44·1	30·4	33·6
March	26·4	27·8	50·5	47·6	59·2	39·5	30·1	39·7
April	16·4	18·8	41·0	43·1	44·4	63·0	25·8	41·7
May	30·5	27·9	54·9	90·5	85·1	72·4	48·5	47·2
June	28·9	25·6	30·6	76·2	54·2	60·7	52·5	51·3
July	30·5	25·8	40·4	69·4	56·3	70·6	35·2	73·9
August	31·3	26·7	71·9	66·0	52·5	62·9	42·5	66·4
September	30·8	28·9	54·3	54·5	47·9	56·9	30·4	52·5
October	38·4	36·0	47·7	66·8	65·6	72·3	47·7	64·0
November	41·4	35·8	57·9	69·3	56·7	56·8	38·6	
December	30·0	25·5	59·4	72·5	48·5	49·9	39·6	
Total	353·6	339·7	597·5	751·2	686·9	705·0	469·9	510·3

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

(Millions of Dollars)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
January	8·0	8·9	20·1	14·3	21·6	25·4	26·1	33·9
February	8·1	8·8	13·0	10·5	17·9	22·9	25·4	27·8
March	10·9	11·5	14·4	13·8	21·6	28·3	32·7	30·4
April	8·4	9·2	21·2	12·7	24·6	30·1	29·5	48·9
May	12·7	11·9	18·8	15·2	27·4	29·5	36·3	43·6
June	10·8	9·2	23·4	18·1	26·0	27·0	37·1	39·9
July	11·3	9·7	21·9	17·7	29·4	29·4	32·7	43·3
August	11·4	10·4	14·5	15·1	24·7	26·2	34·3	39·1
September	10·5	10·0	12·0	15·6	24·1	21·9	36·2	28·6
October	11·0	11·6	15·6	18·3	29·3	19·4	41·7	32·7
November	13·0	11·0	14·9	17·8	28·3	26·5	40·2	
December	8·0	7·0	11·7	20·3	24·6	20·8	32·0	
Total	124·0	119·3	201·4	189·4	299·5	307·4	404·2	368·2

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

(Millions of Dollars)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
January	+ 17·7	+ 24·8	+ 31·2	+ 36·3	+ 43·4	+ 30·5	+ 22·8	+ 6·2
February	+ 14·6	+ 18·7	+ 24·9	+ 34·5	+ 33·9	+ 21·4	+ 5·3	+ 5·9
March	+ 15·6	+ 16·4	+ 36·2	+ 33·9	+ 37·7	+ 11·3	− 2·4	+ 9·3
April	+ 9·1	+ 9·6	+ 19·8	+ 30·4	+ 19·8	+ 33·4	− 3·6	− 7·1
May	+ 17·7	+ 16·2	+ 36·2	+ 75·6	+ 57·8	+ 43·4	+ 12·4	+ 3·8
June	+ 18·3	+ 16·6	+ 7·3	+ 58·2	+ 28·3	+ 34·1	+ 15·5	+ 11·5
July	+ 19·4	+ 16·3	+ 18·6	+ 52·0	+ 27·1	+ 41·7	+ 2·6	+ 30·8
August	+ 20·0	+ 16·5	+ 57·5	+ 51·1	+ 27·9	+ 37·1	+ 8·5	+ 27·6
September	+ 20·3	+ 19·0	+ 42·4	+ 39·4	+ 24·1	+ 35·5	− 5·6	+ 24·2
October	+ 27·5	+ 24·6	+ 32·1	+ 48·7	+ 36·5	+ 53·4	+ 6·3	+ 31·5
November	+ 28·4	+ 24·8	+ 43·3	+ 51·6	+ 28·6	+ 30·7	− 1·4	
December	+ 22·1	+ 18·6	+ 47·8	+ 52·5	+ 24·0	+ 29·4	+ 7·9	
Total	+ 230·8	+ 222·1	+ 397·4	+ 564·3	+ 389·1	+ 401·8	+ 68·3	+ 143·7

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade
Brampton—Chamber of Commerce
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce
Calgary—Chamber of Commecre.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Chamber of Commerce
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce with the Canadian Liaison Mission to Japan since January, 1949, will complete his tour of Canada by visiting Edmonton on January 25 and Vancouver from January 28 to February 7.

Plastics Exhibition to be Held in Great Britain in 1953

London, November 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The first British Plastics Exhibition and Convention at Olympia, London, in June, 1951, was so successful that it has been decided to hold a similar Exhibition and Convention in 1953, the exact dates to be announced later. The exhibition will again have the full support and co-operation of the British Plastics Federation. Organizers are "British Plastics," Associated Iliffe Press, oDrset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E. 1.

Foreign Trade Service Directories

The list of Canadian Government Trade Commissioners, formerly reproduced in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be published henceforth once a month, appearing in the last issue of every month.

The Head Office Directory and the list of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, which formerly appeared once a month, will be published henceforth once a quarter, in the last issues of September, December, March and June.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Barbados Announces Expiry Date of Licences

Port-of-Spain, December 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The Controller of Supplies, Barbados, has notified importers who hold quotas or vouchers under the Token Import Scheme that licences for the 1951 allocations will not be issued after December 31, 1951. Shipments covered by these licences will not be allowed into the colony after March 31, 1952.

Importers have also been notified that goods covered by licences on hard-currency sources issued under the colony's general allocation must arrive in the colony by December 31 after which date these licences will be cancelled. This order does not apply to foodstuffs, licences for which may be subject to renewal on application.

British Guiana Announces Expiry Date of Licences

Port-of-Spain, December 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The Controller of Supplies and Prices, British Guiana, on November 29 notified holders of vouchers or quotas that the issue of licences for importations under the Trade Liberalization Plan 1951 will be discontinued after December 31, 1951.

Shipments covered by import licences under the Plan will not be allowed into the colony after March 31, 1952.

Items Placed on World Open General Licence in the B.W.I.

Under the authority recently granted by Great Britain for colonial governments to introduce a system of world open general licence for certain commodities, the following British Colonies in the Caribbean have taken the necessary action, with the exceptions mentioned:

Barbados—Open general licences for the listed products effective October 6, 1951.

British Guiana—Open general licences effective November 24, 1951, with the following exceptions to the full list: Animal feeding stuffs, onions and potatoes will not be included until January 1, 1952.

Jamaica—Open general licences effective November 1, 1951, with the following exceptions to the full list: Licences for the importation of codfish will be granted on the understanding that a maximum retail price will continue to be fixed, the present price being 1s. 4d. per pound. The entry of potatoes is to be controlled during the potato season in Jamaica, extending over a period of approximately four months.

St. Kitts-Nevis—Open general licences for the listed products effective November 1, 1951.

St. Vincent—Open general licences effective October 20, 1951, with the following exceptions to the full list: Salted fish is excluded from the list, as the government has a contract with the Newfoundland Associated Fish Exporters Limited until August, 1952, and does not intend to abandon the bulk purchase of salted fish before the expiration of this contract.

Trinidad—Open general licences effective October 11, 1951, with the following exceptions to the full list: Dried salted fish will not be added to the list until January 15, 1952.

The full list of items placed on world open general licence is reproduced on page 816 of the December 15, 1951, issue of *Foreign Trade*, in connection with the British West Indies Liberalization Plan.

Costa Rica Regulates Imports of Animals

Guatemala, December 7, 1951.—(FTS)—A Costa Rican decree of September 27, 1951, provides that no animals of any species may be imported into Costa Rica without prior authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture and Industry. The decree, furthermore, prohibits the importation of animals and animal products (except canned meats) from all countries where foot-and-mouth disease is known to exist.

Trinidad Makes Import Licensing Announcement

Port-of-Spain, December 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Controller of Imports and Exports, Trinidad, announced on November 29 that all goods subject to import quotas which arrive in the Colony after December 31, or which are paid for after that date, will count against quotas for 1952, notwithstanding such goods may have been ordered against 1951 quotas.

U.S. Suspends Concessions On Imports from Russia and Poland

Washington, D.C., December 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The President has notified the Department of the Treasury that, effective January 5, 1952, United States concessions made in trade agreements will be suspended with regard to imports from the Soviet Union and Poland. This action was taken in accordance with section 5 of the Trade Agreement Extension Act of 1951 which provides that the benefits of trade agreement concessions are to be withdrawn "to imports from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and to imports from any nation or area dominated or controlled by the foreign government or foreign organization controlling the world communist movement".

Previous to this announcement the President had suspended trade agreement concessions on imports from Albania, China, Soviet Zone of Germany, and Roumania, effective September 1, 1951; from Bulgaria, effective October 2, 1951; and from Czechoslovakia, effective November 1, 1951. After January 4, 1952, Hungary will be the only communist country which enjoys most-favoured-nation treatment in customs matters with the United States. Termination of the present United States trade agreement with Hungary, however, will be effective on July 5, 1952.

In accordance with section 11 of Trade Agreement Extension Act of 1951, which provides for the prohibition of imports of certain furs from Russia and China, the President has announced that effective January 5, 1952, the importation of the following furs, the product of Soviet Russia, would be prohibited: ermine, fox, kolinsky, martin, mink, muskrat and weasel, either dressed or undressed. The foregoing furs have been prohibited importation from China since September 1, 1951.

Uruguayan "Sworn Declaration" System Suspended

Buenos Aires, December 12, 1951.—(FTS)—By a decree published in the press in Montevideo on December 4 the "Sworn Declaration" system of allotting foreign exchange covering importations was suspended as from December 4, 1951. Henceforth and until further notice, all applications for exchange for all products from all countries will be subject to individual consideration by the Exchange authorities. The effect of this decree is to return, temporarily at least, to the "Prior Study" system. (See *Foreign Trade* of August 4, 1951).

The above step was found necessary because of the low level which has been reached by Uruguay's foreign exchange reserves, particularly the reserves of dollars. Heretofore the policy pursued has been to turn foreign exchange earnings into goods essential to the country's economy as rapidly as possible rather than to try to build up other than normal reserves. However, the greater part of the combined crops of this year had already been exported or contracted for, with the exception of wool. The total amount of exchange in view has now been fairly closely calculated with the result that the authorities feel that much greater control over the allocation of exchange must be exercised until the new crops are harvested. The sales of wool this year have been disappointing and the wool market at present is in a state of stagnation mainly because Uruguayan prices, like those in Argentina, have been held so high that foreign buyers show little or no interest. Any increase in activity in the wool market might provide sufficient exchange to permit the re-introduction of the "Sworn Declaration" system, but this is unlikely.

This new step does not necessarily imply that imports will be severely curtailed. These will no doubt continue but within the limits of the foreign exchange available and under much closer supervision than was customary under the "Sworn Declaration" system. All imports will again be subject to the prior import permit requirement, but it is felt that this will continue to be regularly granted in the case of prime materials and other items of prime necessity.

Chilean Textile Production Has Shown Steady Rise

Santiago, November 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Official statistics indicate the special importance of the textile industry of Chile in recent years, and show that a total of 7·9 million metres of different types of woollen textiles were manufactured in 1948. The amount produced in 1938 was only 3·4 million metres. The industry employs 8,250 workers, and in 1948 the sum of Ch.$202 million was paid in salaries and wages.

Data referring to all textile establishments in the country and published by the General Board of Statistics are only available up to 1948. However, reports from the eleven establishments of most importance show the variations in production volumes during the last ten years, which are as follows:

	Metres
1941	4,447,233
1942	4,612,531
1943	4,525,926
1944	5,143,133
1945	5,298,232
1946	5,343,405
1947	5,665,230
1948	5,909,391
1949	5,495,955
1950	5,435,861

Examination of these figures shows an almost continuous increase in production until 1948, when the establishments mentioned reached a production of nearly 6,000,000 metres. Later, a falling off is noted. Men's and women's clothing account for approximately 81 per cent of the production and the remainder is made up of special cloths used for military uniforms, blankets, travelling rugs and other woollen articles of less importance. The principal manufacturing establishments are situated in the Province of Concepción, especially at Tomé, but there are other important establishments in Valparaíso and Santiago.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Dec. 10	Nominal Quotations Dec. 17
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2039	·2045
		Free	·2085	·0710	·0710
		Export			
Austria	Schilling		....	·0477	·0478
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·2825	2·2910
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0202	·0203
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0170	·0170
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·5946	·5964
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0551	·0552
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	....	....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2141	·2147
Chile	Peso	....	·0233	·0108	·0114
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·4078	·4090
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1820	·1825
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0194	1·0225
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0204	·0204
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1476	·1480
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0194	1·0225
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0673	·0675
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	2·9272	2·9362
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4078	·4090
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·5714	2·5793
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0044	·0044
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0037	·0029	·0029
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0058	·0058
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0161	·0161
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2427	·2434
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0194	1·0225
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2039	·2045
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5097	·5112
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1784	·1789
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0626	·0628
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2141	·2147
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	....	....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·8531	2·8637
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·8531	2·8637
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·8531	2·8637
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0016	·0016
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·8531	2·8637
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	....	....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	....	....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1178	·1182
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2683	·2691
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5405	·5422
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·8531	2·8637
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2039	·2045
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1427	·1431
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3081	·3090
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0194	1·0225
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	....	....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0639	·0641
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5097	·5112
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0353	·0355
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3330	·3340
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0936	·0938
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·1970	·1976
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2338	·2343
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	....	....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3641	·3652
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4.0300	2·8531	2·8637
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·8531	2·8637
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0193	1·0225
Uruguay	Peso	....	·6583	·6711	·6731
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3043	·3052
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	....	....

* September 17, 1949.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal,* which reviews development of Canadian trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprint of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade:* Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade,* have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

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Published by authority of

Right Hon. C. D. HOWE
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Wm. Frederick BULL
Deputy Minister

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COVER SUBJECT—Drillers fitting length of pipe at an oil well in Alberta, which province accounted for the production of 33,863,313 barrels of crude petroleum during the nine months ending last September, compared with 19,171,418 barrels in the corresponding period last year. The Canadian output in the first nine months of 1951, amounting to 35,156,381 barrels, was one-fifth greater than for twelve months in 1950, and compares with 20,320,206 barrels in the corresponding nine-month period last year.

Courtesy Alberta Department of Economic Affairs.

Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.

94863—1

The Canadian Economy in 1951

A review of economic conditions during the past year by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, P.C., M.P., Minister of Trade and Commerce and Minister of Defence Production.

"THE EVENTS of 1951 justify an increasing optimism, not only for our future here in Canada but for the future of the countries of the free world with which we are associated. Unprovoked aggression has been met firmly by the United Nations. Rearmament has been undertaken on a large scale and at an accelerating rate. Through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and related bodies, a solidarity of opinion and of willpower is being marshalled to supply a positive answer to the Communist challenge. In the East, a start has been made on the Colombo Plan—a plan designed to raise living standards, to develop resources and to increase productivity. Though much remains to be done, we are moving in the right direction.

"A year ago I laid particular emphasis upon the effects that rearmament would have on our economy. That emphasis was not misplaced. We have passed through an extraordinary year which has demonstrated, once again, the flexibility and the capacity of the Canadian economy. Many have marvelled at the vigour and expansiveness of the Canadian economy in recent years. Previous records in this regard were exceeded again in 1951. Our economy was able to meet the increased demands of defence production and, in addition, to supply increased exports and greater quantities of goods to the civilian population.

"Rearmament is a complicated and protracted business. In many parts of the world, including Canada, it has resulted in rising prices and in shortages of raw materials. On the other hand, some slackness appeared in our economy in the last half of 1951. Sales of some consumer goods declined and unemployment occurred in certain localities, but these are specific, not general difficulties.

"Defence production was a major preoccupation in Canada during 1951. To those who understand the program and the problems which face it, the accomplishments thus far have been, I believe, satisfactory. The Government has announced a program of defence expenditures of $5 billion in the three years starting April, 1951. Roughly, $1·5 billion of this sum is needed by the Department of National Defence to meet all its ordinary expenditures, such as pay and allowances and administrative costs. The remaining $3·5 billion is for direct expenditure on military goods and materials. In the first seven months of the fiscal year 1951-1952, orders of $1,326 million have been placed. Although a great volume of orders remains to be placed, the overall pattern has been established.

"Aircraft production accounts for roughly one-third of the whole defence procurement. This large aircraft program reflects not only the responsibilities allocated to the Air Force itself but also the Army's need for mobile airborne units and the Navy's increased emphasis on aviation. A variety of aircraft and engines are being made or planned in this country, including the F-86E by Canadair Limited, in Montreal, and the CF-100 and Orenda gas turbine by A. V. Roe Canada Limited, in Malton.

"Other important sectors in our defence production program are shipbuilding, which calls for expenditures of $150 to $200 million; clothing, of some $300 million; and electronics, of $560 million.

"Much of the equipment for the defence effort is being manufactured in Canada for the first time. The aircraft, of course, are all of new types, the CF-100 of entirely new design. Field equipment for the Army is being largely switched from British type to American type, requiring the establishment of new production methods. Because the Canadian program is small relative to that of the United States, the production of some equipment for the armed forces, vehicles and a variety of other goods, is not being undertaken at all in Canada or only on a restricted scale. Consequently, a large quantity of equipment must be imported. In addition, while Canadian production is getting started as quickly as possible, necessary equipment has had to be imported, mainly from the United States. Some of these factors have acted to slow up our program. Delays are being overcome, however, and production of military equipment is steadily increasing.

Inflation and the Supply of Goods

"Prices rose to a marked degree in Canada between the beginning and end of 1951. They rose much less rapidly towards the end of the year than in the first few months. In other words, inflationary pressure abated as the year progressed. Government anti-inflationary action took hold. Panic buying disappeared.

"Production continued to rise, easing the impact of the preparedness effort. In 1950, the gross national product amounted to $17·8 billion; in 1951 it increased to about $21 billion. In physical volume terms this is an increase of about 6 per cent.

"For some industries, sales have declined considerably from the exceedingly high levels reached in the early part of 1951, when heavy anticipatory buying took place. The result has been a decline in sales, commencing in the second quarter of the year, which applied particularly in the case of cars, household appliances and textiles. Government credit restrictions, which were imposed to assist the necessary shift of resources to defence purposes, have, to some extent, accentuated the decline in the demand for consumer durable goods. As a result, some price adjustments have taken place and competition has become keener.

Resource and Industrial Development

"Because of the need for raw materials, Canada is able to make a major contribution to the defence effort of the Western world through its own resource development. In the last five years, $2·5 billion has been spent in Canada on the development of our natural resources, most of this in fields essential to the defence of the free world.

"Many of these projects are of long-run importance and of heroic proportions. The building of a railway through the northern wilderness, the construction of a pipe-line across three provinces, the creation of huge aluminum manufacturing facilities in an undeveloped area, are examples which portray the economic growth of our country.

"The St. Lawrence seaway and power project will be of tremendous economic advantage to Canada. Legislation was introduced in Parliament towards the end of 1951 to establish an authority to undertake the building of the seaway either as an all-Canadian project or jointly with the United States. Further, an agreement has been signed with Ontario for the development of the hydro-power in the international rapids section of the St. Lawrence river. Canada would prefer to have the United States as a joint partner in the seaway. Should the United States not agree to this within a reasonable period of time, Canada will proceed with the project alone. So far as the power project is concerned, Canada will need and will seek the co-operation of a designated agency in the United States. We cannot afford much longer to be without this project. We need the power. We need the seaway for the transportation of our bulk commodities. Without these our economic growth would be hindered.

"Other developments are less spectacular but of great significance. The impending increased production of sulphur will help relieve a serious shortage. Production of tungsten and magnesium, ferro-alloys particularly needed for today's war materials, is being increased. Production of the main base metals, lead, zinc, nickel and aluminum, are all being increased, the last three on a substantial scale. Copper production in 1951 was slightly greater than in the previous year. This metal is in particularly short supply and long-run plans are being made for greater output. So far as most of the metals are concerned, it is important to realize that large scale projects to increase output take time to build. Hence the shortage of some of the metals is likely to remain for some time to come. It is reasonable to believe, however, that the severity of the shortage will decline.

"Capital investment in general, in 1951, was considerably greater than in the previous year: in 1950 it amounted to \$3·8 billion, in 1951 to about \$4·6 billion. This expansion in our capacity to produce is based upon a strong and unremitting demand for most Canadian goods, both here and in other countries. It is fortunate that our major products are in so many cases essential materials, which are greatly in demand throughout the world. Looking back over the five years between 1946 and 1951, the industries producing durable goods have increased production by 54 per cent; the industries producing non-durable goods have increased their production by 20 per cent; iron and steel production has increased by 36 per cent; and transportation equipment by 53 per cent.

Canadian Trade in 1951

"In the whole of 1950, Canadian foreign trade, which is a main bulwark of our economy, was valued at \$6 billion—in 1951 this figure was reached in the first nine months. Last year our total exports and imports were approximately in balance. Such is not the case this year. Our exports in the first ten months of 1951 were \$627 million greater than in the same period of last year. But our imports were \$907 million greater. The resulting deficit is almost entirely with the United States. It should not be assumed, however, that this deficit results from any basic weakness in the structure of our foreign trade.

"There is a variety of reasons for the increase in imports. Consumer buying was heavy for the first half of the year. Inventories were being built up, particularly at retail. Both these influences were intensified by the final removal of the import restrictions imposed under the Emergency

Exchange Conservation Act. In the last half of 1951, consumer buying of some commodities declined and the rapid build-up of inventories abated. Our investment program and our development of resources have also required heavy imports. American materials and capital equipment are needed extensively for these purposes so that as long as these programs are sustained the imports necessary for their carrying forward must also be sustained. Another element contributing to increased imports from the United States this year has been, of course, our heavy defence expenditures in that country.

"Large capital inflow from the United States was almost sufficient to finance our payments deficits, while maintaining our monetary reserves at a level close to that of last year. In the meantime, some corrective forces have been at work. The deficit in our trade with the United States was not as large in the second half of the year as it was in the first half, reflecting in the main less strenuous consumer buying and increased exports of raw materials.

"Sales of agricultural and fisheries products in the United States and overseas were at satisfactory levels during 1951. Last year a low-grade wheat crop resulted from frost damage. The sale of this crop has gone well and this is partially due to good sales in the United States for animal feeding purposes. The final payments on last year's crop, which were announced in November, reflect the advantageous prices obtained. New problems have arisen this year from the combination of a bumper crop, a late harvest and transportation congestion. The marketing of other agricultural products encountered no major difficulties during the year. Sales of fisheries products were at satisfactory levels. The United States market for groundfish fillets continued to expand.

Defence Expenditures in Canada and the United States

"Our defence expenditures in the United States and their corresponding expenditures in Canada are of considerable importance to our external position. We are still spending much more on defence goods in the United States than the Americans are spending in Canada. This results, to an important extent, from our decision to standardize upon equipment of American types. Appropriate equipment had to be imported to replace what we gave to some of the NATO countries. In the period from April, 1950, to October 31, 1951, the United States has placed defence orders of $158 million in Canada, whereas we have placed orders of $502 million in the United States. The unfavourable balance of these expenditures should taper off as we get into production in this country of the new equipment. Nevertheless, the United States authorities have commenced action to increase their defence buying in Canada and progress is being made. To expedite the exchange of defence goods, some measure of success has been achieved in arranging for duty free entry to the United States of these products. Our industries have a responsibility to see that there are facilities in Canada to meet the demands arising from United States defence contracts.

"Canadian exports to the Sterling Area in 1951 were much greater than in the previous year, in ten months of 1951 amounting to $723 million as compared with $558 million in the same period of 1950. The increases were nearly all in primary products, principally lumber and the metals. At the same time, our imports from the Sterling Area also increased, but not to such a great extent.

"The increase in our exports to the United Kingdom was due primarily to the greater needs of that country for raw materials for rearmament and stockpiling. Our increased exports to the rest of the Sterling Area also reflect this factor. In addition, imports into these sterling countries reflect their generally higher levels of economic activity. The new import restrictions announced by the United Kingdom in November have had no effect on our trade in 1951. It is too early yet to say what the effects will be in 1952.

"The British financial crisis of 1951 appears to be different from that of 1947. This time there is a general deficit in the Sterling Area balance of payments, rather than a specific dollar shortage. The United Kingdom Government has announced that it plans to reduce its imports from all countries outside of the Sterling Area by about $1,000 million on an annual basis. These developments are not likely to involve any major dislocations in Canadian trade with the United Kingdom. A large proportion of the goods we sell the United Kingdom is essential either for rearmament or for the maintenance of her export industries. Some cut-backs may, of course, be made, and in some cases these could have a serious effect on particular industries, although they are not likely to bulk large in our national economy.

"During 1951 we have continued to press for relaxation of Sterling Area restrictions against imports of dollar goods. Towards the end of the year I was happy to announce that the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan, which came into effect at the beginning of the year, is to be expanded to offer increased opportunities for Canadian exporters in that area. We are particularly gratified that greater freedom is being achieved in this trade, notwithstanding present British financial difficulties. It is the policy of the government to seek out markets overseas which will enable us to expand and diversify our exports.

Canada and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

"Canada participated in the third round of tariff negotiations, which took place in Torquay, England, during the winter of 1950-51. Important tariff concessions were obtained from a number of countries, particularly from the United States. Corresponding reductions were made in the Canadian tariff. The value of Canadian exports to the United States in 1949 on which tariff concessions were obtained at Torquay amounted to $120 million.

The Prospects for Canadian Business

"The year 1951 was a good year for Canadian business at home and abroad. I have every reason to believe that the outlook for 1952 is favourable. There will be difficulties and uncertainties from time to time, but this is to be expected. Basically, however, Canada is in good shape and well able to take advantage of the opportunities that lie ahead and to surmount any obstacles that may appear."

New Zealand Frees Import of Some Items Places Others on Open Licence System

Total dollar licences for 1952 expected to reach £40 million, an increase of £2·5 million over 1951.

By P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

WELLINGTON.—The Minister of Industries and Commerce, Mr. Watts, has announced that New Zealand's dollar spending for 1952 will be on a similar basis to this year's. Total dollar licences for the year were expected to reach £40 million, making licences on essential materials £2·5 million more than this year. This resulted from shortages elsewhere and increased prices.

Mr. Watts said the Board of Trade had recommended, and he had approved, two alterations to the licensing system. First, it was not now necessary to get an import licence on any world country for sulphur (excluding colloidal sulphur), petrolatum, certain oils including mineral lubricating oil, carbon black (excluding acetylene black), asbestos fibre and resin. This classification, he explained, would be called "world exemption," and was wider than the ordinary exemption for import licensing.

Secondly, licences would be granted as sought for eighteen commodities. These "open licences" provided for amendments in scope at intervals if supplies from soft currency sources improved. Meanwhile, the Board of Trade wanted importers to take offers of scarce materials without worrying about first applying for licences for any of the eighteen commodities. These include artificers' tools, iron sheet and plate, corrugated sheet iron, ball and roller bearings, copper and other non-ferrous metals, pipes and tubes, timber, and sausage casings of animal origin.

The Minister said important items to be licensed from the dollar area were, tobacco, £1·8 million; vehicle spares, £2 million; newsprint, £1·8 million; timber, £2 million; machinery, £3 million; lubricating oil, £1·6 million, and metal products, £3·5 million. Tractors would be licensed in 1952 to the extent of £3 million for agricultural machines, and £2 million for industrial tractors and earthmoving equipment.

A decision on the importation of American cars is being held over pending an assessment of New Zealand's needs for 1952. When more of the 3,000 cars ordered this year have been distributed the question will again be considered to determine to what degree essential needs are being covered.

New Zealand Coal Production Lower Last Year

Wellington, December 3, 1951.—(FTS)—According to the report on the working of state mines, state coal mines showed a net profit of £33,634 for the year ended March 31, 1951. The net surplus on trading for the year was £224,914, from which provision was made for £191,280 interest on capital.

The mines' statement for the last calendar year showed that coal production in 1950 was 2,669,451 tons, which was 143,824 tons less than the previous year. Of the total, 1,956,955 tons came from underground mines. Coal imports in 1950, all of which came from South Africa, totalled 45,251 tons, compared with 78,485 tons in 1949.

Montreal Handled Larger Quantity of Grain During Past Navigation Season

Total of 109,000,000 bushels shipped, compared with 84,640,919 bushels in 1950—Season closed on December 13 with departure of S.S. Hadrian—Fewer ocean-going arrivals and decrease in number of coastal and inland ships to berth.

OCEAN navigation at Montreal closed on December 13 with the departure for Cuba of the Norwegian freighter *Hadrian*, which discharged some 4,000 tons of inward cargo and loaded some 5,000 tons of outward cargo in three days. The season of navigation on the St. Lawrence commenced on April 13 with the arrival in Montreal of the *S.S. Danaholm*, and the harbour was thus open to ocean vessels for 245 days, compared with 234 days last year and with 246 days in 1949. The number of deep sea arrivals this year was 1,186 compared with 1,211 in 1950; a decrease of two per cent and six per cent in net registered tonnage. There was also a decline in the number of coastal and inland commercial vessels to berth in Montreal during the season, the respective totals being 3,152 in 1951 and 3,439 in 1950; a decrease of eight per cent.

Despite the fact that fewer ocean-going ships arrived in port this year, there was an increase of 24 per cent in the amount of cargo loaded for shipment overseas, the respective figures being 4,266,000 tons and 3,435,195 tons. On the other hand, there was a decline of 29 per cent in the amount of cargo discharged by deep sea vessels, the respective figures being 4,479,000 tons in 1951 and 6,292,018 tons in 1950. The increase in outward cargo can be attributed to the fact that more grain was shipped during the season, the amount in 1951 being 109,000,000 bushels, as against 84,640,919 bushels in 1950.

Preliminary figures issued by the National Harbours Board are as follows:

	1951		1950	
	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage
Ocean-going arrivals	1,186	4,228,066	1,211	4,491,795
Coasting and inland arrivals	3,152	3,453,611	3,439	3,747,846
Cargo inwards (foreign)		4,479,000		6,292,018
Cargo outwards (foreign)		4,266,000		3,435,195
Cargo inwards (domestic)		2,219,000		2,287,016
Cargo outwards (domestic)		3,640,000		3,301,304
Grain shipments (bushels)		109,000,000		84,640,919

Opening and Closing of Navigation

Year	First Ocean Arrival		Last Ocean Departure
1840	April 30	**Great Britain*	No record
1841	May 5	**Great Britain*	No record
1842	May 9	**Caledonia*	No record
1843	May 7	**Great Britain*	No record
1844	May 5	**Great Britain*	No record
1845	May 4	**Great Britain*	No record
1846	April 27	**Albion*	No record
1847	May 11	**St. Andrews*	No record
1848	May 3	**Albion*	No record
1849	May 4	**Albion*	No record
1850	April 28	**Great Britain*	No record
1851	April 28	**Toronto*	No record
1852	May 2	**City of Manchester*	No record
1853	April 28	**Shannon*	No record
1854	May 20	**America*	No record
1855	May 9	**Ottawa*	No record
1856	April 30	**Queen of the Lake*	No record
1857	May 1	**Montreal*	No record
1858	April 30	**Toronto*	No record

* Sailing vessel, either barque, brig or ship.

Opening and Closing of Navigation

Year	First Ocean Arrival		Last Ocean Departure	
1859	May 3	_United Kingdom_	No record	
1860	April 30	_United Kingdom_	No record	
1861	April 27	_Jena_	No record	
1862	April 28	*_Shannon_	No record	
1863	May 6	*_City of Quebec_	November 24	*_Annie Laurie_
1864	April 28	*_Ardinillan_	November 4	*_Antigua_
1865	May 3	_Peruvian_	November 23	_Thames_
1866	May 1	*_Gleniffer_	November 26	*_Maria_
1867	May 4	_Moravian_	November 28	_Flamborough_
1868	May 4	_Hibernian_	November 23	_Napier_
1869	April 30	_Nestorian_	November 24	_Peruvian_
1870	April 22	*_Abeona_	November 26	*_British Queen_
1871	April 22	*_Lake Superior_	November 28	*_British Queen_
1872	May 5	_Scandinavian_	November 23	_Thames_
1873	May 4	_Prussian_	November 19	_Tyne Queen_
1874	May 11	_Quebec_	November 24	_Lake Erie_
1875	May 9	_Prussian_	November 19	_Sardinia_
1876	May 8	_Polynesian_	November 21	_Manitoban_
1877	April 29	*_Lake Erie_	November 23	_Lake Champlain_
1878	April 20	_Venezia_	November 18	_Ontario_
1879	May 1	_Circassian_	November 24	_Bellona_
1880	May 2	_Prussian_	November 22	_Dominion_
1881	April 29	_Buenos Aires_	November 21	_Waldensian_
1882	May 6	_Manitoban_	November 21	_Erl King_
1883	May 5	_Lake Champlain_	November 20	_Hanoverian_
1884	May 2	_Lake Champlain_	November 19	_Norwegian_
1885	May 8	_Brooklyn_	November 20	_Corean_
1886	April 30	_Dominion_	November 25	_Grassbrook_
1887	May 3	_Oregon_	November 28	_De Mario Marcello_
1888	May 4	_Vancouver_	November 22	_Pomeranian_
1889	April 27	_Lake Nipigon_	November 23	_Electrique_
1890	April 30	_Oregon_	November 24	_Brazilian_
1891	April 27	_Charrington_	November 26	_Greetlands_
1892	April 22	_Fremona_	November 27	_Thames_
1893	May 3	_Pickhuben_	November 23	_State of Alabama_
1894	April 27	_Phoenix_	November 24	_Storm King_
1895	April 27	_Mariposa_	November 25	_Lake Huron_
1896	April 28	_Fremona_	November 23	_Baltimore City_
1897	April 30	_Montezuma_	November 24	_Acadian_
1898	April 26	_Scotsman_	November 28	_Guildhall_
1899	April 27	_Dominion_	November 29	_Mayflower_
1900	April 26	_Lake Megantic_	December 3	_Paliki_
1901	April 25	_Jacona_	November 25	_Boliviana_
1902	April 17	_Polina_	November 28	_Montoroy_
1903	April 26	_Corrigan Head_	November 28	_Toronto_
1904	May 4	_Ionian_	November 27	_Etolia_
1905	May 2	_Ionian_	November 30	_Lake Michigan_
1906	April 28	_Marina_	December 2	_Degama_
1907	May 2	_Hibernian_	November 29	_Adonia_
1908	April 30	_Corsican_	November 26	_Dahomey_
1909	April 23	_Corinthian_	November 26	_Montreal_
1910	April 11	_Iona_	November 26	_Boma_
1911	April 26	_Royal George_	December 3	_Bray Head_
1912	April 30	_Zieten_	December 3	_Bray Head_
1913	April 21	_Sokoto_	November 29	_Ruthenia_
1914	April 29	_Corsican_	December 4	_Manchester Spinner_
1915	April 30	_Thespis_	November 29	_Torr Head_
1916	May 1	_Bayern_	December 3	_Begna_
1917	May 1	_Cassandra_	November 30	_Manchester Hero_
1918	May 7	_City of Marseilles_	December 14	_War Fiend_
1919	April 22	_War Red Cap_	December 12	_Canadian Planter_
1920	April 25	_Canadian Aviator_	December 6	_Benguela_
1921	April 21	_Venusia_	December 4	_Lord Antrim_
1922	April 24	_Bibster_	December 2	_Lisgar County_
1923	May 3	_Bolingbroke_	December 2	_Canadian Ranger_
1924	April 24	_Cornishman_	December 3	_Bellatrix_
1925	April 16	_Welshman_	December 3	_Hardenburg_
1926	May 3	_Manchester Regiment_	December 5	_Laval County_
1927	April 12	_Laval County_	December 6	_Svartfond_
1928	April 26	_Bay State_	December 8	_Rein_
1929	April 20	_Amaranto_	December 7	_Lord Downshire_
1930	April 21	_Wentworth_	December 9	_Michael L. Embiricos_

Opening and Closing of Navigation

Year	First Ocean Arrival		Last Ocean Departure	
1931	April 15	*Arcado*	December 7	*Hunstanworth*
1932	April 18	*Beaverburn*	December 4	*Silvia*
1933	April 14	*Boston City*	December 5	*Niderholm*
1934	April 26	*Hadiotis*	December 7	*Colborne*
1935	April 15	*Marisa Thordon*	December 9	*Vardefjell*
1936	April 13	*West Wales*	December 11	*Sedgepool*
1937	April 19	*Duchess of York*	December 8	*Magnihild*
1938	April 18	*Duchess of Bedford*	December 4	*August*
1939	April 29	*Bassano*	December 9	*Kalliopi S.*
1940	April 24	*Lady Rodney*	December 5	*Taborfjell*
1941	April 18	*Bic Island*	December 5	*Gitano*
1942	May 2	*Delilian*	December 12	*Fort Remy*
1943	May 24	*Rockwood Park*	December 13	*Fort Ticonderoga*
1944	April 21	*Scorton*	December 6	*Alexandra Park*
1945	April 9	*Gatineau Park*	December 3	*Minerva*
1946	April 12	*Fort Spokane*	December 18	*Triton*
1947	April 21	*Beaverburn*	December 4	*Ocean Liberty*
1948	April 19	*Manchester Shipper*	December 10	*Beaverbrae*
1949	April 7	*Mont Alta*	December 8	*Triberg*
1950	April 18	*Beavercove*	December 7	*Lillgunvor*
1951	April 13	*Danaholm*	December 13	*Hadrian*

Indian Food Shortage Expected to Worsen Next Year

Bombay, November 10, 1951.—(FTS)—India, in 1952, will probably face an even worse food situation than in the current year. Preliminary reports received so far indicate crop failures in parts of West Bengal, Assam, Bombay, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Madras. The paddy crop in West Bengal is damaged to the extent of twenty-five per cent, while Bombay's production is placed at 2·5 million tons, against 3·5 million tons in 1950-51. The greatest shortage is in Gujerat. Bajra and jowar (low quality Indian grain) crops have failed in the Punjab, and there is an acute fodder shortage in Rohtak and Hissar. A serious shortage is expected in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Southern Bihar. Assam's production will be less than that of 1950. A shortage is also expected in Madras.

State representatives are to meet in New Delhi about the middle of November to discuss India's food situation and import requirements. It is anticipated that India's imports of food grains from abroad in 1952 will not be less than those in the current year, namely 5·2 million tons. Of this amount India has already entered into arrangements to receive nearly 3 million tons. These commitments include 900,000 tons representing the balance of the United States Grain Loan, 1·1 million tons under the International Wheat Agreement, 350,000 tons of rice under the Indo-Burmese Trade Agreement and 400,000 tons under the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problems are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the iDrector, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Netherlands Agricultural Exports Increased in Value Last Year

Principal increase in export value shown by animal products —Canadian food and agricultural imports from Netherlands showed substantial increase in 1950—Exports of dairy products, valued at $177 million, represented 12 per cent of value of all Netherlands exports.

By the Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

THE HAGUE.—Agricultural exports from the Netherlands in 1950 increased in value over 1949 by $75·5 million. This advance was shared by field crops, horticultural and animal products. However, to animal products must be attributed the major share of the honours, since their increased export value over 1949 was more than three times the increase registered by field crops and horticultural products combined.

The major importers of Netherlands agricultural products in 1950 were West Germany, the United Kingdom and Belgium-Luxembourg, which absorbed 63 per cent of all agricultural exports in the proportion of 30, 20 and 13 per cent respectively. Canada, with imports of about $3,640,000, took less than one per cent of Netherlands agricultural exports in 1950. Nevertheless, this was an increase of nearly $750,000 over the previous year.

Canadian Imports of Netherlands Foods Increased

Canada's food and agricultural imports from the Netherlands in 1950 increased substantially despite virtual or absolute elimination of certain items, such as cocoa butter, valued at $352,000 in 1949; calf hides, $378,000 and palm and coconut oil $275,000, which, of course, were largely re-exports. Commodities, which more than made up these losses in revenue were fruit pulps, which in 1949 were negligible in volume, valued at nearly $700,000; prunes and raisins, absent in 1949, valued at $320,000; and superphosphate valued at $424,000, a jump of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. Exports of bulbs and nursery stock, important items in 1949, increased in value by over $120,000 to more than $1·25 million in 1950.

Other countries assuming greater importance in 1950 as markets for Netherlands agricultural products were the United States, France, Central and South America and British territories in Africa. Offsetting these increases to a small extent were declines in agricultural exports to India, Pakistan and Indonesia. In the latter case exports were only valued at half of the 1949 figure.

United States imports of Netherlands agricultural products rose by $9·4 million in 1950, the main items being flower bulbs valued at $8·2 million and canned meats at $4 million. These two items combined represented 56 per cent of Netherlands agricultural exports to the United States last year.

Dairy Products Topped List of Agricultural Exports

Dairy products topped the list of agricultural exports in 1950 by a wide margin. Their total value of more than $177 million represented 12 per cent of the value of all Netherlands exports, industrial and agricultural. A measure of the importance of Holland as a dairy products exporter may be gathered from the fact that it ranked second after New Zealand in cheese exports; second after the United States in condensed milk exports; third after the United States and New Zealand in milk powder exports; and fourth after New Zealand, Denmark and Australia in butter exports. Netherlands butter and cheese in 1950 found their main markets in Belgium-Luxembourg, West Germany and the United Kingdom. Indonesia, Singapore, Hong Kong and Thailand were the best purchasers of condensed milk. Following dairy products in order of export value were eggs, $47 million; fresh food and vegetables, $46·4 million; bulbs, $31·5 million and seed potatoes, $18·1 million.

Favourable progress was registered in most branches of Netherlands agriculture in 1950. Field crops, although not up to the bumper yields of 1949, were in general above the 1946-49 average and in many cases nearly equal to, or greater than, averages in the imediate prewar years.

Production of Netherlands Field Crops

	1950	1949	1950 compared with	
			1946-49	1930-39
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Per cent	
Wheat	294,593	425,314	92	80
Rye	420,950	516,837	101	92
Barley	232,252	188,625	136	229
Oats	381,548	423,840	102	113
Peas	72,850	67,490	171	70
Rapeseed	44,747	58,723	195	1,165
Potatoes, table	2,846,418	3,063,746	86	128
Potatoes, for flour	1,205,430	1,541,428	80	172
Sugar beets	2,716,915	2,943,064	134	164

All classes of livestock, with the exception of horses and sheep, continued the steady expansion which has been a feature of the postwar recovery period. Dairy production increased in all departments except cheese, which fell about 5 per cent below the 1949 figure. Horticulture results in 1950 were mixed. Bulb and ornamental plant producers enjoyed a record year, but fruit, vegetable and seed producers were not as fortunate, although their results were nevertheless fairly satisfactory.

Netherlands Livestock Population

	1939	1945	1949	1950
		('000)		
Cattle	2,817	2,277	2,540	2,723
Pigs	1,553	769	1,298	1,860
Horses for agricultural purposes	322	299	276	252
Sheep	690	489	464	390
Fowl	32,805	....	20,265	23,443
Ducks	1,022	40	388	526

Netherlands Dairy, Vegetable and Fruit Production

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
		('000 of metric tons)			
Milk	5,325	3,630	4,483	5,374	5,743
Butter	101	53	71	84	94
Cheese	126	64	97	128	127
Condensed milk	153	36	62	118	172
Milk powder	28	16	24	28	41
Vegetables and fruit	822	1,129	1,129	1,401	1,193

In the international agricultural policy sphere the major Netherlands efforts in 1950 were directed towards closer integration with its Benelux partners and its neighbours in the West European community. In October a new Benelux agricultural protocol was drawn up in Luxembourg to replace the original one of May, 1947. The latter had permitted Belgium to protect its home producers by imposing levies on specified agricultural imports in order to raise their prices on the Belgian market.

The Luxembourg Protocol eliminated this unilateral price-fixing mechanism in favour of a consultative process among the Benelux partners. It also provided for arbitration in the event of failure to reach agreement.

Unfortunately, from the Netherlands standpoint, the Luxembourg Protocol was largely emasculated by a subsequent Benelux meeting in December which eliminated the arbitration provision and left an escape clause, which virtually set the clock back to 1947.

In the larger realm of the West European community, the Netherlands Minister of Agriculture proposed in November a plan for agricultural co-operation, which has become known after its creator as the Mansholt Plan. The ultimate end of this plan is the establishment of a single West European market, in which prices would be regulated by supply and demand. To supervise the transition from present trade and tariff restrictions and inefficient production, Mr. Mansholt suggested the creation of a supra-national West European institution, which might be designated "The European Board for Agriculture and Food".

R. Campbell Smith Posted to London, England

R. Campbell Smith has been appointed Commercial Secretary for Canada in London, England, and will sail this week to take up his new appointment. Mr. Campbell Smith, who has been serving at headquarters as an Area Trade Officer, was born in Vancouver, B.C., in March, 1918, and graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Commerce degree. He served during the war with the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, and joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in September, 1945. Mr. Campbell Smith was posted to Cairo in June, 1946, as Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, and transferred to St. John's, Nfld., as Commercial Secretary for Canada, in May, 1948. After Newfoundland was united with Canada, he remained on in St. John's as Representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and in September, 1949, returned to Ottawa as Private Secretary to the Minister. A year later he was appointed an Area Trade Officer, and in April, 1951, was transferred to the Capital Cost Allowance Division, on its establishment, and recently became an Area Trade Officer again.

Exports of Hong Kong Manufactures Surpass 1950 Value

Hong Kong, December 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The total value of Hong Kong manufactured goods exported during the first nine months of 1951 amounted to $244·1 million. This was an increase of 62·6 per cent compared with the corresponding period in 1950, and was actually 24·3 per cent above total exports of Hong Kong-made products for the whole of 1950 which totalled $196·6 million.

Chief overseas markets for the nine months were Pakistan, $81·1 million; United Kingdom, $42·6 million; America, $25·4 million; Burma, $18·3 million; British West Africa, $11·1 million; Malaya, $10·7 million; Australia, $10·0 million and British East Africa, $9·2 million.

Canadian Imports by Areas

Country	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)					
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom and Europe	11·6	41·7	32·7	101·3	332·0	368·3
America	2·5	6·8	5·2	19·7	59·1	64·5
Africa	0·3	3·0	3·0	3·4	22·2	23·6
Asia	2·5	8·6	7·7	19·2	69·3	109·7
Oceania	1·8	9·2	5·4	13·2	41·3	76·9
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	18·7	69·2	54·0	156·9	523·9	642·9
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	38·5	208·5	238·8	358·1	1,735·1	2·389·0
Latin America	1·8	21·9	26·5	13·8	177·4	228·9
Europe	4·0	11·2	19·0	32·6	78·8	149·3
Other Foreign Countries	0·9	9·7	5·9	8·5	64·8	76·0
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	45·2	251·4	290·2	413·0	2,056·1	2,843·2
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	63·9	320·6	344·1	569·9	2,580·1	3,486·1

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
Europe:						
United Kingdom	11,589	41,671	32,726	101,233	332,035	368,241
Gibraltar	....	....	....	....	1	....
Malta	....	2	4	1	10	40
TOTAL EUROPE[1]	11,595	41,673	32,730	101,257	332,046	368,281
America:						
Newfoundland[2]	238	....	....	1,932	....	....
Bermuda	4	6	2	64	73	68
Barbados	560	427	397	1,767	9,478	12,545
Jamaica	497	2,616	419	5,722	18,513	17,566
Trinidad and Tobago	84	398	1,080	2,204	14,053	14,538
Bahamas	58	11	9	2,140	375	257
Leeward and Windward Islands		19	21		365	898
British Guiana	1,036	3,289	3,224	5,840	16,064	18,140
British Honduras	12	52	3	66	199	457
Falkland Islands	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total America	2,489	6,818	5,155	19,735	59,120	64,469
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	197	4	....	855	43	6
Union of South Africa		492	406		3,933	4,747
Other British South Africa		....	....		....	....
Southern Rhodesia	....	138	133	2	336	1,451
Gambia	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast	32	57	304	628	6,872	6,815
Nigeria	....	5	106	362	1,338	838
Sierra Leone	....	....	....	11	16	47
Other British West Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	3	2	....	24	39	42
British East Africa	107	2,287	2,051	1,540	9,625	9,654
TOTAL AFRICA	339	2,985	3,000	3,422	22,202	23,600

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(1) Includes Ireland in 1938, see page 650.

(2) The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian Statistics as from April 1. 1949.

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	October 1938	October 1950	October 1951	January—October 1938	January—October 1950	January—October 1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	866	3,386	1,918	6,748	31,374	35,226
Pakistan		212	38		1,406	2,214
Ceylon	357	2,095	1,104	3,048	15,225	14,519
Aden	....	....	....	7	12	22
Federation of Malaya	1,186	2,643	3,995	8,271	19,459	51,843
Other British East Indies	12	....	404	116	27	3,480
Hong Kong	62	214	199	644	1,750	2,412
TOTAL ASIA[1]	2,492	8,550	7,658	19,226	69,253	109,716
Oceania:						
Australia	1,448	6,288	3,206	7,214	24,129	43,270
New Zealand	305	210	850	4,070	8,367	27,594
Fiji	61	2,674	1,384	1,945	8,793	5,992
Other British Oceania	....	....	....	16	....	....
TOTAL OCEANIA	1,814	9,172	5,440	13,245	41,289	76,856
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES[2]	18,729	69,197	53,983	156,888	523,909	642,922
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	38,489	208,332	238,273	357,892	1,733,431	2,385,183
Alaska	6	106	207	68	851	1,160
American Virgin Islands	....	1	....	....	10	164
Hawaii	16	67	150	129	434	1,262
Puerto Rico	3	23	154	6	288	1,213
United States Oceania	....	....	....	....	115	....
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	38,514	208,529	238,784	358,095	1,735,129	2,388,982
Latin America:						
Argentina	356	1,767	344	1,876	9,067	12,826
Bolivia	....	....	497	8	1,334	1,813
Brazil	61	3,578	3,123	636	22,668	32,202
Chile	61	42	164	134	1,332	1,588
Colombia	807	1,644	1,381	5,740	11,252	10,248
Costa Rica	9	276	688	69	2,888	7,433
Cuba	45	288	3,106	375	3,327	6,963
Dominican Republic	....	....	....	....	875	1,028
Ecuador	3	269	225	24	1,210	2,032
El Salvador	3	29	17	15	820	1,161
Guatemala	....	840	116	76	4,807	4,272
Haiti	....	124	196	61	1,519	2,645
Honduras	14	354	459	37	4,890	3,616
Mexico	7	4,166	1,167	546	30,369	15,434
Nicaragua	....	47	63	....	328	570
Panama	....	298	268	15	5,213	3,105
Paraguay	1	21	1	56	266	337
Peru	240	387	646	2,711	3,205	5,138
Uruguay	7	282	53	102	1,904	3,681
Venezuela	175	7,527	13,980	1,326	70,094	112,832
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,789	21,939	26,494	13,807	177,368	228,924
Europe:						
Albania	....	....	....	2	....	....
Austria	....	112	123	83	596	2,933
Belgium and Luxembourg	644	2,778	4,209	4,874	16,630	33,435
Bulgaria	....	....	....	....	4	3
Czechoslovakia	173	532	267	2,386	4,928	4,164
Denmark	20	180	1,783	138	792	3,367
Estonia	1	5	1	18	8	106
Finland	6	7	8	58	196	127

(1) Includes Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 650.
(2) Includes Ireland, Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 650.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	October 1938	October 1950	October 1951	January—October 1938	January—October 1950	January—October 1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Conc.						
France	611	1,566	1,964	4,928	11,327	20,263
Germany	1,049	981	3,152	8,039	8,548	25,644
Greece	3	9	9	21	148	138
Hungary	23	1	4	141	25	104
Iceland	....	....	8	1	33	17
Ireland[1]	6	38	29	23	101	496
Italy	271	924	1,279	1,992	6,796	11,854
Latvia	1	....	1	11	2	27
Lithuania	....	....	1	....	....	10
Netherlands	366	1,543	1,314	2,939	7,255	11,710
Norway	125	125	364	606	1,025	2,379
Poland	25	25	33	200	251	1,288
Portugal	24	148	182	212	1,189	1,658
Azores and Madeira	15	32	30	139	332	341
Roumania	3	....	2	24	9	20
Spain	55	307	218	657	2,785	6,382
Sweden	149	433	2,369	1,841	3,840	8,991
Switzerland	385	1,438	1,394	3,006	11,846	13,388
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	6	61	241	251	80	339
Yugoslavia	20	3	4	40	96	130
TOTAL EUROPE	3,975	11,248	18,989	32,607	78,842	149,314
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	....	....	....	....	109	51
Arabia	....	4,113	1,631	....	24,210	20,379
Belgian Congo	....	554	124	1	1,215	2,740
Burma[1]	7	....	....	264	....	4
China	196	233	170	2,041	4,614	1,897
Greenland	4	....	....	512	....	....
Egypt	18	5	49	419	636	563
Ethiopia	....	1	1	2	20	29
French Africa	2	16	6	56	526	384
French East Indies	52	....	....	210	....	....
French Guiana	....	....	....	....	....	....
French Oceania	....	4	....	1	449	12
French West Indies	....	....	....	1	....	....
Madagascar	1	....	3	34	8	29
St. Pierre and Miquelon	....	....	2	9	14	23
Iran	14	....	34	57	110	419
Iraq	5	1	44	83	104	1,153
Israel[1]	2	43	64	128	387	822
Jordan	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tripoli	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Italian Africa	....	....	....	....	....	3
Japan	368	855	803	3,829	9,764	9,953
Korea	....	....	....	1	35	....
Liberia	....	....	183	21	....	183
Morocco	14	13	13	66	180	570
Indonesia	135	47	77	569	564	897
Surinam	....	34	312	....	72	923
Netherlands Antilles	....	2,861	459	....	14,791	9,264
Philippines	25	820	543	357	5,072	7,675
Portuguese Africa	1	....	55	1	109	82
Portuguese Asia	....	....	....	1	....	....
Siam (Thailand)	....	5	1	10	1,022	1,664
Canary Islands	1	1	3	12	6	16
Spanish Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Syria	2	4	1,235	11	44	14,746
Turkey	65	50	77	157	746	1,525
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	903	9,660	5,889	8,461	64,807	76,006
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	45,180	251,376	290,162	412,974	2,056,142	2,843,224
TOTAL IMPORTS	63,909	320,572	344,145	569,862	2,580,052	3,486,146

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(1) Included in the totals for "Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here to facilitate comparison with other years.

Canadian Imports by Commodities

Commodities	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
MAIN GROUPS	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	12·2	52·5	43·5	104·1	387·3	459·2
Animals and Animal Products	2·1	10·8	11·8	21·2	67·3	109·4
Fibres, Textiles and Products	8·5	35·8	26·6	74·0	290·8	427·0
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	3·0	9·9	12·5	26·8	82·0	115·9
Iron and Products	12·6	90·6	115·1	137·5	812·7	1,135·9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3·5	21·8	26·4	32·8	172·4	246·9
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	12·2	66·8	64·9	102·3	498·3	577·2
Chemicals and Allied Products	4·4	14·8	16·0	28·8	130·1	164·0
Miscellaneous Commodities	5·5	17·5	27·4	42·3	139·1	250·7
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	63·9	320·6	344·1	569·9	2,580·1	3,486·1
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits	1,925	7,908	7,853	17,405	75,477	79,852
Nuts	536	1,835	1,574	2,712	18,451	19,111
Vegetables	170	847	1,906	5,330	21,394	25,313
Grains and products	1,374	4,297	4,011	14,702	28,707	32,510
Sugar and products	2,447	15,048	9,576	17,177	69,201	76,367
Cocoa and chocolate	228	1,103	423	1,691	13,333	10,321
Coffee and chicory	301	4,972	4,346	3,308	35,529	40,390
Spices	71	401	350	702	3,478	3,205
Tea	1,018	3,062	1,725	8,051	24,647	17,734
Beverages, alcoholic	709	1,497	2,263	4,997	12,337	14,226
Gums and resins	152	558	354	1,173	4,581	5,634
Oil cake and oil cake meal	63	108	268	545	1,414	3,142
Oils, vegetable	1,045	4,026	1,580	10,338	27,762	36,273
Plants, shrubs, trees, vines, etc	154	490	509	801	1,968	2,639
Rubber and products	1,307	4,580	4,712	9,012	35,095	76,461
Seeds	211	478	738	1,543	5,084	6,685
Tobacco	210	391	294	1,839	3,209	2,923
Vegetable products, other	246	892	1,000	2,750	5,616	6,376
TOTAL	12,166	52,492	43,482	104,076	387,281	459,161
Animals and Animal Products:						
Animals, living	101	217	213	935	1,898	2,564
Fish and fishery products	265	471	759	2,075	3,379	5,266
Furs and products	292	3,059	1,032	5,057	18,745	19,612
Hides and skins, raw	402	1,586	734	2,124	9,881	13,138
Leather, unmanufactured	248	915	544	2,143	6,665	8,366
Leather, manufactured	221	652	691	2,124	5,443	6,974
Meats	173	1,094	2,722	1,324	5,841	19,433
Milk and products	35	266	3,665	1,702	1,905	10,831
Animal oils, fats, greases, wax	134	1,788	433	749	5,290	9,478
Animal products, other	251	719	965	3,015	8,282	13,774
TOTAL	2,122	10,767	11,758	21,248	67,328	109,436
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton, raw and linters	1,638	9,373	5,315	10,246	67,753	77,831
Cotton products	1,501	6,107	5,361	14,018	54,842	77,168
Flax, hemp, jute and products	893	2,239	1,680	7,109	21,417	26,966
Silk and products	657	834	518	5,667	6,009	6,842
Wool, raw and unmanufactured	1,219	5,233	2,394	8,454	43,268	90,735
Wool products	1,300	5,024	4,391	13,546	44,115	61,421
Synthetic fibre and products	405	2,136	2,381	3,093	16,893	31,808
Textile products, other	933	4,838	4,608	11,853	36,526	54,200
TOTAL	8,547	35,782	26,648	73,986	290,823	426,970
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Wood, unmanufactured	353	1,797	2,026	4,389	14,846	24,714
Wood, manufactured	381	1,762	1,959	3,589	13,478	19,926
Paper	711	2,182	3,536	6,276	18,687	28,754
Books and printed matter	1,517	4,192	5,027	12,551	34,981	42,476
TOTAL	2,962	9,934	12,547	26,804	81,993	115,870

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodities	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Its Products:						
Iron ore	361	2,911	3,986	2,469	14,023	20,084
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	24	315	1,140	390	1,827	8,356
Ferro-alloys	10	75	549	226	879	3,242
Scrap iron	78	381	261	565	4,080	3,477
Castings and forgings	279	826	1,581	2,254	7,341	10,964
Rolling mill products	2,274	10,982	18,282	20,519	74,406	144,140
Pipes, tubes and fittings	147	2,680	4,724	1,685	30,667	36,714
Wire and chain	125	920	1,487	1,691	8,359	13,493
Engines and boilers	397	4,798	8,622	6,899	46,098	70,562
Farm implements and machinery	651	9,617	15,574	19,084	143,663	170,974
Hardware and cutlery	203	1,181	1,442	1,807	9,328	14,553
Household machinery	241	1,347	823	2,272	10,909	11,308
Mining, metallurgical machinery	446	3,278	5,443	4,632	23,991	44,354
Business, printing machinery	475	3,601	2,922	5,000	22,842	31,371
Other non-farm machinery	1,657	13,729	18,852	20,128	127,626	189,218
Stamped and coated products	138	821	761	1,309	6,651	8,926
Tools	172	1,397	1,645	1,909	10,688	16,165
Autos, freight and passenger	809	8,351	1,963	10,453	70,678	67,036
Automobile parts	2,214	14,655	14,848	18,981	130,181	169,433
Other vehicles, chiefly iron	495	1,151	1,241	2,291	14,171	15,160
Cooking and heating apparatus	230	2,164	1,638	1,360	11,664	16,436
Iron products, other	1,153	5,448	7,305	11,617	42,651	69,940
TOTAL	12,579	90,626	115,090	137,540	812,723	1,135,908
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminum and products	562	2,447	3,408	4,326	14,260	24,492
Brass and copper and products	262	1,816	1,486	2,643	13,740	17,934
Lead and products	13	39	37	112	562	706
Nickel and products	126	605	575	1,209	5,826	5,153
Precious metals (except gold)	335	3,560	2,018	2,416	25,723	26,334
Tin and products	154	1,170	2,044	1,881	7,714	15,687
Zinc and products	78	306	265	641	2,719	3,720
Clocks and watches	295	1,149	1,042	1,873	9,863	8,645
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,145	7,962	10,910	10,961	67,056	102,093
Non-ferrous products, other	523	2,766	4,568	6,765	24,916	42,184
TOTAL	3,493	21,822	26,352	32,825	172,379	246,948
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products:						
Asbestos and products	101	311	322	760	2,094	2,850
Clay and products	557	3,444	3,762	6,515	27,573	37,064
Coal	3,665	19,337	19,167	29,246	145,012	140,315
Coal products	285	1,903	2,021	2,604	12,354	18,231
Glass and glassware	697	2,683	2,588	5,415	22,817	27,473
Petroleum, crude	4,281	19,514	19,633	35,628	164,197	194,902
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	1,300	13,625	12,284	12,415	84,736	104,422
Stone and products	702	2,818	3,089	5,815	20,323	28,814
Non-metallic products, other	592	3,151	2,047	3,927	19,242	23,086
TOTAL	12,180	66,786	64,914	102,325	498,349	577,156
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids	236	540	634	1,404	4,603	6,599
Cellulose products	169	564	657	1,439	5,086	6,263
Drugs, medicines, pharmaceuticals	290	1,289	1,604	2,949	15,686	18,964
Dyeing and tanning materials	607	1,429	738	3,314	10,431	12,378
Fertilizers	944	1,070	1,088	2,715	7,078	8,432
Paints and varnishes	457	1,908	1,735	3,057	14,926	17,885
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	886	2,067	2,349	6,671	19,035	23,131
Synthetic resins and products	130	2,098	2,127	754	17,330	24,620
Chemical products, other	651	3,870	5,041	6,499	35,877	45,728
TOTAL	4,370	14,835	15,974	28,802	130,053	163,999
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Films	80	445	483	1,133	3,861	4,914
Toys and sporting goods	329	970	898	2,034	5,740	9,108
Refrigerators and parts	17	1,728	1,008	1,068	11,878	29,356
Musical instruments	111	393	337	1,014	3,120	3,983
Scientific equipment	371	1,993	2,260	3,654	18,688	22,794
Aircraft and parts	246	1,064	5,326	2,774	8,494	29,620
Works of art	1,043	188	229	1,945	2,047	2,737

Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

Commodities	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Miscellaneous Commodities:—Conc.						
Canadian tourists' purchases	1,111	4,246	6,141	7,291	27,025	39,088
Parcels of small value	367	719	1,597	3,655	7,255	19,137
Wax, mineral and vegetable	50	229	110	354	2,045	2,284
Miscellaneous consumer goods	550	1,618	1,492	4,344	10,498	14,373
Miscellaneous, other	649	2,286	4,310	7,960	20,832	45,797
Canadian goods returned	178	347	617	1,860	5,216	6,624
Non-commercial articles	389	1,303	2,571	3,171	12,422	20,883
TOTAL	5,491	17,528	27,379	42,256	139,122	250,698
ALL COUNTRIES						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	12,166	52,492	43,482	104,076	387,281	459,161
Animals and Animal Products	2,122	10,767	11,758	21,248	67,328	109,436
Fibres, Textiles and Products	8,547	35,782	26,648	73,986	290,823	426,970
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,962	9,934	12,547	26,804	81,993	115,870
Iron and Products	12,579	90,626	115,090	137,540	812,723	1,135,908
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3,493	21,822	26,352	32,825	172,379	246,948
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	12,180	66,786	64,914	102,325	498,349	577,156
Chemicals and Allied Products	4,370	14,835	15,974	28,802	130,053	163,999
Miscellaneous Commodities	5,491	17,528	27,379	42,256	139,122	250,698
TOTAL	63,909	320,572	344,145	569,862	2,580,052	3,486,146
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	1,653	2,607	2,474	13,394	22,748	16,222
Animals and Animal Products	427	1,266	998	3,842	7,914	11,515
Fibres, Textiles and Products	3,985	11,374	8,104	34,820	93,068	127,444
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	381	355	465	2,948	2,975	3,625
Iron and Products	1,632	15,043	9,903	18,899	122,911	110,045
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	555	4,498	3,809	4,789	31,694	36,840
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	1,266	3,079	3,210	10,775	24,973	28,230
Chemicals and Allied Products	993	1,396	1,646	5,711	11,214	13,687
Miscellaneous Commodities	698	2,052	2,116	6,055	14,538	20,632
TOTAL	11,589	41,671	32,726	101,233	332,035	368,241
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	3,564	17,118	16,793	40,432	142,626	168,561
Animals and Animal Products	822	7,431	4,690	9,149	45,169	65,276
Fibres, Textiles and Products	3,180	14,260	12,873	24,468	112,391	187,537
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,372	9,160	11,515	22,034	75,618	106,126
Iron and Products	10,451	73,432	98,844	113,363	675,133	977,749
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	2,190	13,118	15,347	20,795	110,140	163,841
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	9,191	47,621	41,642	77,379	349,933	367,977
Chemicals and Allied Products	2,411	12,275	13,777	18,868	111,403	141,276
Miscellaneous Commodities	4,308	13,917	22,792	31,403	111,018	206,841
TOTAL	38,489	208,332	238,273	357,892	1,733,431	2,385,183
OTHER COUNTRIES						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	6,950	32,767	24,215	50,250	221,906	274,378
Animals and Animal Products	874	2,069	6,070	8,257	14,245	32,644
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,383	10,148	5,671	14,698	85,365	111,989
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	209	419	567	1,822	3,400	6,119
Iron and Products	495	2,152	6,343	5,278	14,680	48,114
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	748	4,206	7,196	7,241	30,545	46,267
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	1,723	16,087	20,063	14,171	123,443	180,949
Chemicals and Allied Products	966	1,164	550	4,223	7,436	9,036
Miscellaneous Commodities	485	1,559	2,471	4,798	13,566	23,225
TOTAL	13,831	70,570	73,146	110,737	514,586	732,722

Trade Notes

ARGENTINA

Argentine Sugar Production Increased

Buenos Aires, November 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Tucumán Sugar Association has published a report on the production of sugar in that province for the current season. Tucumán is the principal sugar producing province, accounting for about 75 per cent of the country's total sugar production in recent years. Other cane growing districts are the provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Santa Fé, Chaco and Corrientes. According to the report, cane production totalled 5,906 thousand tons, as compared with 4,978 thousand tons last season, and about equalled the record crop produced in 1946. The production of sugar to the end of October, almost the end of the season, was 417,064 tons, representing a yield of 7·06 per cent.

On the basis of this information it is unofficially estimated that the total output of sugar for Argentina will be above last year's production of 615,000 tons, and will probably compare favourably with the record production of 635,000 tons in 1946. This quantity will take care of Argentina's domestic requirements.

BRAZIL

Brazilian Electric Company Expanding

São Paulo, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—An announcement was made recently by the president of the International General Electric Company of a $12 million expansion program in Brazil. Included in the expansion program will be the manufacture of refrigerators, fractional horsepower motors and electrical insulating materials and varnishes. The refrigerators, which will be household models, will be produced in the Santo Andre plant in São Paulo. It is expected that production will be initiated early in 1952.

General Electric has been manufacturing in Brazil for thirty years. At present, the company employs more than 4,000 Brazilian workers. When the refrigerator plant begins operation, this figure will increase by about 15 per cent. During the past ten years, the market for all General Electric goods, including those shipped from the United States and those made in Brazil, has increased fivefold. In the same period, the sale of the company's Brazilian-made products alone has increased by more than 600 per cent.

Brazilian Manufacture of Tubes and Pipes Increased

Rio de Janeiro, November 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Though tubes and pipes have been made in Brazil for many years, it is only now that the industry is being sufficiently expanded to take care of nearly all local needs. The prospects at present are that, within two years, and if the import licensing system is still in force, no licences will be granted for the imported article (except for precision tubes) as local production will meet current requirements.

The latest development is the installation of a plant in Minas Gerais by the German Mannesman Company which intends to make tubes of all kinds (except precision tubes) including seamless tubes for all purposes. The Mineração Geral do Brasil is also installing a plant at Mogí das Cruzes for the manufacture of this latter type of tube.

First Wallboard Factory Being Established in Brazil

São Paulo, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The first large wallboard factory in Brazil, and the second in South America, will be built at Jundiai, in the State of São Paulo, by the firm Duratex S.A. Industria e Comercio. Eucalyptus will be used as the raw material. Production will amount to approximately 12,000 tons per year.

New Steel Mill Planned for Brazil

São Paulo, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of the State of São Paulo has informed the local press that preliminary studies are being made regarding the possibility of constructing a large steel industry in this state. The site of the new industry would be Piacaguera.

Escalators Being Installed in Brazil

São Paulo, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The Mayor of São Paulo has authorized the installation of escalators in the Galeria Prestes Maia. This represents the first public installation of escalators in Brazil.

The contract has been awarded to the local firm, Elevadores Atlas S.A. which has undertaken to complete the installation within 300 days. The plans call for two sets of escalators, each set consisting of two escalators. The escalators will be reversible with a view to meeting the requirements of traffic during the rush hours.

Brazilian Tanker Launched Recently At Glasgow

Rio de Janeiro, November 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The "Alagoas," a 16,500-ton 16-knot tanker was launched recently at Glasgow. She is the first of a series of four tankers to be built in Great Britain for Brazil and constitutes part of a program calling for 19 tankers aggregating 119,678 tons. Five more were ordered in Sweden, two in Holland and the remainder in Japan. The "Alagoas" is due for delivery at the end of this year. Of the vessels ordered from Swedish yards, a second, the "Amazonas," with a capacity of 16,300 tons of petroleum and a speed of 14½ knots, was launched a few days ago at Gothenburg.

CHILE

Chile Receives Offer of Merchant Ships from Germany

Santiago, November 28, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that an offer of merchant ships has been received from Western Germany on a credit basis and possibly as a barter operation. The vessels, which would be of approximately 3,000 tons each, could be delivered within a period of 18 months.

Trolley-Buses Being Purchased for Valparaiso

Santiago, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that the Chilean Development Corporation (CORFO) will give a guarantee for US$1,000,000 for the purchase of trolley-buses from the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Co., for transport services in Valparaíso. The guarantee also includes the purchase of spares for these vehicles up to a value of US$711,576 and a further 10 per cent of the total value of the operation to cover possible price increases.

COLOMBIA

Important New Oil Discovery Made in Colombia

Bogotá, December 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The International Petroleum Company of Colombia has just brought in a discovery well of very important possibilities on the east side of the Magdalena river, not far west of the huge Maracaibo Basin fields in Venezuela. The discovery well is located near the village of Totumal, near Ocaña, which is only a few kilometres from the two pipelines already constructed leading from the more distant fields in Colombia of El Centro, on the upper Magdalena, and Cúcuta, at the Venezuelan border.

Colombian Rice Growers Congress Optimistic for the Future

Bogotá, November 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The third annual National Congress of Rice Growers is meeting this month and is very optimistic about future rice production in Colombia. Colombia's rice production has greatly increased within the past few years, and now amounts to approximately 194,000 tons per year. Until 1949, Colombia was an importer of rice, but now exports are made to Germany, Cuba, Venezuela, and Curaçao. Rice still is competing with wheat flour as a basic food of the Colombian people and local production of rice is increasing much more rapidly than that of wheat.

Oil Producing Palms Planted in Colombia

Bogotá, November 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Magdalena Fruit Company has planted 1,200 hectares of oil producing palms and other plants related to the palm family. This experiment, if successful, may prove invaluable to the economy of the country, because it could demonstrate how Colombia might cut down on the present heavy imports of copra etc. which are essential to the lard, vegetable oil and soap industries. It is expected that these palms will be yielding oils within four years. The Company has also started to cultivate the Kudzu vine, which will be used as fertilizer.

Colombian Raw Cotton Output and Consumption Steadily Increasing

Bogotá, December 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Colombian cotton production and consumption continues to increase steadily, despite the damaging torrential rains of 1950 which temporarily reduced the local crop. The increased production of this basic raw material is largely due to assistance from the Colombian textile industry and the Ministry of Agriculture. The following figures give some idea of this progress:

	National Production of Raw Cotton	Imports of Raw Cotton (metric tons)	Total Cotton Consumption by Colombian Textile Industry
1946	4,724	19,654	24,378
1947	4,257	19,692	23,951
1948	5,555	18,616	24,171
1949	6,827	15,874	22,702
1950	6,702	20,371	27,073

It will be noted that Colombian production of this raw material has been steadily increasing to the point where one-third of total local requirements are met by Colombian cotton growers. This leaves ample room for further expansion of this branch of Colombian agriculture.

EGYPT

Egyptian Rice Exports Prohibited

Cairo, November 16, 1951.—(FTS)—In view of the poor rice crop this season, the Egyptian Government has banned the export of rice until further notice.

Edfina Barrage Across Nile Completed

Cairo, November 3, 1951.—(FTS)—A new barrage across the Rosetta branch of the Nile was opened by the Prime Minister on October 27. This barrage replaces the earth embankment which was formerly constructed annually to conserve the Nile water, at low water periods. New areas in the Delta will be brought under cultivation as a result of this new barrage.

Staple Fibres to be Exported from Egypt

Cairo, November 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Misr Rayon Company has been in production for about two years and is turning out about 200 tons of rayon yarn monthly, as well as 190 tons monthly of staple fibre. There will be an exportable surplus of the latter.

LEBANON

Lebanon Plans Development Projects

Cairo, November 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The 1952 Lebanese budget provides the sum of Leb. £ 3,184,000 for expenditure on certain development schemes. Total expenditure over a period of years will probably amount to Leb. £ 35 million and, in the event of this being approved, the 1952 expenditure will be increased to Leb. £ 6 million. Projects include the provision of potable water for certain villages.

UNITED KINGDOM

British Cycle and Motor Cycle Show Successful

London, November 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Visitors attending the British Cycle and Motor Cycle Show, held in Earl's Court from November 10 to 17, totalled 175,473. Among the 35 countries sending buyers were Chile, Egypt, Germany, Iceland, Persia, Turkey, the United States and Venezuela.

Bicycle and motor cycle makers are now booked up for twelve months. Business resulting from the show has raised the value of exports already ordered to more than £ 25 million.

Exports of the bicycle and motor cycle industries to the end of October were £ 35,141,626, as compared with £ 32,172,197 for the whole of 1950, which was a record year.

United Kingdom Extends Restrictions on the Use of Copper and Zinc

London, November 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Supply has amended the Copper and Zinc Prohibited Uses Order by extending the number of articles which may not contain copper and zinc (except as a surface finish). The additional articles affected include certain agricultural and garden requisites, electrical and gas equipment, builders' hardware, furniture, household appliances, passenger transport equipment and air conditioning equipment.

Business Efficiency Exhibition to be Held in Birmingham

London, November 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The thirty-eighth Business Efficiency Exhibition is to be held at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, from Wednesday, February 20, to Saturday, March 1, 1952.

Being organized by the Office Appliance and Business Equipment Trades Association of Great Britain and Ireland, the national body of the £35 million-a-year office equipment industry, this Association announces that the industry's all-time export record of last year has already been exceeded by more than £1 million.

Outstanding feature of the coming exhibition which will impress overseas visitors, the Association believes, will be the latest developments in electronics and the widened field for which such equipment has been invented.

A giant electronic accounting machine to be shown provides capacity of 120 net balance counters which can be grouped in any combination. It prints at speeds of 80 to 100 lines a minute and accumulates data at 80 to 150 cards in the same time. The latest electronic recording apparatus not only accepts dictation at any speed but eliminates extraneous noises. The newest developments in electronic stencil making enable multicolour reproductions to be run off an ordinary office duplicator.

Nearly 100 of Britain's major manufacturers will be taking part.

On show will be equipment of interest to every type of commercial organization, banks, government departments, technical institutes, universities, advertising agencies, publishing firms and something for everybody concerned with wage payments, income tax calculations, statistical preparation, direct mailing, fire and theft protection, factory and interoffice communications, bookkeeping, accountancy, archive arrangements, and executive work of all types.

One interesting new exhibit will be an automatic developing machine which performs in a fraction of the time all the necessary functions of developing and fixing baths in the normal reflex photo-copying process. With this equipment it is possible to produce exact duplicates of six different quarto pages of text in as many minutes. There will also be microfilming equipment which will reproduce both sides of a document simultaneously. With this equipment 24,000 cheques can be photographed in one hour on 100 ft. of film.

As in production, so in planning, accountancy must play a major part. There will be machines for all varieties of this work—bookkeeping machines, direct-entry accounting machines, mechanical and electronic brains, calculating machines operating in sterling or the decimal system and all the more simplified types from twelve-key printing calculators and portable posting machines upwards.

A further feature of this equipment will be seen in the developments resulting from the study of particular causes of eye strain and physical fatigue.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade
Brampton—Chamber of Commerce
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce
Calgary—Chamber of Commecre.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Chamber of Commerce
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce with the Canadian Liaison Mission to Japan since January, 1949, will complete his tour of Canada by visiting Edmonton on January 25 and Vancouver from January 28 to February 7.

Expect Bahamas Surplus to be Higher Than Anticipated

Kingston, November 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The Governor of the Bahamas, General Sir Robert Neville, announced on November 23 that, when the Appropriations Act was passed in June, it was expected that there would be a deficit of £611,000 sterling. However, as a result of a spectacular tourist trade and building program, present indications are that revenue will reach £2,000,000 sterling, and the year will close with a surplus of £175,000 sterling.

Foreign Trade Service Directories

The list of Canadian Government Trade Commissioners, formerly reproduced in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be published henceforth once a month, appearing in the last issue of every month.

The Head Office Directory and the list of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, which formerly appeared once a month, will be published henceforth once a quarter, in the last issues of September, December, March and June.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

El Salvador Removes Duty on Milk Products and Wheat Flour

Guatemala, December 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Imports of condensed, evaporated and dried milk and of wheat in its natural state into El Salvador were exempted from all customs duties, consular charges and other expenses connected with the registration of documents, by a decree published October 24, 1951. The import duty on wheat flour remains at $4.50 per 100 kilograms but provision is made for a reduction of this duty by a sum equal to the difference between the F.O.B. price of flour imported under the International Wheat Agreement and flour imported outside the IWA quota.

Agrarian Fair to be Held in the Netherlands

An International Agrarian Fair will be held in Utrecht, the Netherlands, May 1 to 7, 1952, for agricultural and dairy machinery, materials and products. Since 1936, the Agrarian Section has formed part of the Autumn Royal Netherlands Industries Fair. In order to meet the wishes of exhibitors, it was decided to separate this section of the autumn fair and to organize an independent spring agrarian fair.

Further information may be obtained by writing the Agrarian Section of the Royal Netherlands Industries Fair, Utrecht, the Netherlands.

Eighty Ships Under Construction in France

Paris, November 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Ships under construction in France as at the end of June, 1951, were 15 steel steamers with a total gross tonnage of 131,332 tons, and 65 steel motorships with a total gross tonnage of 308,031 tons. Of these, 4 ships are motor-oil-tankers of a total gross tonnage of 65,560.

Of the 80 ships under construction in France, 76 are destined for registration in France itself, and 4, of a gross tonnage of 4,720 are being built for the account of Turkey.

During the quarter ended June 30, 10 ships of a gross tonnage of 53,574 tons were launched, and 21 ships of a gross tonnage of 68,310 tons were actually completed.

Aer Lingus Orders Four New Aircraft

Dublin, November 12, 1951.—(FTS)—An £800,000 contract for four Vickers Viscount turbo-propelled aircraft which will halve the present Dublin-London flying time to one hour and provide almost double the seating capacity of the existing DC-3 type 'plane, was recently signed by Aer Lingus (Irish Airlines) in Dublin. Delivery of these Vickers Armstrong 'planes is to begin in January, 1954, and to be completed by the following April.

The aircraft are being bought specifically for the high-density Dublin-London route, and for service between Dublin and the Continent. They are to supplement, not replace, the company's present fleet of fourteen DC-3's. The Viscount has a seating capacity of 48 and a range of approximately 1,000 miles, compared with the DC-3 range of 500 to 600 miles and passenger accommodation of 28.

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)
Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Area Trade Officers—
- **Asia and Middle East**—R. K. Thomson (8286)
- **Commonwealth**—A. B. Brodie (2144)
- **Europe, Greece and Israel**—K. Nyenhuis (5040)
- **Latin America and United States**—P. A. Savard (7641)

Western Representative—L. M. Cosgrave, 355 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C.

Newfoundland Representative—Stott Bldg., St. John's, Newfoundland.

International Trade Relations Division

Director, C. M. Isbister (4042)

Treaty Research Section—Chief, A. L. Neal (7696)

Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)
- **United States,** G. C. Cowper (2250)
- **Commonwealth,** Miss H. K. Potter (2250)
- **Europe,** E. J. McMeekin (5642)
- **Latin America,** H. V. Jarrett (5642)

Industrial Development Division

Acting Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)
Technical Officer, W. J. Moloughney (5909)

Transportation and Communications Division

Director, G. S. Hall (6236)
Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

Information Division

Director, H. Leslie Brown (2479)
Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

Commodities Branch

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Administrative Assistant to Director, J. G. MacKinnon (6905)

Trade Services Section—Chief, J. G. MacKinnon (6905)
- Foreign Export Controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)
- Exporters' and Importers' Directories, G. L. Tighe (6681)
- Trade Services, W. L. Power (2737)
- Follow-up Section, Miss L. H. Turner (7956)

Export Permit Division—Chief, T. G. Hills (3640)

Commodity Sections

(Export and Import)

Machinery and Metals—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)
- Machinery, E. C. Thorne (4082)
- Industrial, Electrical and Electronic Equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)
- Miscellaneous Capital Goods, J. D. Moorman (7546)

Automotive, Agricultural and Construction Equipment—
- Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)
- Automotive and Self-propelled Construction Equipment, H. B. Scully (6519)
- Agricultural Machinery and Implements, G. C. Clarke (3873)

Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)
- Fabrics, G. R. Poley (3004)
- Wearing Apparel, E. G. Gerridzen (5378)
- Fibres and Products, A. C. Fairweather (7815)
- Leather and Rubber Products, F. T. Carten (4965)

Wood and Wood Products—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4447)
- Lumber and Products, G. H. Rochester (4447)
- Lumber and Manufactured Wood Products, J. C. Dunn (4863)
- Logs and Lumber Products, R. Bonnar (5127)
- Paper, E. Clarke (6974)
- Pulp, M. N. Murphy (5811)

Chemicals, Oils and Minerals Section—Chief, S. G. Barkley (7601)
- Chemicals and Allied Products, S. G. Barkley (7601)
- Oils and Fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)
- Non-metallic Minerals, E. J. Bonkoff (5823)

General Products Section—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)
- Toys and Recreational Products, P. G. Jones (4160)
- Office, Hospital, Radio and Store Equipment, D. G. W. Douglas (6197)
- Handicrafts and General Manufactured Products, P. E. Jensen (5337)
- Plumbing, Heating and Hardware Products, G. W. Rahm (6958)
- Electrical Appliances and Photographic Equipment, P. G. Jones (4160)

Imported Foods—E. B. Paget (4161)

Export Division

Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan, A. E. Fortington (5670)
Token Shipments to United Kingdom—A. E. Fortington (5670)

Import Division

Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Agriculture and Fisheries Branch

Director, G. R. Paterson (4301)

- Animal Products, A. J. Stanton (5859)
- Dairy and Poultry Products, K. L. Melvin (3172)
- Fish and Fish Products, T. R. Kinsella (7385)
- Livestock, K. L. Melvin (3172)
- Plants and Plant Products, G. F. Clingan (7523)

Associated Agencies Concerned with Development of Foreign Trade

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada; for the administration and operation of the Canadian International Trade Fair; and advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—Excredcorp.

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)

Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)

International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division

Administrator, Nik Cavell (8495)

Responsible for the supervision of all Canadian commitments under the Colombo Plan for the Economic Development of South and South-East Asia. This includes the capital development program of tangible assistance, as well as the technical training and guidance provided through the Technical Co-operation Service. It is closely connected with the Technical Assistance Administration and other specialized agencies of the United Nations concerned with under-developed areas of the world.

Wheat and Grain Division

Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

Assists Canadian exporters and foreign importers in the sale and purchase of Canadian wheat and flour and other grains. Maintains constant survey of Canada's grain position. Liaison for Department of Trade and Commerce with Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service are located in forty-one countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be given to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas.

Country	*Post Responsible*
Aden	Cairo
Afghanistan	Karachi
Algeria	Paris
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Cairo
Angola	Leopoldville
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Australia	Sydney and Melbourne
Austria	Berne
Azores	Lisbon
Bahamas	Kingston, Jamaica
Balearic Islands	Madrid
Barbados	Port-of-Spain
Belgian Congo	Leopoldville
Belgium	Brussels
Bermuda	New York
Bolivia	Lima, Peru
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo
British Guiana	Port-of-Spain
British Honduras	Kingston, Jamaica
Brunei	Singapore
Burma	Bombay
Canal Zone	Guatemala City
Canary Islands	Madrid
Ceylon	Colombo
Chile	Santiago
China	Shanghai
Colombia	Bogotá
Costa Rica	Guatemala City
Cuba	Havana
Cyprus	Cairo
Czechoslovakia	Berne
Denmark	Oslo
Dominican Republic	Havana
Dutch Guiana	Port-of-Spain
Ecuador	Bogotá, Colombia
Egypt	Cairo
El Salvador	Guatemala City
England	London and Liverpool
Ethiopia	Cairo
Falkland Islands	Buenos Aires
Federat'n of Malaya	Singapore
Fiji	Wellington
Finland	Stockholm
France	Paris
French Eq. Africa	Leopoldville
French Guiana	Port-of-Spain
French Morocco	Paris
French West Indies	Port-of-Spain
Gambia	London
Germany	Frankfurt am Main
Gibraltar	Madrid
Gold Coast	London
Greece	Athens
Greenland	Oslo
Guatemala	Guatemala City
Haiti	Havana
Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan	Cairo
Hawaii	San Francisco
Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Hungary	Berne
Iceland	London
India	New Delhi & Bombay
Indo-China	Hong Kong
Indonesia	Singapore
Iran (Persia)	Karachi
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Cairo
Ireland	Dublin
Israel	Athens
Italy	Rome
Jamaica	Kingston
Japan	Tokyo
Kenya	Johannesburg
Korea	Tokyo
Lebanon	Cairo
Leeward Islands	Port-of-Spain
Libya	Rome
Luxembourg	Brussels
Madagascar	Cape Town
Madeira	Lisbon
Malta	Rome
Mauritius	Cape Town
Mexico	Mexico City
Mozambique	Johannesburg
Netherlands	The Hague
Netherlands Guiana	Port-of-Spain
Netherlands Antilles	Caracas
New Zealand	Wellington
Nicaragua	Guatemala City
Nigeria	London
North Borneo	Singapore
Northern Ireland	Belfast
Northern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Norway	Oslo
Nyasaland	Johannesburg
Pakistan	Karachi
Panama	Guatemala City
Paraguay	Buenos Aires
Peru	Lima
Philippine Islands	Manila
Portugal	Lisbon
Portuguese E. Africa	Johannesburg
Puerto Rico	Havana
Rio de Oro	Madrid
Sarawak	Singapore
Saudi Arabia	Cairo
Scotland	London
Sierra Leone	London
Singapore	Singapore
South Africa	Johannesburg and Cape Town
South China	Hong Kong
South-West Africa	Cape Town
Southern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Spain	Madrid
Spanish Morocco	Madrid
Sudan	Cairo
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Berne
Syria	Cairo
Tanganyika	Johannesburg
Tangiers	Madrid
Tasmania	Melbourne
Thailand (Siam)	Singapore
Trinidad	Port-of-Spain
Tunisia	Paris
Turkey	Istanbul
Uganda	Johannesburg
United States	Washington, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco
United Kingdom	London and Liverpool.
Uruguay	Buenos Aires
Venezuela	Caracas
Wales	Liverpool
Western Samoa	Wellington
Windward Islands	Port-of-Spain
Yugoslavia	Rome

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—C. S. Bissett, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitré 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCullough, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitré 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Melbourne—R. W. Blake, Agricultural Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—C. J. Van Tighem, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Ceylon

Colombo—Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. Dale, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

China

Shanghai—G. S. Patterson, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. Richardson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Calle 19, No. 6-39, fifth floor. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. Tremblay, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—L. H. Ausman, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy (Commercial Section), 145 Fuerstenberger Strasse. Cable address. Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 28, 5th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—B. I. RANKIN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercandante 15. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Naples—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries) via Cimarosa 65, Int. 12, Vomero.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Kingston—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

The Hague—Acting Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—J. L. MUTTER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. BISSONNET, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. PALMER, Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Acting Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

Puerto Rico

San Juan—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

Singapore

Singapore—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Cape Town—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar and Zanzibar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary and Consul of Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. CAMPBELL SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England, and Wales.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—J. A. STRONG, Consul General of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—B. C. BUTLER, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—D. S. COLE, Consul General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—Consul General of Canada. 3rd Floor, Kohl Building,, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

Venezuela

Caracas—J. A. STILES. Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 3° Piso, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Caracas—Vice-Consul of Canada and Agricultural Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 3° Piso, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.

Foreign Commercial Representation in Canada

Argentina

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Argentine Embassy, 193 Sparks Street. Telephone 6-2351.

Australia

Ottawa — Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-6717.

Vancouver — Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 643 Hornby Street. Telephone TAtlow 1177.

Austria

Ottawa—Consul-General, 136 Queen Street. Telephone 5-5521.

Belgium

Montreal—Consul-General, Belgian Consulate General, Room 709, Sun Life Building. Telephone PLateau 8375.

Brazil

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 4th Floor, 111 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-1485.

Montreal — Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, Suite 111, Aldred Building, 505 Place d'Armes. Telephone HArbour 8627.

British West Indies and British Guiana

Montreal—Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building. Telephone PLateau 8282.

Chile

Ottawa — First Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-4402.

China

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Chinese Embassy, 201 Wurtemburg Street. Telephone 3-6675.

Vancouver — Consul-General, 510 Hastings Street West.

Colombia

Montreal—Consul-General 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 0903.

Costa Rica

Montreal—Consul-General, 434 Elm Avenue, Westmount.

Cuba

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Room 717, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 5-6834.

Czechoslovakia

Montreal—Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 1255 Philips Square. Telephone HArbour 4483.

Denmark

Montreal—Consul, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone PLateau 2030.

Dominican Republic

Ottawa — Consul-General, 45 Queen Street. Telephone 2-1439.

Egypt

Ottawa — Consul-General, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 2-6411.

El Salvador

Montreal — Consul-General, 1234 Drummond Street. Telephone PLateau 8676.

Finland

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Finnish Legation, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 6-2389.

France

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 3-5681.

Montreal — Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West. Telephone HArbour 2271.

Toronto—Commercial Secretary, 345 Church Street. Telephone PLaza 1131.

Vancouver — Commercial Secretary, 850 Hastings Street West. Telephone PAcific 8858.

Germany

Ottawa—Consul-General, 580 Chapel Street. Telephone 2-1102.

Greece

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 5-2255.

Guatemala

Montreal — Consul-General, 401 Metcalfe Avenue, Westmount. Telephone FItzroy 4540.

Haiti

Ottawa—Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street. Telephone 2-1272.

India

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor to the High Commissioner, 202 Elgin Street.

Ireland

Ottawa—Secretary, Irish Embassy, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 3-6281.

Israel

Montreal—Consul-General, Bank of Montreal Building, 1260 University Street. Telephone PLateau 2540.

Italy

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Italian Embassy, 133 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-3630.

Japan

Ottawa—Japanese Government Overseas Agency, Room 701, Metcalfe Building, 88 Metcalfe Street. Telephone 3-6214.

Lebanon

Ottawa—Consul-General, 199 Wurtemburg Street. Telephone 2-3155.

Mexico

Montreal—Consul-General, Room 507, 1412 Stanley Street. Telephone LAncaster 2502.

Netherlands

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East. Telephone 5-7241.

New Zealand

Montreal—New Zealand Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building. Telephone LAncaster 4104.

Norway

Montreal—First Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 9785.

Pakistan

Ottawa — Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan, 499 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 5-4358.

Peru

Montreal—Consul-General, Sun Life Building. Telephone HArbour 8880.

Poland

Ottawa — Second Secretary, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue. Telephone 2-4076.

Portugal

Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street. Telephone BElair 1607.

Spain

Montreal—Consul, 451 Mount Pleasant Avenue. Telephone FI 6531.

Sweden

Ottawa—Attaché, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Avenue, Rockcliffe. Telephone 2-1729.

Switzerland

Ottawa—Secretary, Swiss Legation, 5 Marlborough Avenue. Telephone 5-1837.

Turkey

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, 352 Frank Street. Telephone 6-3033.

Union of South Africa

Ottawa—Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for South Africa, 15 Sussex Street. Telephone 2-1771.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 285 Charlotte Street. Telephone 5-4341 .

United Kingdom

Ottawa—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-4085.
Montreal — United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill. Telephone UNiversity 3381.
Toronto — United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street. Telephone ADelaide 2174.
Winnipeg—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building. Telephone 92-3153.
Edmonton—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, Macdonald Hotel.
Vancouver—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street. Telephone PAcific 8381.

United States of America

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street. Telephone 6-2341.

St. John's, Nfld.—Consul-General, Commercial Chambers Building, 197-199 Water Street.

Halifax — Consul-General, Bank of Nova Scotia Building. Telephone 3-9387.

Saint John—Consul, 204 Union Street. Telephone 2-1519.
Quebec—Consul, 65 St. Ann Street. Telephone 2-3480.

Montreal—Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 6693.
Toronto — Consul-General, 302 Bay Street. Telephone Plaza 5300, 5626.
Hamilton—Consul, 42 James Street South. Telephone 2-1118.
Niagara Falls—Consul, Newman Hill, Falls Street. Telephone 104.
Regina—Consul, 22-23 Government Insurance Building. Telephone 22-211.
Calgary—Vice-Consul, Toronto General Trusts Building. Telephone M-4142.
Edmonton—Consul, 214 Empire Block. Telephone 2-6539.
Vancouver—Consul-General, 355 Burrard Street. Telephone Marine 8474.
Victoria — Consul, 805 Government Street. Telephone GArden 3413.
Windsor, Ont. — Consul, Guaranty Trust Building. Telephone 3-4651.
Winnipeg—Consul-General, 402 Tribune Building. Telephone 92-2525.

Uruguay

Ottawa—First Secretary, Legation of Uruguay, 7 Delaware Avenue. Telephone 4-1879.

Venezuela

Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 210, 2052 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone WILbank 1872.

Yugoslavia

Ottawa—Counsellor, Yugoslav Legation, 17 Blackburn Avenue. Telephone 3-6289.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Dec. 17	Nominal Quotations Dec. 21
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2045	·2046
		Free	·2085	·0710	·0712
Austria	Schilling	Export	....	·0478	·0479
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·2910	2·2810
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0203	·0203
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0170	·0170
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·5964	·5966
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0552	·0553
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	....	....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2147	·2148
Chile	Peso	....	·0233	·0114	·0014
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·4090	·4091
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1825	·1826
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0225	1·0228
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	0·200	·0204	·0204
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1480	·1481
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0225	1·0228
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0675	·0675
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	2·9362	2·9371
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4090	·4091
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·5793	2·5801
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0044	·0044
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0037	·0029	·0029
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0058	·0058
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0161	·0161
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2434	·2435
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0225	1·0228
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2045	·2046
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5112	·5114
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1789	·1790
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0628	·0628
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2147	·2148
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	....	....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·8637	2·8512
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·8637	2·8512
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·8637	2·8512
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0016	·0016
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·8637	2·8512
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	....	....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	....	....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1182	·1182
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2691	·2692
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5422	·5423
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·8637	2·8512
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2045	·2046
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1431	·1432
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3090	·3091
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0225	1·0228
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	....	....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0641	·0641
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5112	·5114
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0355	·0355
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3340	·3341
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0938	·0939
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·1976	·1977
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2343	·2343
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	....	....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3652	·3653
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4,0300	2·8637	2·8512
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·8637	2·8512
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0225	1·0228
Uruguay	Peso	....	·6583	·6731	·6733
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3052	·3053
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	....	....

* September 17, 1949.

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Third Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal,* which reviews development of Canadian trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprint of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade:* Argentina, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade,* have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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Influence of Geography on Import Trade
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